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The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LX.—NO. 229. SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

WIVES OF THE GOVERNORS—WYOMING.

Mrs. De Forest Richards

Mrs. Elsie J. Richards, wife of the Governor of Wyoming, was born and reared in Camden, Ala. She was a Miss Ingersoll, and came of Puritan and Carolina Huguenot stock. Her father was for years a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., where the Ingersolls were one of the oldest and best known families. Mrs. Richards' mother was a member of one of the oldest families in the Carolinas. Mrs. Richards was educated at the Camden Female Institute, and was married to De Forest Richards in June, 1871.

NEWS—Summarized and Indexed.

THE WEATHER— SATURDAY, AUG. 17, 1901.

Rain Saturday, with high and dangerous easterly winds; clearing Sunday.

Sun rises 5:09; sets 6:59. Moon sets 8:20.

LOCAL:—

Records of Secretary of State's office shows one-fifth of requisitions sought by Detective bureau were not registered in State's Attorney Deneen's office as required by law.

Chemical investigations made by the State Pure Food commission showed large quantities of unfit ice sold to Chicago consumers. Four companies to be prosecuted.

Dr. J. H. Smyser charged with issuing a dental license to Oscar Igney for $400. New warrants issued charging him with forgery and malfeasance.

Assessment of real estate of suburbanites is to be increased to help make up the $60,000,000 needed to bring the total up to $400,000,000.

Behn Jassen, formerly wealthy, committed suicide by drowning in Lincoln Park. Two other despondent men killed themselves.

Nellie Siegel, 16 years old, when chided by her parents, ran away from home and married a North Side clerk at St. Joseph, Mich.

Gerhard Terlinden, who is wanted in Germany for embezzling $375,000, arrested in Milwaukee and brought to Chicago.

In her suit for divorce Mrs. J. G. Brucks declares she was drugged and forced to marry at St. Joseph, Mich.

Board of Trade may discipline George H. Phillips for failing to observe important rule of the board.

Two-story addition to the Coliseum being built for the better accomodation of conventions.

Warden Healy swore out warrants for County Hospital attendants accused of larceny.

William Gross arrested on charge of embezzling $800 from Wacker & Birk company.

Permit asked for a $1,000,000 hotel structure to be built on Captain Streeter's land.

DOMESTIC:—

Many pleasure boats believed to have met disaster in the storm along the Gulf of Mexico. Six drowned near the mouth of the Mississippi.

Infernal machine sent by express to Sheriff Ackman at Carmi, Ill. Contained gunpowder, dynamite, and matches.

W. C. Whitney's summer home on October Mountain being prepared for his occupancy. Estate rivals Biltmore.

Boys at Saginaw, Mich., imprisoned big flock of sheep in barn and set fire to the structure.

Edwin Manning, a pioneer resident of Iowa, worth several million, died at Keosaqua.

Railroad workmen at Point Conception, Cal., found mass of ambergris worth $40,000.

Sheriff at Sardis, Miss., backed by the Governor, prevented lynching of a negro.

Fire at Seaton, Ill., destroyed a dozen buildings, causing a loss of $40,000.

FOREIGN:—

Archbishop Chapelle, who was sent to Manila to reorganize the church in the Philippines, is to return to the United States because unsuccessful in his mission.

British Parliament adjourns today. Irish members highly pleased by the apology forced from the editor of the London Globe.

One Montreal man to pick out the 800 Canadians who are to be invited to the reception in honor of Duke of York.

Czar's sister, the Grand Duchess Xenia, gave birth to a son, who may some day be the ruler of Russia.

Chinese forts will not be destroyed, the powers having failed to agree on this point.

Brazilian coffee imported to Porto Rico boycotted by the residents of the island.

Sixty of the teachers on way to Philippines were married at Honolulu.

India budget shows a surplus in spite of famine and drought.

Germany to send four cruisers to Panama.

WASHINGTON:—

Secretary Root to recommend the establishment of an advanced school in Washington for army officers. National Guard officers to be trained at Leavenworth institution.

Admiral Schley and his counsel held conference to discuss the plan of defense in the Santiago inquiry. Important papers bearing on the case secured.

Battleship Iowa to be sent at once to Panama. United States representative at Caracas took charge of Colombian legation.

Exports to Porto Rico during the last fiscal year were three times as much as when island was under Spanish rule.

New tiled air chamber beneath the floor of the House of Representatives completed.

Government receipts for the first half of July exceeded expenditures by $207,923.

PAGES.

1 Developments in Detective Case. Messages from the Sea. German Fugitive Caught. Ends Life at Suicide Bridge. State to Prosecute Ice Companies.

2 Constable Figures in a Row. Chapelle Fails in Manila. General News of New York. Vessels Out in Storm Missing.

3 Work of the Board of Review. Thrice Arrested in One Case. Plans Big Hotel for Streeter Strip. Girl Scolded Disappears. New Charges Against Smyser. Blames City for Fever.

4 Progress of the Steel Strike. Early Closing Movement Grows. Schley Confers with Counsel.

5 Battleship Iowa for Panama. Parliament to Adjourn Today.

6 Brighton Beach Trotting. Upsets Frequent in Rowing Races. Federal Wins Sprint at Harlem. Official Handicaps for Golfers.

7 White Sox Lose to Boston. News of the Railroads. Klayer After Ætna's License.

8 General Washington News.

9 Among the New Books.

10 In the Commercial Markets.

11 Financial News of the World. Records of the Courts. Insurance Affairs. Lake Marine.

12 Editorial Comment.

13 Trade Review for the Week. "Tribune" Garden Contest. Canada's Census Disappointing. New Trouble Faces Lois Corn King.

16 Whitney to Occupy His Lodge. News of Society. Fontenoy Letter. Short Story.

NEW YORK:—

Wireless message sent to Sandy Hook from steamship Lucania when 287 miles at sea. Usual methods of reportnig arrivals beaten by several hours. Lucania informed of news by same means.

Former Chief of Police Devery declared Lawyer Moss and those conducting the crusade against the police are a gang of highbinders. Denied wrong doing.

Collector Bidwell began suit against a silk importing firm because of incorrect description in invoice.

LABOR:—

Determined efforts being made to induce the steel workers at Bay View, Wis., to strike. Secretary Tighe held conference with leaders and is hopeful they will vote to go out.

International Tin Plate Workers' Protective association may decline to handle Welsh plates in order to help steel strikers.

Senator Clarke locks out miners of United Verde mine at Phœnix rather than grant demand for eight-hour day.

Allis-Chalmers strikers to complain to Health department of unsanitary quarters of the non-union men.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY:—

Central Union Telephone company to raise $3,500,000 by reducing present capital stock one-half, then increasing issue 100 per cent.

Weekly trade reviews indicate a good outlook for business. Prices in steel products advanced because of strike.

SPORTING:—

American league: Boston, 6; Chicago, 2. Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 0. Philadelphia, 10; Milwaukee, 2. Detroit, 5; Washington, 1.

Miss Anthony and Miss Carpenter won semi-finals in Exmoor golf turnament.

National league: Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1. Brooklyn, 4; New York, 1.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BRISBANE		Miowera.
BROWHEAD	Campania	
CHERBOURG		Fuerst Bismar'k.
HAMBURG	Bulgaria	
HAMBURG	Deutschland	
LIVERPOOL	Germanic	Georgic.
LIZARD	La Normandie	
MOVILLE		Ethiopia.
MOVILLE		Tunisian.
NEW YORK	Aller	
NEW YORK	Columbia	
NEW YORK	Phœnicia	
NEW YORK	Hekla	
QUEENSTOWN		Commonwealth.
QUEENSTOWN	Campania	
S. FRANCISCO	Bennington	Meade.
S. FRANCISCO	Iowa	

PILE UP PROOF ON DETECTIVES.

Officials Find Many Requisition Cases Unregistered in the State's Attorney's Office.

EIGHTEEN IN TWO YEARS

Nearly One-Fifth of All Applications Show Signs of Irregularity in Perfecting.

COMPLAINT READY TO FILE.

Will Be Laid Before the Civil Service Commission Today by Acting Mayor Walker for Public Trial.

COLLERAN EXPECTED ON MONDAY.

There were new developments all along the line in the Detective bureau scandal yesterday. An examination of the records of the Secretary of State's office at Springfield shows that one-fifth of the requisitions sought by the Detective bureau during the two years ended on Aug. 1 last never have been registered here in the office of State's Attorney Deneen.

There are ninety-four entries credited to Chief of Detectives Luke P. Colleran at Springfield, and but seventy-six on the State's Attorney's records. In some of the eighteen unregistered cases the prisoners who were brought back suffered little or no prosecution. One was dismissed by the grand jury after the State had paid the expenses of a city detective going to New York City after the "fugitive." Orders of nolle prosequi were entered in a number of other cases, the police offering practically no evidence when the prisoners had been brought back. In one case the charge of grand larceny became petit larceny as the result of a court trial. Had the prisoner in question been brought back on a petit larceny charge, however, the State could not have been made to foot the expense bill, for the law does not hold the State liable for requisition expenses when only misdemeanors are involved.

Case Involving Joyce.

One case directly involves Lieutenant Peter J. Joyce, who is now under fire with Detectives John J. Tracy and John Cramer in connection with the expense account, by which $75 was collected for bringing Joseph Larkin back from Cleveland when no trip was made for this prisoner. In the later instance Joyce is the petitioner, but there is no record as to the outcome of the trip.

Discovery also was made during the day that many conspicuous members of the criminal element have fared well at the hands of the Detective bureau. Three cases are cited in which it is said that the Civil Service commission, when Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer are tried, will ask explanations from Captain Colleran. In one case a prisoner wanted in Milwaukee, "Bill" Barrett, was released on bonds signed by "Bunk" Allen. He jumped his bail and the Milwaukee police failed to catch their man, even though Colleran's men had been asked not to book Barrett until they could get here.

In two other instances the Chicago Detective bureau is said to have made no effort to get two men who were badly wanted here—Harry Featherstone, who is now serving twenty years in Joliet for robbery, having been brought back by a Deputy Sheriff after Iowa authorities were notified by Colleran's department that he was not wanted; and Charles H. Fiegenbush, who jumped bail on the charge of obtaining money by a confidence game and was later found by the San Francisco police.

Charges to Be Filed Today.

All this matter, it is said, will be laid before the Civil Service commission, and that body will have ground for immediate action, for this morning Chief O'Neill's charges against Joyce, Tracy, and Cramer are to be filed. Last night Acting Mayor Walker carefully canvassed the draft of the complaint, determined to eliminate any technical mistakes by which the accused men may escape.

During the day Chief O'Neill practically assumed control of the Detective bureau, even though Sergeant John Alcock, Colleran's brother-in-law, who was left in charge by the detective chief over the heads of Lieutenants Rohan and McWeeney, sits at the desk. As a result of the charges and countercharges, discipline in the bureau has been destroyed, and there may be charges made against several men before the Police Trial board.

George Woelfel as Petitioner.

On the unregistered requisition requests George Woelfel, one of Colleran's clerks, appears most frequently as the "petitioner." In this way State's Attorney Deneen could be passed and it was not necessary to have him enter his name as petitioner. It was necessary, however, to get his signed statement on the back of the petition that he believed the man wanted could be convicted if returned. But there is no record that he ever attached the signature which appears on the reverse side of many of these Woelfel petitions.

Woelfel entered the plea by which John McWeeney, now Lieutenant, went to Cedar County, Ia., after Harvey Fleagle. The latter was charged with larceny as bailee. The petition was attested by Joyce on Aug. 2, 1899. The following month the records show that the charges against Fleagle were dropped, there being no case against him.

On Sept. 27, 1899, Joyce attested a petition for requisition for James I. Shea, then in St. Louis, and wanted here to answer an indictment for a confidence game. Woelfel was the petitioner. Shea was brought back, but the case against him was stricken off.

On Sept. 28, 1899, a petition was entered and the requisition allowed, for Clarence Britton, then in New York. He was wanted on a charge of arson, only a complaint and warrant being filed against him. Charles C. Healey, now a Lieutenant, was made the messenger. The jail records shows that Britton was brought back on Oct. 10. The grand jury promptly returned a "no bill," and he was released. This cost the State $180.

On May 17, 1900, a petition was filed at Springfield. The Prosecuting Attorney for

(Continued on third page.)

MESSAGES FROM THE SEA.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY USED BY THE LUCANIA.

Incoming Atlantic Liner in Communication with Office on Island of Nantucket Twelve Hours Before Due to Arrive at Its Pier in New York — Many Dispatches Sent and Received —System Given a Practical Test — Station a Permanent One.

Siasconset, Nantucket, Mass., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Messages by Miller's telegraphy were passed between the incoming steamship Lucania and the station here for two hours and a half this evening.

The following message was among those received at the lightship from the Lucania and then transmitted to the land station. It is signed by Captain McKay, in command of the Lucania:

"All well on board. We are 287 miles from Sandy Hook and with clear weather expect to reach New York harbor Saturday. Please inform Cunard agents. Signed 'McKAY.'"

The Lucania will not arrive in New York for twelve hours, and yet every one on board knows what has happened in the United States since the big liner left the shores of Ireland nearly a week ago. Many of the passengers were able to send messages to friends in New York, or in any part of the country, for that matter, and many of them received similar messages.

The station here is a permanent one, and incoming steamers from Europe, supplied with the wireless system, can send and receive messages for twelve hours after leaving New York, or an equal length of time before arriving at that port.

Several Hours Delay.

The Lucania was expected to send word to the Nantucket Lightship of its passing some miles south of that point at 3 o'clock this afternoon. There was a crowd of newspaper men and operators at the little station here, and as the afternoon wore on and no word was received the watchers feared that something had happened to the apparatus on the big steamer.

At 6 o'clock the sudden ringing of the call bell on the operators' desk awoke everybody to a realization that the ship was within signaling distance.

W. W. Bradfield, the operator, sat down at his instrument and received notice that the Lucania had signaled the lightship and that messages were to follow. Then the messages began to be recorded upon the tape at the rate of ten words a minute, in dots and dashes which only the skilled operators could understand.

The messages from the people on the steamer were quickly translated and telephoned to the telegraph station at Nantucket and thence were telegraphed to the mainland and their ultimate destination. The Lucania evidently slowed down to allow the messages to be transmitted, for the instruments were still ticking at 8:30 o'clock tonight.

System Works Perfectly.

The system worked perfectly and there seems to be no reason for supposing that wireless telegraphy as applied here is not a success.

So far as direct communication from the vessel to the lightship and to Nantucket is concerned, the method of operation is comparatively easy. The first message from the Lucania was received at the Nantucket lightship and then transmitted to a great pole on the shore here. It rises 106 feet above the level of the sea. In the Village of Siasconset is another pole, the top of which is 250 feet above the ocean. The transmission of these messages over the mainland wires is at present rather difficult. They must be telephoned from Siasconset to Nantucket over a government wire to Madaket, from there seventeen miles over a government cable to Tuckernuck, to a cable box on Katama on Martha's Vineyard. Here the messages are forwarded to Gay Head, thence by cable to Pasque Island, to Tarpaulin Grove, and thence to Penzance on the heel of Cape Cod. From there they will be sent to the transfer station to Woods Hole, and over the mainland to Boston and New York.

SEEK STATE SENATOR TO GET STOLEN JEWELRY.

Detective Is at Columbus, O., for Requisition Papers for Barney McGuire of Chicago—Want to Recover Goods.

Columbus, O., Aug. 16.—Detective Duffy of Hamilton called at the office of Governor Nash tonight to procure a requisition on the Governor of Illinois for the extradition of State Senator Barney Maguire of the Ninth District.

F. N. Sinks, private secretary to the Governor, refused to issue the papers on account of technical defects. The detective returned to Hamilton tonight and will be back with corrected papers tomorrow.

Maguire is charged with having received booty from the men who about ten days ago robbed a Hamilton jewelry store of diamonds valued at about $2,000. He is a saloonkeeper in Chicago.

When the Ohio men recently investigated the case and pronounced what they considered strong evidence against him, the Chicago police refused to interfere.

It is said that four men were implicated in the robbery, and that the stolen jewels were sent to Maguire in two valises. It is charged that Maguire told the investigating officers conflicting stories, and that certain telegrams sent from Hamilton to him and his partner, Brennan, contained evidence against him. It is said that he will not be prosecuted if he can produce the diamonds and will turn State's evidence.

Bernard J. Maguire is a State Senator from the Ninth District, Chicago. He lives at 987 Thirty-second street, and his saloon is at 430 South State street. He is a Democrat and well known among local politicians.

DOWN-TOWN HOTELS ARE SWINDLED BY BAD CHECKS.

Auditorium Annex, Victoria, Leland, and Windsor-Clifton Are Among the Places Thus Victimized by One Man.

Several hotels of the down-town district have been swindled by a man whose operations are said to extend to many cities of the country. The first of the hotels victimized was the Leland. A man came there on July 27 and registered as James Bradford, Minneapolis. The day after his arrival he went to the cashier of the hotel and tried to have a draft for $50 cashed. In the latter he failed, but he was given a loan of $10. Soon after he left, leaving an unpaid board bill.

On Aug. 9 he registered at the Victoria Hotel as G. F. Brown of Minneapolis. The next day he approached the clerk with a letter purporting to be from the Northwestern Watch company, Minneapolis. He represented himself as a buyer for the watch company, and after displaying a plausible business letter from the alleged firm, was given $35 on a draft on the concern.

The Auditorium Annex and Windsor-Clifton report similar swindles.

TAKEN BY TRAIL OF GERMAN GOLD

Gerhard Terlinden, Alleged Embezzler of $375,000 in Prussia, Put in Chicago Jail.

BOGUS ISSUE OF STOCK.

He Duplicates All the Shares of Company Bearing His Name and Hypothecates Them.

WEEPS ON BEING ARRESTED.

After duplicating the total stock issue of the Gerhard Terlinden Stock company, a large German manufacturing concern, and obtaining 1,500,000 marks, or $375,000, on the fictitious certificates, Gerhard Terlinden, until three months ago a leading business-man of Oberhausen, Rhenish Prussia, occupies a cell in the County Jail.

For three months German and American detectives have followed the trail of the fugitive, which extended through his native land, across the Atlantic Ocean, through numerous Eastern cities, to Chicago, and finally to Milwaukee. In the latter city he was arrested, and attributes his capture to his effort to exchange his German money for American money.

When arrested and confronted with evidence of his crime Terlinden, with a picture of his wife and 13-year-old son in his hands, broke down and confessed. He was brought to Chicago last night and will be taken before United States Commissioner Foote this morning. Steps will be taken to get extradition papers from the Department of State at Washington.

Lately a Leading Business-Man.

Three months ago Terlinden was one of the foremost business-men of Oberhausen. He had built up a fortune in the manufacture of stoves and furniture. He had patented various devices used in the manufacture of furniture and is said to have received over $250,000 for the sale of one of his inventions. Then financial difficulties overtook him. He borrowed from banks. The banks called in their loans. Some banks in which he had deposits failed. His concern, in which he employed 3,000 men, was about to be closed because of his debts. Then, according to his confession, he hit on the plan of duplicating the capital stock of his company. He had new certificates printed. These he issued and floated. Finally, seeing that even that large sum would not save him, he fled with a large part of the money raised on the worthless paper.

The creditors of the company had a receiver appointed. The double issue of stock was discovered. Warrants were sworn out for his arrest. The German authorities traced the fugitive to Antwerp, where he had sailed for America on July 13. All the German Consuls in this country were notified and they employed detectives and began the search.

Changes Money in Chicago.

Terlinden did not remain long in New York and was next heard of in Buffalo. From there he drifted westward. When he arrived in Chicago he took a room at the Continental Hotel. He then appeared in the First National Bank on July 30 and exchanged 10,000 marks for American money. Milwaukee was his next stopping place. After changing more German money into American money he deposited $6,240 in the First National Bank of that city. The deposit was in the name of "Theodore Graefe." In another bank he deposited $5,000 and rented a safety deposit vault, in which he placed $3,000 in American money and 40,000 marks.

When the fugitive had been located in Milwaukee Dr. Walther Wever, German Consul in Chicago, and his attorney, William Vocke, went before United States Commissioner Mark A. Foote and swore out a warrant for Terlinden's arrest. He was found in a private house in Milwaukee. The arrest was made by United States deputy marshals of the eastern Wisconsin district.

Brought from Milwaukee.

As soon as Dr. Wever was notified of the arrest, Attorney Vocke and Detective Stiefel went to Milwaukee and brought him to Chicago, arriving at 6 o'clock last night. After being taken to a restaurant to dinner he was taken to the jail. Being unable to speak English, he told of his troubles in German to the German Consul and Attorney Vocke.

When taken behind the bars he broke down and wept. "Those from whom I took money were rich," he sobbed. "They were not poor. What I got was only enough to settle my affairs and start out on a new basis. To think, I have employed as many as 3,000 men and now here I am locked up."

While at dinner he raised a cup of coffee to his lips and declared it would be his last. A careful watch is being kept on him.

All his money and other possessions were taken from him except two pictures, one of his wife and one of his 13-year-old son, both of whom he had left in Oberhausen. After the Consul and the detectives left him he sat with the pictures in his hands, while tears trickled down his cheeks.

The charges made against Terlinden are "counterfeiting" and forgery. The charge of counterfeiting is based on his use of the Prussian seal on the false issue of stock. In addition to his manufacturing business, Terlinden carried on a banking and brokerage business. He declared he had "mixed them all up together."

The largest creditors are the Disconto-Gesellschaft of Berlin, Robert Duemont of Aachen, and the Amsterdamsche Bank of Holland.

JOKE CAUSES SUDDEN ARREST.

Burglar Suspect Stops to Have a Chat with a Detective and Is Captured.

Policeman Hiott was accosted last night by Michael Kerrigan, 18 years old, who asked the detective if he wished a cigar. Hiott jokingly remarked that he did not have the money. Kerrigan then drew a roll of bills from his pocket, and the detective, noticing that the outer bill was of the denomination of $50, took the young man to the police station on suspicion of burglary. An hour later Thomas Hennessey, 304 Orchard street, a brother-in-law of Kerrigan, with whom the boy has been living, reported to the police that $115 had been taken from his house in the evening. Kerrigan is said to have confessed that he stole the roll of bills

DIES AT SUICIDE BRIDGE.

BEHNE JASSEN, DESPONDENT, DROWNS HIMSELF THERE.

Formerly Wealthy, Recently Living at Residence of Daughter, Mrs. Charles Peterson, at 1444 Harding Avenue—Two Other Men Kill Themselves for Similar Reasons—Body of Woman Taken from River Partly Identified as That of Lizzy Siefert, a Domestic.

Broken in health and his fortune swept away by disastrous speculation Behne Jassen threw himself in the lake at the foot of "suicide bridge" in Lincoln Park yesterday afternoon. A number of people saw the old man's plunge and gave the alarm, but he was drowned before aid could reach him.

Policeman William Doherty of the Lincoln Park force and P. J. Gavin of 182 Belden avenue were among the witnesses. They quickly secured a boat and began searching for the body. It was nearly 3 o'clock before the men succeeded in recovering it. It was taken to 626 Wells street and for a time remained unidentified.

Last evening Mrs. Charles Peterson, 1444 Harding avenue, appeared and identified the body as that of her father. A card showing that he was a member of the Royal Arcanum was also found in his pockets. Mrs. Peterson said that her father for the last few years had been in ill health and unable to work. Because of this condition, she said, he had become despondent, and this, she believes, caused him to take his life.

A number of years ago Jassen was wealthy and traveled extensively. Returning to America he lost nearly all his money in speculation. A short time ago he came to Chicago and took up his home with his daughter.

Other Suicides from Despondency.

The day saw several other cases of self-destruction recorded. Despondency, caused by worry over his estrangement from his wife, is supposed to have been the cause of the suicide of W. F. Garner, 23 years old, whose dead body was found in his room at the Union Park Hotel, 508 West Madison street, in the afternoon. Garner's home is in Spokane, Wash., but he came to Chicago recently. By Garner's body was an empty bottle, which had contained chloroform, and the fumes were still in the atmosphere of the room.

Despondent over illness and his inability to work, Abraham L. Wright, 72 years old, committed suicide at his home, 431 Warren avenue, in the morning by shooting himself through the head. Death resulted almost insantly.

Woman Drowned in the River.

Lying in the undertaking establishment at 499 Noble street is the body of a young woman taken out of the river south of the Division street bridge yesterday morning. Early yesterday morning the bridgetender saw the body in the water. A boat was secured and the body was drawn to the shore. It was plainly dressed in a blue and white calico dress, a black skirt, black stockings, and around the waist was a leather belt. The body apparently had been in the water several days.

From appearances the woman was 28 years old. There were no marks of violence.

In the evening Dr. J. R. Buchan, 150 Park avenue, partly identified the body as that of a domestic who was in his employ until last Sunday.

"The only difference," said Dr. Buchan, "is that the body appears to be that of a woman of a heavier build than the woman that worked for me. Her name was Lizy Siefert, and she was 28 years old."

CABMEN PROMISE TROUBLE OVER FAVORITE LOCATIONS.

Union Drivers Charge Association Members with Crossing Mayor Harrison's Dead Line in Congress Street.

Rights of cabmen to favorite positions on the Congress street side of the Auditorium Hotel and the Annex are a bone of contention between the individual cab owners and the proprietors of "private stands," which may end in a conflict. The rival organizations are the Hack, Coupe, and Cab Drivers' union and the Chicago Cab Owners' and Drivers' association, and the former is promising all kinds of trouble for the latter.

About a year ago, during a similar struggle, Mayor Harrison ordered that all cabmen should keep their vehicles west of the women's entrance to the Annex. It is the alleged violation of this order by the Drivers' association which aroused the wrath of the union.

"The police order us back of the line," said President W. J. Gibbons of the union, "but never interfere with the cabmen representing the association."

The union will make a test case. Today one of its members will drive on prohibited territory, and when ordered to move back will refuse. From the clash which probably will follow the "cabbies" expect to get a decision from the courts which will give them the same rights which the association is said to possess.

STEAMERS' AGENTS FINED FOR DEFILING THE RIVER.

Drainage Trustees Are Prosecuting with Vigor All Firms and Persons Found Throwing Refuse Into the River.

In Justice Woolf's court yesterday the agents of the Western Transportation company and the steamer Northwestern were fined $25 and costs each for throwing steamer sweepings and garbage into the river. They were prosecuted by Marshal Coen of the Drainage District, who consented to a suspension of the fines in consideration of the promises of the agents that there should never be any further cause of complaint. Vigorous prosecution is being conducted by President Jones of the Drainage board against every one who throws offensive material into the river. Up to the present time there have been fifteen business firms summoned for violations of this character. Most of the cases are still pending.

GALE ON THE LAKE AND A RAIN-STORM PROMISED.

Forecaster Cox Sees Trouble in Store for Those Who Venture Out in Boats Today—High and Dangerous Winds.

Those who venture out on the lake today in boats may set a task for the life-savers to perform. "High and dangerous easterly winds" are promised by Forecaster Cox, who also predicts that a rain-storm will blow in from the lake. The forecaster was not willing to commit himself as to the velocity of the wind, but said it would be a good day for landlubbers. The temperature probably would be about stationary till after the storm

ICE MEN TO FEEL POWER OF STATE.

Four Companies Will Be Prosecuted by Pure Food Commission for Selling Tainted Product.

AGENTS GATHER DATA.

Independent Investigation by "The Tribune" Shows the Standard Is Seldom Reached.

SAMPLES FROM TEN WAGONS

Chemist Says None Was First-Class, Several Fair, Few Usable, and the Remainder Below Grade

WHOLE CITY COVERED BY TESTS.

STATE LAW ON SALE OF ICE.

No person shall offer for sale, sell, or deliver for food or drink purposes ice, natural or manufactured, containing any decomposed, putrid, infected, tainted, or rotten animal or vegetable substance, or any ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health. Ice intended for food or drink purposes shall not be composed of water of lower standard of purity than that required for domestic purposes by the State Board of Health.

State Commissioner A. H. Jones announced last night that as a result of the Pure Food commission's investigation of Chicago's ice supply he was ready to begin prosecution of four of the city's principal ice dealers. An analysis made by the commission of eleven samples of ice taken from different wagons will be used as the basis of the prosecution.

The Food Commissioner declares that his investigations convince him that Chicago people who have been carefully boiling the lake water before drinking it and then adding a large quantity of ice to make it palatable are laboring under a delusion. He says that the few disease germs which threatened the people in the water are but a corporal's guard compared to the army of germs that has been discovered lurking in crystal cakes of ice. He intimates that the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan have both furnished better ice than is now being sold about the city by some companies. Ice from the Mississippi at Quincy has been made the State standard and has been used as such in making the commission's test.

Tests Made by "The Tribune."

Independently of the Food commission's work, THE TRIBUNE has also made an investigation of the ice which is furnished Chicago people, and in this issue of the paper the results of the same are presented. They show that in many cases the ice supply is not of chemical purity.

THE TRIBUNE'S method was to send reporters into various sections of the city to buy ice from wagons that were delivering the product for household use. Ten samples of ice were thus secured, each labeled with the license number of the wagon from which it was purchased and with the name of the company the driver and wagon purported to represent. These ten samples were handed to J. Dunraven Young, analytical and consulting chemist, Monadnock Building, for analysis. THE TRIBUNE did not choose one ice company in preference to another, but purchased the samples from a variety of concerns—just such ice as is going day by day into the homes of the people.

Samples Judged as Pond Ice.

The chemists who have made the analyses of ice samples have not taken as a standard of comparison absolutely pure ice. Chemist Young of the Monadnock Food and Research Laboratories, who analyzed the samples for THE TRIBUNE, took as his standard an analysis of ice obtained from the Jackson Park lagoon, where the water is but reasonably pure. State Analyst Edward N. Eaton took the standard set by the State Board of Health. Mr. Eaton says some of the samples analyzed fell so far below the reasonable impurities of water that he is obliged to consider them pond ice.

Commissioner Jones says that if the city will take up the prosecution it cannot fail to win. The city ordinances have been more specifically violated than the State law. If the city ordinance were complied with, Mr. Jones says, many of the ice wagons in the city would bear this placard:

ICE FOR REFRIGERATOR PURPOSES ONLY.

The city ordinance provides that no ice containing animal and vegetable ingredients shall be sold within the city limits except from wagons bearing this label, and provided that with each cake of ice delivered the purchaser is given a card bearing the same indication that the ice is impure.

May Dodge the State Law.

The State law under which Commissioner Jones proposes to take up the prosecution of dealers is plain. The one loophole of escape, he believes, is that the dealers may claim they sell the ice for refrigerating purposes only. They then will be liable under the city ordinances, but may escape the State law, which does not compel them to display signs and label the ice.

It is left for the court to determine whether the ice company is culpable in delivering ice without specifying its quality.

Few Samples of Good Quality.

Of the ten samples analyzed by Mr. Young for THE TRIBUNE five were classed by him as "fair," and two as "usable." In the samples which he classed as fair, however, the percentage of impurities is generally greater than that in the samples taken from the Jackson Park lagoon. State Analyst Eaton compared his results to the analysis of a piece of ice taken from the Mississippi River at Quincy last year. He found four samples of ice of good quality. The other seven were below the standard of the Mississippi River ice.

"The amount of impurities that safe drinking water may contain," said Analyst Eaton, "is a difficult thing to fix upon exactly. It would be difficult to find water that does not contain small quantities of some of these substances. The State Board of Health has fixed upon a standard, allowing a reasonable per-

centage of organic matter. Only four of the eleven samples of ice submitted to me kept within this percentage. It should be remembered, too, that ice is generally more pure than the water from which it is frozen. A part of the impurity seems to be congealed out of it in the process of freezing."

Ice Taken from Many Wagons.

The methods used in gathering the specimens analyzed by the Pure Food commission and Professor Young were similar, though the reporters for THE TRIBUNE covered a greater territory and obtained specimens from more wagons and from more firms. The work of the Pure Food commission started on Wednesday, Aug. 7, while that of THE TRIBUNE was all done on Monday, Aug. 12.

Inspectors J. C. Ware, R. M. Patterson, and Robert Burke of the State commission took different sections of the city in their work. They sighted a wagon and followed it. If it was marked with the sign, "Ice for refrigerators only," it was allowed to go unmolested, but if not marked the first piece offered for sale to a private family was inspected, a portion taken and examined. The scope of the work was narrowed to a few of the larger companies and in certain sections of the city, such as Lake View and Hyde Park.

All Sections Covered by "The Tribune."

The work of THE TRIBUNE differed in that it was in all sections of the town. The North Side was divided into sections, as were the South and West, and in each a specimen of ice was taken, care being used that no two specimens were taken from wagons of the same company on the same side of the city. Three reporters were at work, and those on the North and South Sides obtained three and two specimens respectively, while the one on the West Side obtained five.

The following questions were asked by THE TRIBUNE men, and where the driver was willing to sell they were always answered:

"Will you sell me twenty-five pounds of ice?"

"Is it fit for drinking purposes?"

"It has not been stored near cooling ice?"

Not a single negative reply was obtained and not a wagon among them bore a sign signifying that the ice was for refrigerators only. When the specimens were obtained they were taken immediately to the chemist to be weighed, melted, and analyzed.

Taken from Knickerbocker Wagon.

A more detailed story of how the specimens were obtained and the results of Professor Young's analysis is as follows:

Early on Monday afternoon a reporter for THE TRIBUNE arrived at Laflin street and Edgemont avenue, and there he found Knickerbocker wagon No. 880 from the icehouses at 705 South Ashland avenue. The driver sold a chunk of the ice, saying, "It's really good ice, and no mistake." The chemical analysis of this piece of ice made by Chemist Young is as follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	.120
Albumenoid ammonia	.125
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	5.850
Oxygen consumed	3.200
Total solids	34.500
Volatile solids	8.000

Remarks—Sample contained considerable air bubbles, otherwise clear. The sample is usable, although the albumenoid ammonia and the oxygen are slightly above the limits for good ice.

From Esch Bros. & Rabe.

At 3:30 p. m. the next wagon was sighted at Eighteenth and Paulina streets. It was wagon No. 20 of the Esch Bros. & Rabe company, 215 West Eighteenth street. It was half filled with large pieces and the driver was willing to sell.

"That ice will make elegant lemonade. I use it myself for that purpose," he said. "Of course it's pure and deep water, too. It ain't as clear as some, but it's all right."

The chemical analysis on this specimen follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.180
Albumenoid ammonia	0.150
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	6.500
Oxygen consumed	0.450
Total solids	53.500
Volatile solids	19.000

Remarks: Ice appeared to be of inferior quality, about one-third sample consisting of white or snow ice. This sample is usable, although the albumenoid ammonia and the oxygen are slightly above the limits for good ice.

Bayer Sample "Fair."

The third specimen from the West Side was obtained at 4 o'clock from wagon "No. 2" of George F. Bayer, with license No. 0804. It was standing at Sangamon street and Washington boulevard. The chemical results follow:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.120
Albumenoid ammonia	0.020
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	5.850
Oxygen consumed	Too
Total solids	114.000
Volatile solids	23.000

Remarks—Sample consisted of clear ice. This sample is of fair quality.

"Too Good for Cooling."

Twenty minutes later, at Sacramento avenue and Walnut street, a wagon of the City Ice Manufacturing company was sighted. The license number of the wagon was 0857.

"What do you want this ice for?" the driver asked. "It's too good to use for cooling and makes the best chiller of water you can get." The chemical results follow:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.140
Albumenoid ammonia	0.040
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	26.380
Oxygen consumed	0.550
Total solids	To.000
Volatile solids	8.500

Remarks—Sample consisted of fairly clear ice with some air bubbles. This sample is of fair quality.

Jefferson City Ice "Fair."

At 4:35 p. m. at Ada and Madison streets a wagon of the Jefferson City Ice company, 1100 Milwaukee avenue, was sighted and a sample bought. The license number of the wagon was No. 6047. The analysis of this specimen follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.060
Albumenoid ammonia	0.050
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	11.700
Oxygen consumed	0.330
Total solids	80.000
Volatile solids	21.500

Remarks: Sample consisted of clear ice. This sample is of fair quality.

From P. Anderson's Wagon.

On the South Side the first sample was bought from a wagon bearing the name of P. Anderson, near Wabash avenue and Thirty-first street. The driver was certain about the quality of his ice being good. The analysis follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.100
Albumenoid ammonia	trace
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	5.000
Oxygen consumed	0.300
Total solids	33.000
Volatile solids	11.000

Remarks—Sample consisted of clear ice. This sample may be regarded as of fair quality.

Knickerbocker Sample "Inferior."

The second specimen was purchased from a wagon marked Knickerbocker Ice company about 11:30 o'clock near Sixty-second street and Madison avenue. The analysis follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	.400
Albumenoid ammonia	Trace
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	5.850
Oxygen consumed	3.400
Total solids	76.500
Volatile solids	18.000

Remarks—Sample consisted of clear ice. In this sample the free ammonia and chlorides are decidedly high. It must be classed as of inferior quality.

Wisconsin Company Sample Fair.

The third specimen was brought from a wagon labeled "Wisconsin Ice company" at 1 o'clock near Forty-fifth and Wallace streets. The driver said the ice would be good for drinking purposes. The analysis follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.160
Albumenoid ammonia	Trace
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	5.850
Oxygen consumed	0.400
Total solids	76.500
Volatile solids	18.000

Remarks—Sample consisted of clear ice. This sample is of fair quality.

Pure Company's Sample Impure.

Samples of ice that is sold in the residence neighborhood of the North Side were secured at Deming court and Clark street and at Center and Clark streets, while the wagons of two North Side companies were on their regular delivery trips. At Deming court and Clark street, Driver P. B. Culver, who was in charge of wagon No. 24 of the People's Pure Ice company, sold the sample. The analysis of this speciment was as follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.110
Albumenoid ammonia	0.200
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	5.000
Oxygen consumed	0.300
Total solids	25.000
Volatile solids	13.500

Remarks—Sample clear, no white or snow ice or air bubbles being discernible. The albumenoid ammonia in this sample is much too high, and it must be regarded as impure ice from a sanitary standpoint.

Bears Seidl Bros.' Name.

At Center and Clark streets a sample was secured from a wagon bearing the name of the Seidl Bros. Ice company and license No. 0648. Analysis of it shows the following:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.200
Albumenoid ammonia	0.132
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	11.700
Oxygen consumed	0.500
Total solids	40.000
Volatile solids	11.500

Remarks—Sample consisted of clear ice with numerous air bubbles. The free and albumenoid ammonias are both high in this sample.

Lagoon Ice for Comparison.

With the analysis of the ten samples of ice, Chemist Young also forwarded THE TRIBUNE a copy of an analysis of a medium quality of ice taken from the waters of Lake Michigan as a basis of comparison. This analysis was made by Charles B. Gibson of this city and the sample was obtained from the lagoon adjoining the Field Columbian Museum, during the World's Fair period. Mr. Young says that although this location was by no means calculated to produce the best grade of ice, it might be regarded as a fairly typical sample of the Lake Michigan product. This analysis follows:

	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	0.180
Albumenoid ammonia	Trace
Nitrates	None
Nitrites	Trace
Chlorides (as sodium chloride)	12.000
Oxygen consumed	2.185
Total solids	68.000
Volatile solids	29.750

Chemist Explains His Analyses.

Chemist Young, in his report to THE TRIBUNE, says, further:

"A brief explanation of the chemical terms employed may not be out of place in this connection.

"Free ammonia represents the ammonia existing as such in the water from which the ice was produced. It is generally due to the oxidation of albuminous substances.

"Albuminoid ammonia represents the nitrogen present in the form of albuminoid substances which have not yet had sufficient time to become oxidized into free ammonia. It is originally due to the presence of animal offal, sewage, and animal or vegetable matter generally in a state of decomposition.

"Total solids and chlorides are necessarily variable quantities, the respective amounts present in ice depending on the origin or source of the water from which the ice was derived. Chlorides are always high in water which has been contaminated by sewage, and the same applies to volatile solids, the amount of which usually depends upon the quantity of carbonates and vegetable and animal matter present in the residue obtained on evaporation of the water at 100 degrees centigrade.

"The term 'oxygen consumed' may be used as a measure of the animal and vegetable matter present in the water.

"A careful consideration of the results obtained in the analyses of these ten samples of ice appears to indicate none of them is of first-class quality. Several may be classed as fair, a few may be regarded as usable, while the remainder are below the standard prescribed for domestic use."

RESULTS OF EXAMINATION OF CHICAGO ICE MADE FOR PURE FOOD COMMISSION BY STATE ANALYST E. N. EATON.

Source obtained.	Free ammonia.	Albuminoid ammonia.	Oxygen consumed.	Chlorine.	Nitrites.	Nitrates.	Microscopical examination.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	.14	.08	3.09	77	Slight trace	None	Vegetable growth, infusoria two varieties, dirt, etc.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	.44	.06	2.58	20	None	None	Dirt and leaves, infusoria.
Consumers' Ice Co.	.17	.02	.81	4	None	None	Small amount vegetable slime.
Illinois Ice Co.	.06	.025	.81	0	None	None	Small amount vegetable slime.
University Ice Co.	.05	.02	.52	5	Slight trace	None	Small amount vegetable slime.
American Ice Co.	.03	.02	.56	0	None	None	Small amount vegetable slime.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	.10	.04	.956	8	None	None	Ashes, sand, dirt, vegetable tissue.
Lincoln Ice Co.	.40	.40	.956	5	None	None	Ashes, sand, dirt, vegetable and animal tissue.
A. Kirschbaum	.23	.02	.61	133	None	None	Slime and filth.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	.22	.09	2.19	50	Present	Present	Slime and plant and animal debris.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.	.21	.07	1.84	10	Present	Present	Vegetation, dirt.

The figures used in the table represent the number of parts in a million parts of water. The standard of comparison was a piece of ice taken from the Mississippi River at Quincy, Ill., three of these samples comparing favorably with the standard. Ten parts of free ammonia are as high a percentage as is considered safe.

Free ammonia represents past contamination of water and is generally due to the oxidation of albuminous substances.

Albuminoid ammonia represents nitrogenous impurities, due to presence of animal offal, sewage, and animal or vegetable matter in a state of decomposition.

The amount of oxygen consumed represents closely the amount of organic matter present in the water.

Chlorine is due to organic matter of animal origin.

HARNEY DENIES INFLUENCE.

Montana Judge Makes Affidavit in Reply to Chages in the Minnie Healy Mine Case.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A number of affidavits were filed in the District Court today in reply to those placed against Judge E. W. Harney by the Heinz people and Mrs. Ada H. Brackett in relation to the Minnie Healy mine case and the sensational disclosures regarding the conduct of Harney and the woman and her alleged influence over him.

Judge Harney himself made an affidavit denying influence or corruption in general terms, but without mentioning the name of Mrs. Brackett. He states the case was decided by him on its merits and without influence from any one.

John McGinnis, Vice President of the Montana Ore Purchasing company, makes an affidavit in which he says he met Mrs. Brackett last November and that Harney introduced her to him and recommended her. McGinnis then secured for her a clerkship in the Legislature, and since the adjournment of the Legislature she has been in the employ of the Montana Ore Purchasing company, but not in the employ of Heinz.

McGinnis says the company itself was not interested in the Minnie Healey case and that no one authorized Mrs. Brackett to use her influence on Judge Harney.

John Taylor, a detective in the employ of the Montana Ore Purchasing company, says that after the first batch of affidavits were published he had a conversation with Attorney George Dygert, who is credited with securing the contents of the various letters that passed between Harney and Mrs. Brackett, and that Dygert told him that only two of the letters were genuine and that the longest and most damaging letter was written by himself at the dictation of Attorney A. J. Campbell.

SHOOTS AT PASSING TRAINS.

Ohio Youth Fatally Wounded in Fight with Officers Who Interfere with His Sport.

Bryan, O., Aug. 16.—Olin Hubbard, son of a Fulton County physician, was shot and probably fatally wounded at Stryker last night in a skirmish with officers, who attempted to arrest him and a young man of the name of Finch for shooting at passing trains on the Lake Shore road. Finch is in jail, while Hubbard was removed to his home.

Warrant for Alleged Embezzler.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 16.—State Building and Loan Inspector Mauck today swore out a warrant for the arrest of J. A. Blodt, late secretary of the Guarantee Savings and Loan association, upon the charge of embezzling funds from the latter institution. Blodt recently resigned his position with the bank as the result of an investigation by State officials.

ROW WITH A CONSTABLE.

THIS MUCH ESTABLISHED, BUT OTHER DETAILS DIFFER.

Mrs. Charles Bartling Declares She Was Abused by an Agent of the Law, but the Man of Writs Contends That He Was the One Attacked and Causes the Arrest of the Woman—Child Supports Mother's Story—Justice Gibbons to Decide.

Did Mrs. Charles Bartling thrash a constable or did the constable abuse the woman? Justice Gibbons will decide on Aug. 23.

Just at present the constable, E. H. Ricker, already under indictment, has the better of the dispute, for Mrs. Bartling is under bond for her supposed attack on him. Mrs. Bartling and her husband, however, declare that when the case comes to trial the woman will be vindicated.

The trouble is due to a visit Constable Ricker paid the Bartling home at 98 Goethe street on Thursday. He was armed with a writ of attachment. Bartling was not at home, but his wife was. What followed is the problem. The constable says he was attacked, beaten with a broom, and his legal papers were torn to bits.

Mrs. Bartling declares she was abused, that her child was frightened almost into hysterics by the conduct of the constable and a custodian who accompanied him.

"Every word of my statement is true," said Mrs. Bartling last night, "and my little 3-year-old girl here will tell the same story."

The child promptly confirmed the mother's statement.

Mr. Bartling says he will refer the matter to State's Attorney Deneen when he returns to the city and will push his case to the end.

In speaking of the charge brought by Constable Ricker against Mrs. Bartling, Justice Gibbons said last night:

"The warrant for assault and resisting an officer against Mrs. Bartling was taken out before me by Constable Ricker. He said that the reason he sought me out for the warrant was because he did not care to carry the defendant all the way to Rogers Park to Justice Scholes. I issued the paper and my own constable, Peter Bretz, called on Mrs. Bartling and told her to appear and give bond. This she did, and the case was set for Aug. 23. Bretz said that Mrs. Bartling had fared badly at the hands of the other constable."

INFERNAL MACHINE SENT TO SHERIFF AT CARMI, ILL.

Candy Bucket Shipped by Express from Evansville, Ind., Found to Contain Dynamite, Gunpowder, and Matches.

Carmi, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—An infernal machine was received by Sheriff Eugene Ackman this morning by express. It was sent prepaid from Evansville, Ind., and was securely packed in a candy bucket. The Sheriff did not suspect anything, and supposed that some one was trying to perpetrate a joke upon him.

The lid of the bucket was removed and another lid with a handle was found inside. This was not easily removed, and the wife of the official got a screw driver and took off the handle to the lid, when some small wires were exposed. The Sheriff and his family, some of the county officers, and a number of bystanders were interested by this time, and the second lid was cautiously removed, when three sticks of dynamite were exposed. A detective and an expert in explosives were sent for from Evansville and they reached the city this afternoon.

The package was further examined, and it was found that the small wires were tied to sand paper and then attached to the lower lid, so that when the lid was raised the sand paper would ignite some matches that were in contact with gunpowder, but if this should fail, the jar in raising the lid would discharge some cartridges which were in the ends of the sticks of dynamite.

CLARK LOCKS OUT MINERS AT MILLION A MONTH LOSS.

U. S. Senator Shuts Down United Verde Mine at Phœnix Rather than Grant Demand for an Eight-Hour Day.

Phœnix, Ariz., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—United States Senator Clark has shut down the United Verde Copper mine, which brings a revenue of $12,000,000 yearly, because he refuses to grant his miners' demands for an eight-hour day. As he pithily put it: "I would rather let the grass grow in the streets of Jerome than grant my men an eight-hour day." Those who know Clark know that he will adhere to his resolution. He has studied the eight-hour movement and he does not believe that it can prevail in coal or copper mines. He is watching the course of the steel strike and upon its outcome will depend his action in starting up his big mine. As he is losing a million dollars a month by the lockout of his miners, he is of course anxious that work shall be resumed, but he is so obstinate that he would keep the mine closed down for a year rather than surrender what he regards as a just principle.

The West Point Cadets

Will be at the Pan-American Exposition Aug. 15 and 29. General Miles will be there, and the military drills and exhibitions will be of unusual interest. Don't forget that the Michigan Central is "the Niagara Falls Route," and the Pan-American Special the finest train.

For folders, tickets, and information, apply to City Ticket Office, 119 Adams street.

MISSION TO MANILA FAILS

ARCHBISHOP CHAPELLE UNABLE TO REORGANIZE CHURCH.

Apostolic Delegate Sent to the Philippines by the Pope Is to Return to the United States — Refuses to Support the Demand of the Natives for the Expulsion of the Spanish Friars and Is Compelled to Give Up His Task.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Information was received today at the War department that Archbishop Chapelle, who was sent to the Philippines and Cuba as an apostolic delegate to secure from the military government advantageous arrangements for the Catholic Church, has failed in his mission, and will return to the United States.

The return of Archbishop Chapelle to resume his functions as an Archbishop here shows that he did not meet with the success in his negotiations that was expected of him, and the reports to the War department from Manila say conclusively that it was owing to the attitude of the Filipinos toward the Catholic delegate that he was compelled to give up his efforts to bring about some official agreement between the Catholic clergy in the Philippines and the civil officials of the new government.

Friar Question Too Great.

It is said that among other things the friar question proved too great for Archbishop Chapelle and that this was one of the principal causes of his failure.

Archbishop Chapelle went to Manila a year ago to bring about a reorganization of the Catholic episcopacy to meet the changed conditions brought about by the transfer of the Philippines to the United States.

Under Spanish rule the Archbishop of Manila was a government official, receiving $12,000 annually. There were also four Bishops, each receiving $6,000 annually. When the United States assumed control these salaries were cut off.

The most serious problem confronting the United States, as well as the Catholic Church in the islands, however, has been the status of the Spanish friars.

Native Hatred of Friars.

The Filipinos had rebelled against Spain because of the friars.

The native hatred for these priests was universal. It was due to their greed, immorality, and personal unworthiness. In 1896 there were 1,124 friars on the island. In 1900 the number had been reduced to 476. They belong to the St. Dominic, St. Augustine, and Recollet orders, and control 403,713 acres of land in Luzon.

When Archbishop Chapelle arrived in the Philippines he was met by a universal native demand for the suppression of the friars and the sale of the lands to the government. The American officials coincided with the native view.

Archbishop Chapelle, however, leaned to the side of the monastic orders. When he took this attitude he found his progress to a solution of the church problem in the islands blocked.

Civil Government for Vigan.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

VIGAN, Philippine Islands, Aug. 16.—The commission upon its arrival here was greeted with salutes. A detachment of cavalry under Colonel Bell, escorted the commission through the battle scarred and half ruined town. A full representation from twenty-four municipalities discussed provincial laws. A number of officials were appointed, all of them being natives with the exception of C. Ney, who was appointed treasurer.

MONTREAL SOCIETY FOLK TO BE SELECTED BY A CENSOR.

One Man Will Decide Who Are the 800 Best Entitled to Attend the Coming Reception to British Heir.

Montreal, Que., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Montreal has selected a social arbiter upon whom devolves the duty of deciding who constitute the 800 of Montreal society. In this fact there exist all the elements for the liveliest kind of a row, and already there are heart-burnings and bickerings.

The selection of a Ward McAllister is necessary because of the civic reception to be given to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall in September.

The joint Civic and Citizens' committee had decided on making the reception a big event and inviting 2,000 persons, when a polite intimation was received from the Governor General's secretary that it was necessary to limit the number of invitations so that there might be no unseemly crush, as otherwise their Royal Highnesses would decline to attend. This was sufficient to arouse antagonism, and brought forth sharp criticisms.

The committee decided to limit the number of invitations to 800, and then came the question of who was to name the 800. The members of both the Civic and the Citizens' committees, at the head of which is the Hon. George A. Drummond, Senator and Vice President of the Bank of Montreal, declined the responsibility. They decided to apportion the task to Assistant City Clerk Rene Bauset, and he is thus made the social censor of the city, with the duty of drawing up a social directory, the first of its kind in Montreal. He is deluged with letters from those who consider they should be included.

Mr. Bauset has decided to keep the list a secret until the day before the reception.

DEVERY TALKS OF REFORMERS.

Deputy Police Commissioner Gives Views on Work of Parkhurst Society.

DENOUNCES FRANK MOSS.

Coroner Investigating Case of Man Found Dead in Hotel Room with Woman.

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Aug. 16.

Devery Pays His Respects to Parkhurst Society.

President Frank Moss of the Parkhurst society having declared that there was no direct evidence on which Deputy Police Commissioner Devery could be indicted in the matter of the alliance between the police department and the gamblers, Devery decided today to be interviewed, and in his characteristic fashion talked. He said among other things that Mr. Moss and his men were "a gang of highbinders, blackmailin' and degradin' the city in the eyes of the whole country," and should be indicted; that as a magistrate Justice Jerome is all right, but as a citizen, "when he aims in consort with those people," is all wrong. "As to gambling? Well, the police department acts when it has the evidence."

"They can slaughter me," declared Mr. Devery, his big fist pounding his desk, "but they shouldn't use those poor, unfortunate women as a club to hurt me."

Devery said he had a high opinion of District Attorney Philbin and had offered to cooperate with him.

"But," continued Devery, "I do think that, he is permittin' those people—I mean Mr. Moss an' his gang of highbinders—to go too far when they go among that class of people who are compelled under the new tenement-house law to vacate. If they'll tell me where those poor, unfortunates are to go I'll do the best I can, but the sooner the District Attorney of the county puts a stop to those people—I mean Moss and his agents—from carryin' on these bulldosin' tactics and permittin' them to use the police department for political purposes, the better.

"They are a libel on the city. All this slander that they are guilty of goes all over the country and hurts New York. Merchants who would come here to buy goods and trade with New York stay away from here on the advice of their wives, who hear all these things that this gang are saying. They are interfering with the business and the general welfare of the public."

Bishop Doane of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Albany contributes to the Churchman a statement of the large deficit which is probable in the treasury of the Board of Missions for the year just ending. This deficit, says Bishop Doane, who is Vice President and active head of the Board of Managers, will be $100,000 on Sept. 1.

J. P. Morgan Arrives at Bar Harbor.

J. Pierpont Morgan arrived at Bar Harbor this morning on board the yacht Corsair. His arrival created a sensation and the shores were crowded with curious people anxious for a sight of the great financier. His journey through the town to the telegraph office might have been the procession of a King or some strange animal, so unusual was the interest he aroused. Mr. Morgan went from Great Neck, L. I., and will remain in Bar Harbor through the week of the horse show. He appeared to be in a genial mood, but at the suggestion of an interview he froze immediately and announced that he came away to Maine to escape reporters, and that he had nothing to say either on the strike situation or anything else. He called on John S. Kennedy and William E. Dodge, and tonight is giving a dinner on board the yacht.

"Syndicate" Operator Arrested in Civil Suit.

Commander Frederick St. George de la Tour Booth-Tucker and Brigadier John Ransom of the Salvation Army went before Clerk Loos in the Naturalization bureau in the county courthouse today and took out their second naturalization papers.

An aftermath of the "skindicate" scheme which flourished for eight months in 1899 at 32 Broadway as "Richard C. Berry & Co." came in the arrest today in a civil suit to recover money obtained by "fraud, deceit, and conversion" of James B. Kellogg. Kellogg was the notorious E. S. Dean company, whose collapse some time ago as a "discretionary pool" concern ruined hundreds.

Samuel O. Scott had thirty claims against Kellogg growing out of the "Richard C. Berry & Co." scheme, amounting to $3,520, assigned to him, and his attorney, Kern R. Billington, entered the suit in the Supreme Court.

Justice O'Gorman signed the order of arrest. Kellogg, who is now stopping at Asbury Park, gave bail in the Sheriff's office in $2,000 and was released.

R. Hall McCormick's yacht, the Rapidan, was in collision with a coal barge in the East River last night and suffered considerable damage. Mr. McCormick and family got ashore safely, and spent the night at 10 Fifth avenue, going to Bar Harbor today.

Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes May Reimport Chain.

After a careful search of the records the local customs officials were unable today to ascertain whether or not the jeweled chain possessed by Mrs. W. E. D. Stokes when she returned from abroad on the steamship Oceanic last Wednesday ever paid duty in this country. As a result Mrs. Stokes will probably avail herself of a clause in the law which will allow her to send the chain back to Europe, there to be dismounted by the maker. The chain will then be reimported, and in the dismounted state will pay duty at 10 per cent on the diamonds, 20 per cent on the pearls, and 60 per cent on the setting. Intact the chain would call for an even duty of 60 per cent on each of the items mentioned. The foreign value of the chain is about $3,400.

Representative Methodists of the North, the South, and of Canada are sailing from this port this week and next to attend the Methodist ecumenical conference, which is to assemble in City Road Chapel, London, on Sept. 4. Delegates from the New York, New York East, and Newark conferences, nearly all, have already sailed.

Man Found Dead in Room with Woman.

Andrew M. Lester, a steamboat engineer of Twenty-sixth street, Sheepshead Bay, committed suicide at the Morton House tonight, according to a woman who was in the room with him at the time. The woman, who said she was Lizzie Anderson, a corset operator, and refused to say where she lived, was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner. Corner Bausch, who viewed the body and questioned the woman, said that he was not prepared to accept the statement of the woman that Lester had committed suicide, because there were few marks of powder on his head to show that the pistol had been fired at close range, and they might have been quarreling.

The man had just lost his job, however, his friends say, and he was sick and despondent, and these things point to suicide. The woman is six feet tall and weighs 210 pounds.

The couple appeared at the Morton House in the afternoon and registered as Mr. and Mrs. A. Lester. Mrs. Law, the housekeeper, heard a shot at 6:30 o'clock and called the clerk and Policeman Schick. The door was opened and the man found dead on the floor. The woman was looking at the body.

Seventy-four jack tars, jolly and ready for anything that might happen along, invaded Coney Island tonight. All wore the Shamrock colors and all were of the Lipton outfit. There were thirty-eight from the Erin and Thirty-six from the Shamrock. They were as much of an entertainment to Coney Islanders as the side show sights were to the sailors.

Collector Bidwell Proceeds Against Silk Importers.

The frauds, or "irregularities," in the importation of silks, which were discovered by Appraiser (W. F. Wakeman, resulted today in action against one of the importing firms by Collector George R. Bidwell. After satisfying himself of the merit of the case he directed Colonel Phelps of the law division of the custom-house to proceed against fifteen cases of Japanese silks imported by a Mercer street firm. The goods, which are in the appraiser's stores, will be seized because the greater part of them were heavier than was set forth in the invoice.

Prior to his decision Collector Bidwell devoted four hours to the appraiser's return in regard to the importation. The weights of silks in two of the fifteen cases were found to be the invoice weight. In all the other cases the weights were in excess of the invoice weight.

Appraiser Wakeman said the examination of silk invoices would continue.

Governor Odell is in favor of having the Republican conferees in the Anti-Tammany union insist upon the selection of a Brooklyn Republican of unquestioned ability and character for the head of the ticket and give the other big offices to the independent Democrats and Citizens' union people.

Miss Roosevelt Ill with an Ulcerated Tooth.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, oldest daughter of Vice President Roosevelt, is ill at the Roosevelt Hospital. Her father is with her, having gone to her bedside immediately after reaching the Grand Central Station on his return from his trip to Colorado. It was said tonight that Miss Roosevelt has been suffering with an ulcerated tooth for some time, and failing to secure relief by the application of ordinary remedies she was brought to this city on Thursday by her mother from Oyster Bay. An examination showed that an ulcer had probably formed at the base of the root. This was operated upon today. At 1 o'clock this morning the doctor in charge said:

"Miss Roosevelt is doing well. That is all the satisfaction we can give out about her condition tonight."

Colonel Roosevelt did not know of his daughter's illness until told by his wife on alighting from the train this afternoon. Colonel Roosevelt decided to stay at the hospital all night.

Mosquito Serum Prevents Malaria.

The officers of the Shirt Waist Makers' union met at the University Settlement tonight, and announced later that they had decided to call a general strike until the higher wages which they demand are granted. They said they would call out 1,000 members of the union today, and would keep on calling out 1,000 a day until the employers were forced to give in, or until all of the 30,000 members of the union are out.

Society Woman to Give Circus at Newport.

Newport is on the eve of a circus, one out of the ordinary, in that it will be a society affair and will be attended only by members of the fashionable colony. It is called "The Oelrichs Circus," in that it will be given by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, and will take place on the Oelrichs' estate on the Cliffs. It will be the first affair of the kind ever given in Newport, and several surprises are in store for those who are to attend.

Mrs. Oelrichs has carefully guarded the features of the show except that it has been announced that Harry Lehr is to be the ringmaster. A huge tent has been erected on the lawn at Rose Cliff, and everything that goes with a circus will be there, even to the side show. A ring has been built and a circus band has been imported for the occasion.

The artists, as far as known, have been secured out of town, but it is understood that special acts will be introduced by members of the cottage colony. There will be no tickets sold to this circus, and a squad of policemen will be on hand to see that no outsiders crawl under the tent.

Asks Receiver for Spirits Company.

Bert Reiss, as stockholder and chairman of the Stockholders' Protective committee of the American Spirits Manufacturing company of this State, which has been operated by interests connected with the Distilling Company of America, forwarded today to Attorney General Davis a petition, in which he asks for the immediate appointment of one or more receivers of the property of the American Spirits Manufacturing company.

The petition alleges that the company has remained insolvent for at least one year, that it has suspended its lawful business for at least one year, and that its trustees, directors, managers, and other officials have alienated its property contrary to law for purposes foreign to the lawful business and objects of the corporation.

It is further alleged that the Distilling Company of America has been conducting the financial policy and business affairs of the Manufacturing company and regulating it to suit its own ends and its own benefit.

Arrangements for Salmon Trust Completed.

The record for wheat exports was broken last week, and it has been broken again this week. Last week the record of wheat exported from both coasts of the United States was 8,832,199 bushels, while for the week ended yesterday it was 9,039,961 bushels. The best previous week's record was for the week ended Nov. 29, 1898, when the exports of wheat amounted to 7,483,959 bushels.

It was announced today that arrangements for the new salmon trust had been completed. The Pacific Packing and Navigation company is to be the trust, with a capital stock of $25,000,000, half common and half preferred, and bonds to the amount of $7,000,000. Delafield, McGovern & Co., 95 Hudson street, are to be the selling agents of the corporation for the whole country. It is understood that the Alaska Packers' association, the only large salmon packing combination outside the trust, will work in harmony with the new corporation.

R. E. Hopkins' Will Held Valid.

By a decision handed down by Surrogate T. H. Silkman in Yonkers today, the will of Colonel Robert E. Hopkins, a rich man of Tarrytown, who died several months ago, has been declared valid. When the will was presented for probate some time ago a contest was entered by the special guardian of Colonel Hopkins' son, Robert E. Jr., who is 14 years old. The contestant strove to show that by several perpendicular lines drawn through the signature of the will its validity has been destroyed.

It was asserted that Colonel Hopkins had defaced his signature himself purposely, but witnesses testified to conversations which tended to show that the will was intended to remain as found.

Had the will been declarde worthless the estate would have reverted to the wife and child, and the many bequests to individuals and charitable institutions would have been declared worthless.

Bidwell Refuses to Release Goods.

Collector Bidwell refused today to release the goods imported by Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hoyt, wife of Dr. Hoyt, the Fifth avenue physician, who is under arrest charged with smuggling. Mrs. Hoyt's goods were seized by Appraiser Wakeman, who found that the invoice value of the goods was $1,000 less than the actual value. Mrs. Hoyt's counsel, Mr. Hornblower, appealed to Bidwell to release the goods, but the Collector refused.

VESSELS OUT IN STORM MISSING.

Many Pleasure Boats May Have Met Disaster in the Southern Gale.

MOBILE FEARS WRECKS.

City Suffers Severely from Flood That Invades Buildings in Low Districts.

HEAVY LOSS TO FARMERS.

Mobile, Ala., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Several pleasure boats and small vessels caught out in Wednesday's storm are missing and it is feared serious disasters with loss of life will be reported as results of the gale.

Reports of the wrecking of craft at points beyond reach of the telegraph have come in, but confirmation is impossible.

A number of vessels were stranded or sunk along the water front at this city and serious damage was done to railroads and to exposed property in town.

News tonight is that the pleasure yacht Ariel, bound for Fish River with Robert and Winthrope Hallett of Mobile and others on board, pounded to pieces upon the wharf at Battles on the eastern shore. Nothing has been heard of the crew.

The pleasure yacht Mayflower of this city, with a party of prominent people on board, reported lost this morning, has been heard from. All on board found refuge on Cat Island, but the boat was wrecked.

No Word from Fort Morgan.

Nothing has been heard from Fort Morgan. Two companies of the Coast Artillery are stationed there. The barracks undoubtedly received the full force of the blow.

No communication can be had with any of the islands in Mississippi Sound, just outside the bar, forty miles below here. All news concerning the fate of the islanders must come by boat, and this is awaited anxiously.

The fruit steamer Harald, from Puerto Cortez, arrived late tonight. It reports speaking a two-masted schooner sixty-five miles southeast of this port, totally dismantled. The Captain of the schooner declined assistance.

From the Fowle River, on the western shore, it is reported that the schooner Marguerite was taken up bodily and left high and dry on the beach. James McMahon and four other men were on board. McMahon says a house on Dauphin Island was washed away and afterward found in the woods. Nothing is known as to the fate of the occupants.

All wires have been in a hopeless wreck for the better part of twenty-four hours. For fifteen hours there were no means of communication with the outside world. Even now few wires are working, and they are doing little. There is no wire between Mobile and New Orleans, and no prospect of any for several days. The telegraph line to that division are exposed to the full sweep of the wind from the gulf, and poles are prostrated for miles.

The schooner George E. Bentley, Captain Edwards, left a few days ago for Cienfuegos, but meeting the storm put back, arriving here yesterday. The schooners Mary E. Morse and Mary E. Judge sailed on Monday and have, it is feared, been involved in the storm.

Vessels Wrecked in the Bay.

The schooner Asa T. Stowell, bound from Havana to Pascagoula, was outside on Thursday morning, and, when caught in the storm, put into this port. The anchors would not hold, and the vessel drifted all the way up the bay and lies upright in the flats of Little Island, opposite the city. A small schooner, laden with 500 barrels of resin for New Orleans, overturned at the wharf. The tugboat Venture sunk at this wharf.

The storm in this city reached its severest force about 5 o'clock on Thursday, the maximum wind velocity being sixty-two miles an hour. The chief damage in towns was the uprooting of trees, unroofing of houses, and toppling of chimneys. A falling wall demolished the rear end of Charles Mohr & Sons' drug store, 161 Dauphin street, badly damaging his stock.

The flood of water was backed by the southeast gale over the cotton wharf, and Front, Commerce, Water, and a part of Royal streets for several blocks north of Saint Anthony were covered. The water was eighteen inches deep in the Cotton Exchange, and both the Western

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Tracks Washed Away.

the Louisville and Nashville, Mobile and Ohio pass through st and were under water, and opped entirely. The Mobile erating trains from Whistler, and the Louisville and Nashne train during the afternoon oint from the north. No aftot trains came over that road and none is expected to- boats made their morning eastern shore of the bay to afternoon trips were made ide.

orm the steamboat Lady the rescue of the truck garin the marshes between Mo- Rivers. In the 1896 flood e suffered greatly, and a half owned. The Lady Jane reould be reached and brought y. One marsh dweller, John family of nine spent a night need their home and rowed morning.

owned in Louisiana.

La., Aug. 16.—The storm has ms to have done no great damexcept along the river, below fatalities occurring near the

were half a mile above quarr house was overturned with in it. Mrs. Rosa Walker, her ughter, Ida Walker, Miss and Miss Ella Cobden were crew of the tugboat Biloxi few hundred yards away and rs, Blaine Davidson and Peter ned and the boat lost.

off the Florida Coast.

la., Aug. 16.—The French no, which arrived this morn- at the American steamship ys from New York for this ound at 8 o'clock yesterday 8 miles from Pensacola bar. ted and is fast going to pieces. ighted the British steamship sterday but it put back to sea ghted again. rm last night the Portuguese laden with a cargo of timber for St. Thomi, Africa, was . Its rigging was carried apped off, and it was stove side and stern. The bark so slightly injured. It at damage to shipping in the ter front property. Twelve ers of the E. E. Sander comt were badly damaged. Four causing a loss aggregating

Tortugas from Mobile for h a cargo of cypress lumber, or anchorage, collided with and sank. Evelyn is the initial steamer -New York line. Tugs have istance. It is reported that ued at $400,000. ss north and south were

ring today: $5 down, balance 103 State street.

TURNS TO TAXES IN OUTER TOWNS

Board of Review Raises the Assessments of a Number of Suburbanites.

FINISHES THE RAILROADS

Also Hears Recommendation of Council Committee Concerning the Same.

WILL SUE THE EQUALIZERS.

The Board of Review yesterday raised some personal property assessments in the suburban towns outside of Chicago and listened to the arguments of real estate owners in the various towns of the city. The real estate men argued against the proposed horizontal increase in the assessments of their holdings, without, however, giving any indication of receding from the opinion that such increases must be made.

It is the purpose of the board to bring the total assessment of the city up to $400,000,000, and to do this it will be necessary to add about $26,000,000 to the real estate valuations already established. This can be done, however, without raising the figures to the high water mark of 1899.

The Board of Assessors completed its assessment of railway personalty and the amount charged to the thirty-four steam roads assessed after the State Board of Equalization got through with them last year. This valuation does not apply to the elevated roads or to real estate, rolling stock, or other property of the steam roads, which are assessed by the State board and not by the County Assessors.

How the Railroads Stand.

The personalty assessments of the roads are as follows:

	1900. Assessors' values as equalized by State board.	1901. Assessors' values as returned to bd. of review.
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville R. R. (Monon).	$ 2,250	$ 100,000
South Chicago & Southern R. R.	25,475	27,010
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	24,400	53,650
Chicago & Alton R. R.	220,000	162,750
Chicago, Madison & Northern R. R.	186,445	158,845
Chicago, Lake Shore & Eastern R. R.	44,400	10,500
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R.	200,820	178,080
Chicago & Erie R. R.	55,000	65,600
Grand Trunk & Western R. R.	14,375	27,111
Michigan Central R. R.	20,205	59,805
Wisconsin Central R. R.	27,505	19,200
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R.	495,000	1,163,050
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.	1,364,950	1,220,655
Chi. & Northwestern R. R.	973,285	1,009,748
Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.	294,415	824,545
Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.	229,750	209,972
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.	1,360,750	1,466,530
Chicago Great Western R.R	5,610	25,200
Chicago Terminal Transfer R. R.	85,000	509,929
South Chicago R. R.	44,000	26,790
Union Elevated Railway Transit company.	348,955	336,615
The Belt Line R. R.	82,500	48,100
Terminal R. R.	24,880	22,600
Elgin, Joliet & Eastern	78,725	71,575
Calumet River R. R.	1,585	3,980
Chicago & Calumet Terminal R. R.	385	1,900
Chicago Union Transfer R. R.	28,050	159,978
Rock Island R. R.	55,000	4,550
Illinois Central R. R.	211,570	29,700
Chicago Junction R. R.	48,270	27,808
Chicago & Western Indiana R. R.	489,480	736,975
Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R.	34,340	40,705
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific R. R.	968,000	611,100
Chicago & Alton R. R.	1,378,000	753,720
Thirty-four railroads taxed at total of	$9,412,325	$9,866,134

Council Committee Reports.

The Board of Assessors also was in receipt of the report of the special committee of the Council, composed of Aldermen Cullerton, Minwegen, and Litsinger, appointed some time ago to look up cases of undervaluation in the real property of railways. The report is in the line of a suggestion to the assessors that if they will look into the classification of railway property they will find numerous cases of land used for commercial and other purposes classified as trackage, and as a result assessed at much lower figures than it should be. The assertion is made that a thorough investigation of the manner of classifying this property would raise the present real estate assessments of the roads of $18,000,000 to $200,000,000.

Only a few instances are cited. It is said that the Western Indiana has listed as right of way property worth $200,000; that land which before its purchase by the Chicago Terminal was listed at $44,000 is put at $2,000 as trackage; that the Santa Fé has turned in as right of way land along its tracks which is covered with buildings from which it derives a revenue; that the Lake Street Elevated road has listed as right of way land which is not used for railway purposes; and the Northwestern "L" has done the same with land which is leased to private individuals. The report will go to the Board of Review.

To Mandamus State Board.

Corporation Counsel Walker announced during the day that the city would soon begin a mandamus suit against the State Board of Equalization to compel it to assess for taxing purposes the capital stock of the various corporations in Chicago. This suit is expected to be on the line of the one brought last winter in the Circuit Court of Sangamon County by the school teachers of Chicago, and which was decided in favor of the teachers. An appeal from the decision of the lower court now is pending before the higher tribunal. How much the capital stock of the various corporations of Chicago amount to has never been estimated. The amount, however, is in the hundreds of millions, and it is contended by some that back taxes would be collected.

Increases of the Day.

The principal increases in personal property assessments of individuals made by the Board of Review during the day were as follows:

Owner.	Return.	As'm't.
P. L. McKinnie, Evanston	$ 8,340	$ 25,000
Arthur Orr, Evanston	106,000	450,000
Oak Park Water company	199,888	300,000
D. Inglis, Evanston	7,700	13,000
R. D. Lloyd Wingetka	750	50,000
R. H. Burnham, Evanston	12,500	50,000
Rogers Park Water company	7,890	15,000
Rogers Park Water company	5,150	100,000

Ten residents from each town of Chicago were called before the board and asked why real estate values should not be increased from the figures of the Assessors. They all agreed it might be right to raise the values in other towns, but not in their own. In order, however, to reach the $400,000,000 mark it will be necessary to add $26,000,000 to the real estate valuations. As matters stand now they are as follows:

Assessors' valuations	$327,000,000
Added to personalty	12,000,000
Expected from State board	35,000,000
Total	$374,000,000
Deficiency	26,000,000
Grand total	$400,000,000

Were the Board of Review to restore the real estate valuations to the figures of 1899 it would got more than it needs, as the difference between the real estate valuations of that year and the assessors' figures of this year is about $53,500,000. Were this to be done it would result in a horizontal increase in the towns of Chicago over the present assessment as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Lake	23	Jefferson	10
Hyde Park	42	Lake View	33
South Town	12	West Town	27
North Town	18		

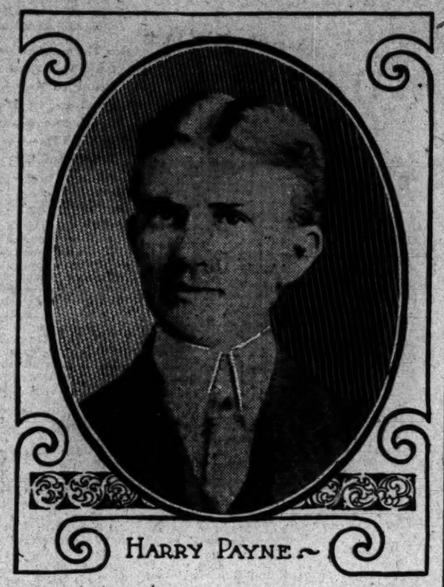
It is figured out, however, that a 10 per cent increase in property inside the loop and a smaller one in property outside will accomplish what is wanted.

$7.00 to Marquette, Mich., and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern railway, Aug. 23 and 30. Through sleepers 8 p.m. Breakfast Marquette. Ticket offices, 212 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

PLUCK WINS HIM PLACE IN THE NAVY.

Burning the midnight oil and studying until the small hours of the morning in order that he might become well enough educated to pass the examination for engineer in the United States naval service, Harry Payne, an Evanston boy, has at last attained his ambition. He received word yesterday that he had passed, with an average of 95, the examination, which he took on July 31, standing fourth out of the 800 who went before the examiners with him. Payne was born at Bunker Hill, Ill., on March 27, 1879. His parents were poor, and he had to take the seven years' schooling which he obtained at intervals. He went to Evanston a year ago, and obtained employment in a haberdashery shop there. The hours were long, as he was compelled to work from 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 o'clock at night, but he was persistent in his pursuit of knowledge, and after leaving the shop he studied for several hours each night. His desire to be an engineer arose from the fact that when 12 years old he was employed in the engine room of the Globe flour mill, at Bunker Hill. A year after he was employed there he was placed in charge of the engine, which at that time was the largest in southern Illinois.



HARRY PAYNE.

ONE CASE; THIRD ARREST.

WILLIAM GROSS ACCUSED OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Set Free Twice Yesterday on Technicalities, but the Third Warrant Brings Hearing—Charge Withholding $800 Belonging to Wacker & Birk Brewing Company Collected by Him—Defendant Found Some Time Ago with Bullet Wound.

William Gross, formerly manager of the South branch of the Wacker & Birk Brewing company, Thirty-third street and Emerald avenue, was arrested a second and a third time yesterday on the charge of withholding $800 of the company's money.

He was arrested first several days ago and was arraigned before Justice Martin yesterday afternoon. When the case was called Attorney Geeting for the defense and Attorney Cooper for the prosecution became engaged in a heated argument over the legality of the warrant.

Geeting contended that no embezzlement was committed, as Gross had collected the money from the different agents of the south office, and that the complaint should have read "larceny by embezzlement." Justice Martin was of the same opinion and discharged the defendant.

Rearrested and Discharged.

Gross left the courtroom and had gone but a few feet when a detective placed him under arrest and proceeded to take him to the Central Station. Attorney Geeting was notified and started for the Central Station to make an investigation. At Clark and Washington streets he met Gross and stopped him. A telephone to the detective to show a warrant for his client's arrest. This the detective failed to do, and an argument started, during which a constable from Justice Richardson's court appeared with a warrant and placed Gross under arrest and returned him to court. Geeting demanded an immediate hearing, which was granted. He then moved that his client be discharged on the ground that there were two warrants in the case and but one complaint. After some argument Gross was again discharged and left the courtroom.

Third Attempt Results in Hearing.

Upon reaching the street he stopped to talk with Attorney Geeting about the case, when a constable again stepped up to him and, placing his hand on Gross' shoulder, informed him he was under arrest and would have to appear before Justice Martin.

"Judge, this is a queer proceeding," said Attorney Geeting, when he returned to the courtroom, "but I am not holding you responsible for it. You are simply carrying out the law, but the men who have sworn out the warrant seem to be desirous of inconveniencing my client as much as possible. If the officials of the Wacker & Birk company are as anxious as they pretend we might just as well go ahead with this case right now and have it over with."

Attorney Cooper jumped to his feet and asked that the case be continued two days to allow his client time to secure new evidence. Justice Martin decided that the case should be heard at once, and the witnesses were sworn. Part of the evidence was presented and the case was then continued until Monday.

The charge against Gross is the appropriation of the firm's money for his own use. The complaint reads that Gross, while acting as manager of the branch office, failed to make returns to the amount of $800.

Supposed Attempt at Suicide.

When Gross was accused of the shortage the affair dragged on for a week. While Secretary Tiff and the cashier were examining the accounts of Gross the latter excused himself for a moment and stepped into the barn in the rear of the office. He was found soon afterward with a bullet in the breast over the heart. He was taken to the hospital in an unconscious condition, and for a time it was feared he would not live.

UNION MEN AID POOR WORKERS.

Machinists Claiming to Have Been Enticed to Chicago on False Pretenses Without Money.

Four men told the police at the Central Station that they came here from Pittsburg to work in the machine works of Fraser & Chalmers, but on their arrival found that a strike was on and there was no work for them, and they were without money or a place to sleep. Before the men had a chance to go to the Harrison Street Station a member of one of the labor unions who heard the men's story took up a collection at the union hall on Washington street and received enough to pay their hotel bill.

FIRE ALARMS DINNER GUESTS.

Blaze at the Hotel Woodruff Causes Consternation Among Occupants of the Dining Tables.

Guests at dinner in the Hotel Woodruff, at 2100 Wabash avenue, yesterday evening were alarmed by a fire which for some time threatened to destroy the structure. The fire, it is believed, was caused by a smoldering match being thrown into a waste paper basket. The damage to the building is estimated at $1,000.

$7.00 to Marquette and Return.

On Aug. 23 and 30 excursion tickets will be sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry. from Chicago to Marquette and return at the rate of $7.00 for the round trip. Good for return passage within ten days. Marquette, Mich., is one of the most charming summer resorts in the Northwest; has splendid hotel accommodations, beautiful scenery, and complete immunity from hay fever. Through Pullman sleeping car leaves Chicago every night at 10:30. Breakfast in dining car. City ticket office, 95 Adams street, Union Passenger Station, Madison, Canal, and Adams street.

HOTEL ON STREETER LAND

BUILDING PERMIT ASKED FOR $1,000,000 STRUCTURE.

Eastern Capital Said to Be Backing the Project to Improve Lots Bought in the Disputed District—Acting Mayor Walker Says City Will Not Oppose a Peaceable Attempt to Take Possession—Rights of Claimants Rests on the Courts to Determine.

Application has been made to the Building department for a permit to construct a $1,000,000 residential hotel on Streeter's lake front claim. Corporation Counsel Walker, in answer to a question, said the city administration would not oppose any peaceable attempt to take possession of the land, as the claim to title was a matter for the courts to determine, and it is expected the permit will be issued.

Attorney A. R. Gates of Gates & Farwell, representing Eastern men, made the application. The plats and plans for a hotel which, according to the promoters, will surpass any structure of its kind in Chicago, are ready to be filed when the permit is issued. The Savoy Hotel of New York, Attorney Gates said, is to be the model of the new building. Mr. Gates also said one of his clients was a wealthy Chicago man and the others residents of New York.

Mr. Gates Talks of the Project.

"There is ample capital behind the project and it certainly will be carried through to completion," said Mr. Gates last night. "If the ordinances are complied with in our building plans there is no reason why we should be interfered with by the city. It then will devolve on adverse claimants to the land to disprove our title. We bought the lots from Captain Streeter, but he is not interested in our undertaking.

"The project had its beginning several months ago, when a wealthy New York client of our firm, who has large Chicago interests, suggested the idea of erecting a first-class residential hotel here, something the city does not now possess. He thought it would prove a good investment and I agreed with him. We then took up the question of the title to the land and convinced of its soundness decided to push the enterprise.

Deprive Walsh of a Weapon.

The Civil Service commission has added to the verdict of the Police Trial board in the Walsh case the condition that the policeman shall be detailed where it will not be necessary for him to use a weapon.

Veterans Must Have Liquor License.

Alderman Smulski yesterday raised the question that the new law giving old soldiers and sailors free permits for vending various merchandise enabled them to sell liquor without saloon licenses. Corporation Counsel Walker held that the sale of liquor was subject to license laws, and that the exemption held good only where not in conflict with other laws.

May Hold Up Blocki's Pay-Roll.

The Civil Service commission is preparing to hold up the pay roll of the Public Works department because Commissioner Blocki has failed to act on the merit board's decision that Assistant City Engineer Frank Holmes be given the place held by George K. Wheelock in the engineering bureau. The board holds that Wheelock lost his seniority on the engineers' eligible list when he was transferred to the engineers' bureau.

Proposes Rigid Fire Ordinance.

Fire Marshal Musham called on Acting Mayor Walker yesterday and suggested that the ordinances be so amended that a fine of $5.00 can be imposed on any person who allows the chimney of his building to catch fire; that a Bureau of Combustibles be added to the department; that the sale of gasoline, naphtha, acetylene, and other similar substances be prohibited in licensed and that part of this license go to the Firemen's Pension fund. Mr. Walker indorsed the suggestions, and the chief has delegated the task of framing the new ordinances to an attorney.

BOX OF DYNAMITE STORED UNDER A POLICE STATION.

Policemen Attached to Desplaines Street Fear Lest Accident Should Precipitate the Explosion.

Policemen of the Desplaines Street Station are much disturbed over the fact that stored in the basement of that station is a box containing fifty-six pounds of dynamite. The explosive was taken from a junk shop on the West Side some time ago because the owner of the place was afraid that it would explode and kill himself and his family. When it was taken to the station it was carelessly put on the floor in one of the closets not far from the cells. The danger is great, for should some of the articles stored in the same part of the station fall upon the thin wooden box in which the dynamite is contained a fearful explosion would result.

Chicago Firm Denies Intent to Change.

In a letter to a well known financial publication Vice President David B. Lyman of the Chicago Title and Trust company denounces as a canard a report circulated on Thursday, asserting that his company contemplated a radical departure from its established line of business. The letter expressly denies that a banking or loan business will be done.

Receiver for Iron Company.

The Turnivas Iron company, alleged to be bankrupt, was placed in the hands of a temporary receiver yesterday on the application of the Canada Cattle Car company. E. B. McKey was nominated as receiver, and his bonds placed at $15,000. The company's assets are said to be $10,000, while the liabilities mentioned are in the amount of $5,000.

Father Lambert's Band Off to Iowa.

The Rev. Father A. A. Lambert and his juvenile band, consisting of twenty-five boys, will leave for Perry, Ia., at 6:15 this evening, via the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. The boys will give a concert at Perry. They will play several pieces at the entrance to the Union Depot before the departure of the train for Perry.

PILE UP PROOF ON DETECTIVES.

Officials Find Many Requisition Cases Unrecorded in Deneen's Office.

EIGHTEEN IN TWO YEARS.

Complaint Ready to File with Civil Service Commission Today.

COLLERAN COMING MONDAY.

(Continued from first page.)

Cook County, Charles S. Deneen, was named as the petitioner. This document, however, does not bear Mr. Deneen's signature. Yet it is attested by Lieutenant Joyce and states that they want to get Thomas Kelly, charged with larceny, and alleged to be in Franklin County, O. This is held to be the most flagrant case of disregard of the law noted.

Crossing out the "Prosecuting Attorney" as petitioner, Lieutenant Joyce on Nov. 11, 1899, appears as a petitioner for a requisition for Felix Niemeyer, then in New York City, wanted on a charge of larceny. There was only a "complaint and warrant" filed against this man—no indictment. Records at Springfield show that the requisition was issued. There is no record that Niemeyer was ever brought to Chicago.

Clerk Woelfel, on Sept. 19, 1899, wanted a requisition for James Coleman, also alleged to be in New York City, and wanted for larceny. This was attested by Joyce. There was a trip to New York by Detective Thomas Cronin and Coleman was brought back. A few months later and the case was stricken off, the reason being entered that the "prosecuting witness could not be found."

On Sept. 19, 1899, Woelfel alleged that Robert Foote, wanted on a charge of larceny, was in Jefferson County, Ky. Detective John Garrigan made the trip at the State's expense. Foote was tried and sentenced to two days in jail for petit larceny.

James McGoode was the object of another petition on Aug. 21, 1899. McGoode was charged with larceny and said to be in Jefferson County, Ky. Detective Frank G. Corbus went after him, Lieutenant Joyce attesting the papers, and McGoode was released on his return as "not guilty."

There is the case of Clair S. Bingham, alias William Davis. Woelfel petitioned, and Bingham was brought back from Michigan, only to have his case stricken off. Later determined prosecuting witnesses forced the matter to a settlement. Colleran's office got no expenses for this case, however, the charge being a misdemeanor, "obtaining goods by means of a worthless draft."

Evidence Held by Colleran.

All these cases involve Colleran, in that he held the evidence on which requisition was sought. They are not registered in State's Attorney Deneen's office, nor are the following:

John Rahm, requisition asked by Woelfel on Sept. 28, 1899, to bring him back from Milwaukee to answer the charge of larceny; Detective George Cudmore, messenger.

Frank Carter, requisition asked on Oct. 18, 1899, by Woelfel, to bring him from Washington, D. C.; messenger, John J. Brown.

Otto Kargus, petition for, filed by Woelfel on Nov. 10, 1899; charges, larceny and Kargus in Ontagamie County, Mich.; messenger, William Burke.

Alonzo Whiteman; Lyman Lewis, petitioner; in New York and wanted on charge of obtaining money by false pretenses; messenger, William J. Burke; date, Nov. —, 1899.

Leona J. Lay, in St. Louis; charged with assault with intent to kill; petitioner, State's Attorney Deneen; messenger, Thomas E. Fitzgerald; date, Jan. 22, 1900.

Joseph Weisman, in St. Louis; charged with robbery; petitioner, State's Attorney Deneen; messenger, William J. Egan; date, Feb. 2, 1900.

Sidney Carr, in Marion County, Ind.; charged with burglary; petitioner, State's Attorney Deneen; messenger, M. A. Crotty; date, Aug. 7, 1900.

Reuben Feinberg, in New York; charged with receiving stolen property; petitioner, State's Attorney Deneen; messenger, Thomas Duffy; date, Aug. 3, 1901.

Mystery as to Methods.

There is a mystery as to how State's Attorney Deneen's name was placed on some of these petitions, and Assistant State's Attorney Carey may go to Springfield and conduct an investigation.

"Every petition is registered here after it has been signed by Mr. Deneen," said he. "So many cases could not have been overlooked."

Other employés of the office furnish other reasons as to why papers are rushed through.

"The State's Attorney's office acts as a check on this requisition matter," said one of Mr. Deneen's assistants. "Petitions are brought in here by detectives alleging charges that are felonies. When we have sifted their evidence, however, we find that the charges are merely misdemeanors. But if the former charges can be made to stick while the requisitions are being secured and prisoners brought back, the State must foot a fat bill for expenses. Again and again investigation has reduced a felony charge to a misdemeanor and the State has thus been saved money."

Talking of Fiegenbush Case.

Why didn't the detectives notify the San Francisco police that Charles H. Fiegenbush was wanted here? is a question frequently asked about police headquarters. Fiegenbush is indicted with Harry Dubois on a charge of selling bogus mining stock to a North Side woman. An additional indictment of conspiracy also was returned. Fiegenbush's case was frequently continued, and on April 24 his bonds were declared forfeited by Judge Holdom. Recently Fiegenbush was apprehended by the police of San Francisco. Three telegrams were sent to the detective bureau here asking if the prisoner was wanted. Charges are made that none of these queries was answered.

Bunk Allen has long been pointed out as one who received many favors from the detective bureau. His connection with the Barrett case may be made material for inquiry by the Civil Service commission. Barrett was wanted on the charge of taking a roll of bills from a Milwaukee bank on May 26, 1900. On Jan. 7 last he was arrested in Chicago near the Union Station, his comrade at the time, Micky Gleeson, getting away. Barrett was taken to Central Station and the Milwaukee police were notified. He was not booked because it was feared that he might succeed in getting bail and thus escape.

At this point Allen appeared at Central Station, where Captain Colleran was in charge. A few hours later there came an order that Barrett must be booked. The charges entered were disorderly conduct and vagrancy, and his bail was fixed at $200. Allen stepped in as bondsman. The next day, Jan. 8, when the case was called before Justice Prindiville, Barrett failed to appear. His bonds were declared forfeited, but Allen has never paid this debt to the city.

At this juncture the Milwaukee bank got Pinkerton detectives after Barrett. There was no more delay. Barrett sent back the money to the bank. He sent the following note at the same time:

"Why don't you hang out your sign? How's a fellow to know he's mixing up with 'Pinks' if you don't have your association cards hanging out?"

Hearing to Be Public.

Chief of Police O'Neill completed the draft of his charges early last evening and then went into a conference with Corporation Counsel Walker and Assistant Fyffe. The complaint will go to the Merit board this morning. Unless Mayor Harrison interferes the hearing will be held early in September, and the Council Chamber will be used, the public being admitted to all the sessions.

FINEST ELM TREE IN ALL CHICAGO.

ELM IN LATHROP LOT.

Landscape gardeners practically are agreed that the elm shown in the accompanying illustration is the most beautifully shaped tree of its kind in Chicago. It stands upon the Lathrop lot in Graceland cemetery and has a history.

That the tree today is thriving after the vicissitudes through which it has passed goes further perhaps than anything else can to show that the elm is well adapted to grow in the soil of northern Illinois.

The tree is of typical elm shape, throwing out its boughs with their foliage burden evenly in every direction. Ten years ago, when it was a tree about two-thirds its present size, it was growing at Rogers Park, where its beauty attracted attention. It was purchased, taken up bodily, and removed several miles to its present location, apparently suffering nothing from the journey. It took new root at once and went on developing growth and beauty as though its rest never had been disturbed. Then came one summer day a terrific thunder-storm and the beautiful elm was struck by lightning, one entire side being shivered by the stroke and blasted by the heat. No one thought that it could survive the shock, but means were taken to assist nature in the healing process. The marks of the lightning can be seen today on the north side of the tree trunk, but the tree itself is gradually closing up the wound.

The successful transplanting of this Graceland elm and its survival of the lightning stroke have an intense interest for tree lovers of Chicago. Everywhere as civilization advances the oak, which is the typical tree of this section, is dying. It is only by the hardest kind of work that some of the oaks are saved after drainage sewers go in and after asphalt roads and sidewalks are laid. The desire is to find some kind of a tree that will combine beauty and hardihood. The elms, better than any other trees, arbor culturists say, have met the requirements.

The one drawback to the cultivation of the elm is that on Illinois soil for some reason or other it refuses to attain the size to which its kind grows in the Eastern States. It is hoped by the interested people that even this difficulty through experiment may be overcome.

WEDS TO DODGE SCOLDING

CRITICISED BY HER FATHER GIRL HASTENS MARRIAGE.

Nellie Seigel Runs Away, Telling a Friend She Was Going to Get a Home Where Sharp Words of Parents Would Not Be Heard—Joins Her Lover, A. J. Beake, and Together They Go to St. Joseph, Mich., Where Ceremony Is Performed.

Scolded by her father for shortcomings in her housework and telling a friend she was going to get a home of her own where such parental chastisement would not occur, Nellie Seigel, 16 years old, daughter of Morris Seigel, 1745 Milwaukee avenue, ran away from home on Thursday and was married yesterday in St. Joseph, Mich. The groom is A. J. Beake, 21 years old, said to be a clerk in a market street wholesale house.

Smarting under the words of her father, which were uttered on Thursday morning, the young woman waited until his departure for his work and then turned her back on her home. She sought Mr. Beake, who, it is said, had been forbidden by her parents from calling on her, and explained the situation to him. Friends say the couple had planned to be married, and it didn't take them long to agree on a solution of the problem which suddenly was presented to them.

Take Steamer to St. Joseph.

When the steamer Milwaukee arrived at St. Joseph yesterday afternoon among the passengers were Mr. Beake and Miss Seigel. They hurried from the docks direct to the courthouse, where the license was secured. Without further inquiry they went to the residence of the Rev. A. Cling, pastor of a German church, and by him were married.

Upon Mr. Seigel's return to his house on Thursday evening he learned of his daughter's absence, and at once began inquiries concerning her whereabouts. One of the first persons he met was Josephine Baker, a friend of his daughter, who said she knew the missing girl that day, and had been told by her that she was "going to get a home of her own where she would not be scolded so often."

Father Prepared for Announcement.

This information, coupled with the knowledge Mr. Seigel had of the attentions Mr. Beake had been paying his daughter, prepared the father for the announcement of the wedding. He denied he had treated his daughter cruelly, but, on the other hand, had given her everything he could afford.

Bride and groom will return from Michigan this morning. They said before their departure last night they expected parental forgiveness, and neighbors of the family say the young couple will not be disappointed.

SAYS DRUGS MADE HER WED.

Mary Casper of Wilmette Alleges That She Was Made to Elope by Force.

Forced under threats of instant death to accompany an importunate suitor to St. Joseph, Mich., and there, while under the influence of drugs, compelled to go through a marriage ceremony, is the story related to the Judges of the Circuit Court by Mary Casper of Wilmette in a petition to annul her marriage to Joseph G. Brucks of Chicago.

Miss Casper, who is 18 years old, says that she agreed to accompany Brucks for a walk in Wilmette one day last April. She affirms that when they had come to a sparsely settled district her companion drew a revolver and under threat of instant death compelled her to go with him to Chicago. Having obtained a mental ascendency over her, and also by means of constant threats of death, he caused her to keep silent while in the city. They went to an obscure hotel, and Miss Casper declares, he never left her alone for a moment. Again he produced his revolver in the parlor of this hotel and cowed her insomuch that she agreed to accompany him lest she should be killed. They then went on board a vessel which was just about to start for St. Joseph. While on the boat she was given a drink which she believes was drug-infused, as her senses became dull. She has no recollection of the events of the following evening, save that she remembers drinking several glasses of the same mixture. In the morning, she avers, that she has a faint recollection of standing up and answering questions, but states she did not realize that she was being married. In the evening she says she was taken to a hotel by Brucks and told that they had been married. Next day she returned to her home and has since lived with her parents.

From that day Miss Casper declares she has never seen Brucks. From an examination of the records at St. Joseph made by her attorney, H. S. Gemmill, it appears that Mary Casper and Joseph G. Brucks were married there on April 10.

For an economical trip to California or the Northwest, call or write Judson-Alton Excursions, 340 Marquette Building, Chicago.

SAYS HE BRIBED SMYSER.

OSCAR C. IGNEY CLAIMS TO HAVE PAID $400 FOR LICENSE.

New Warrants Issued by Judge Kavanagh Against Accused Ex-Member of State Dental Board—Defendant Asks Immediate Hearing, but State Wants Postponement Till Tuesday, Which Is Granted—Former Examiner Denies All Charges.

A warrant, charging Dr. Jacob H. Smyser with accepting a bribe was issued by Judge Kavanagh yesterday, and the bond was fixed at $1,500. Oscar C. Igney, who has practiced dentistry under a license issued in December, 1898, swore to the complaint charging Smyser with accepting $400 for issuing a license permitting Igney to practice.

New warrants charging forgery and malfeasance in office were made out by Judge Kavanagh when court opened. The complaints were sworn to by Dr. James G. Reid. The bail in these cases was fixed at $1,000 on the malfeasance charge and $1,500 on the forgery charge.

Attorney W. S. McEwen, counsel for Dr. Smyser, declared that he was willing to waive the production of secondary evidence in the shape of the original licenses, which are asserted by the prosecution to be forgeries, and proceed to an immediate hearing on the warrants issued two days ago. Attorney Barnes asked for time in which to prepare the cases. Judge Kavanagh continued the hearing till Tuesday afternoon.

When the appearance of Dr. Smyser at the hearing Tuesday were signed by Jacob H. Smyser, W. D. Smyser, Samuel O. Olin, and George H. Klehm.

Igney Hesitates in Court.

The charge of malfeasance in office is based on the allegations of forgery made in the other warrants. Oscar C. Igney is the witness on whom the State has based much of its case. Though he had related to the State's Attorney in previous interviews the substance of the complaint, when he was faced in court with the necessity of signing it and swearing out the warrant he hesitated, and was reluctant to appear before Judge Kavanagh.

The certificate in question was issued to Igney on Dec. 28, 1900. The records of the State Dental board show that the certificate was issued on the grounds that Igney was a graduate of the American College of Dental Surgery. Igney was not a graduate of that college, it is charged, nor of any other college. In issuing the certificate Dr. Smyser's name is signed as secretary of the State Dental board, when, it is charged, he was not secretary.

Dr. A. C. Barr of Alton, former member of the State Dental board, whose name appeared on the license issued to Emil Gumboldt, wrote to the State's Attorney that his signature was a forgery.

It is also charged that a license was issued irregularly to C. A. Finley, now Dr. Smyser's assistant. It is claimed that he failed to pass the examination, and that the record was altered.

Smyser Claims to Be a Victim.

Attorney McEwen in discussing the cases said:

"So far as the first warrants are concerned there is nothing in them. We will have no difficulty in proving that Dr. Smyser did not forge the names of other members of the board, but also that his own name was written by some one else. We are ready and waiting to proceed to trial on these charges. As to the other charges now made, I shall say nothing till I have examined them carefully."

HAS HIS PARTNER ARRESTED.

Peter Pierson Objects to George Smith's Way of Managing Saloon at 2127 Wabash Avenue.

George Smith, a saloonkeeper at 2127 Wabash avenue, was arrested yesterday on warrants sworn out by his partner, charging him with larceny and assault and battery. Peter Pierson, the complainant, says that Smith induced him several months ago to invest his money in the saloon. The money represented Pierson's savings during nine years, amounting to $1,000. When he demanded an accounting from Smith Pierson says he was assaulted.

Capture Embezzler of Postal Funds.

Victor C. Washington, a former employé in the postoffice at Baltimore, who absconded with government funds on May 16, yesterday was apprehended by Deputy United States Marshal St. Clair at 3828 Dearborn street. He was taken before Commissioner Foote, but waived examination after admitting his guilt. He will be taken to Baltimore this morning.

Pennsylvania Road Fined.

For violating the smoke ordinance of Chicago the Pennsylvania railroad company was fined $15 by Justice Woods yesterday morning. The charges have been pending for weeks. Two more cases against the same road remain to be heard, one being set for Aug. 23.

CITY IS BLAMED FOR BAD FEVERS.

Nineteenth Ward Residents Say Filthy Streets Cause Many Diseases.

OFFICIALS PAY NO HEED.

Health Department Authorities Are Accused of Too Great a Leniency.

ICE INSPECTION IS PRAISED.

Filthy streets and resultant typhoid fever in the tenement districts of the city were denounced by members of the Nineteenth Ward Improvement association at Hull House last night, and efforts will be made to induce all the citizens of the ward to cooperate in bringing about a better condition of things. It was stated by a physician present that more cases of disease could be traced to dirty streets than to bad water.

Secretary E. R. Pritchard of the Health department was confronted with the information that there are too many "good fellows" to insure improvement of sanitary conditions. The statement was made by Timothy Hurley.

"When you go to an official of the Health department," said Mr. Hurley, "and complain of some property-owner who maintains unsanitary conditions about his place, the official says: 'O, he's a good fellow and it'll be all right.' The trouble with the Health department is that they have too many friends who are good fellows."

Garbage Inspection Is Denounced.

Lewis

BIG MILLS SHUT; AIM AT OTHERS.

Union Men Close Steel Plants at Joliet, Then Turn to Bay View.

WILL REACH VOTE TODAY

Believed Sentiment in Wisconsin Town Is Against Going Out.

BLUE DAY FOR THE STRIKERS

CHICAGO WORKMEN ARE OUTLAWED.

The men of the Chicago lodges of the Amalgamated association who refused to obey the strike order will be placed without the pale of the organization. Notices will be sent at once to all the lodges to receive no communication from them and to send none to them, and to accept no working cards from them.—President Shaffer of the Amalgamated association.

We have nothing to say in regard to the Joliet strike. There really is nothing to say.—C. E. Poole, Vice President Illinois Steel Company.

If the Bay View steel workers refuse to strike at their meeting today I will be much surprised. —M. F. Tighe, Assistant Secretary of the Amalgamated association.

With the Joliet mills of the Illinois Steel company closed down and 2,700 men idle, the proselyters of the Amalgamated association turned their attention last evening to Bay View, Wis., where a determined effort was made to induce the steel workers to leave the big plant.

At midnight sentiment seemed against a strike. No definite action had been taken and a mass-meeting had been called for this afternoon to take a vote on the question.

Assistant Secretary M. J. Tighe was in conference with the Bay View leaders all evening and seemed hopeful he would be able to sway them as he had done their fellows at Joliet. Those of the workers who were opposed to a strike declared that not more than 20 per cent of the union men were in favor of going out.

There also will be a meeting today in Joliet, where the men quit work at 6 o'clock in the morning. The object of this meeting is not known. In South Chicago there seemed to be no disposition to reconsider the refusal to obey the strike order.

Increased efforts are to be made, however, to induce the South Chicago men to join the strikers. John and William Cecil, two organizers of Wheeling, W. Va., left Pittsburg for South Chicago last night. They were in conference yesterday with President Shaffer. Henry S. Hart, another organizer, has been ordered to come West.

Depression in Joliet.

When the men went on strike in Joliet a spirit of depression seemed to spread over the city. The strikers and the less skilled laborers who were locked out with them gathered in crowds on the street corners and discussed the situation. Time seemed to drag. The men did not know what to do with themselves. They were used to work, not to idleness. They would have felt more at ease in the shops beside the great rollers than there on the street corners. It was a sad day for the strikers; a sorry day for Joliet. Had the men had a grievance of their own they might have been in higher spirits.

With the 300 Joliet members of the Amalgamated Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers' association on strike and the mills of the Illinois Steel company shut down, more than 2,500 men were locked out of employment, and only the blast furnaces remained in operation, 300 men being required to keep them going on two shifts.

Many of the men knew nothing of the agreement of the Amalgamated lodges to strike, and as a result scores of employés went to the gates at 6 o'clock, expecting to go to work as usual. They were met with a statement by the watchmen that the mills had been shut down owing to the Amalgamated strike. The men turned and began to retrace their steps without protest, although a number expressed surprise.

Others Soon May Suffer.

While the strike at present does not affect the American Steel and Wire company's plants, it must soon do so. At the end of a week the wire company's supply of rods will have been exhausted, and a shut down is expected to follow, throwing nearly 3,000 more men out of work.

The Joliet stove works, employing 300 men; the Phoenix Horseshoe company, employing 300 men; and the Joliet Bridge and Iron company, with 100 men, also will be forced to shut down when their supply of material is exhausted.

So long as the South Chicago mills remain in operation the McKenna Steel Working company, employing 100 men in Joliet and as many in Kansas City, will be able to continue. Should the South Chicago mills cease supplying the company with rails both mills must close.

Statistics of the Strike.

The following table shows the number of Joliet lodges, men, and concerns affected and the loss a month to the Joliet employés:

Amalgamated lodges in Joliet	5
Skilled steel workers employed in Illinois steel mills	8,250
Men out of Illinois Steel company's plant	2,700
Percentage of union men in the mills	30
Men still at work in blast furnaces	300
Men on strike in Great Western tinplate mill	150
Men forced out by tinplate mill strike	150
Men likely to be locked out in American Steel and Wire company's mills and independent plants	2,900
Monthly pay roll of Illinois Steel company	$190,000
Monthly pay roll of the American Steel and Wire company	75,000
Monthly pay roll of the Great Western tinplate mill	18,000
Money sent each month through postoffice to relatives in Europe by foreign workmen	15,000

Business Feels the Strike.

The outlook is so depressing that Joliet merchants are canceling their orders for goods in anticipation of a shortage in demand. While the workmen do not appear to be uneasy regarding the result of the struggle, they seem to want to reach a settlement as soon as possible.

General Superintendent Sheldon of the Illinois Steel company said he had no statement to give out, as he had received no instructions from headquarters as to the future policy of the plant. Because of the good feeling existing between the men and the steel officials in Joliet it is believed there will be no attempt to open the plant in that city with non-union men.

Samuel Adams, Deputy District Vice President, returned to Joliet during the afternoon from Pittsburg, where he held a conference with President Shaffer. Shortly after his arrival he issued the call summoning the steel workers of the various Joliet lodges to convene this morning at 10 o'clock in Trades and Labor Hall. Mr. Adams declined to give out the object of the meeting, and President Cole said he had no knowledge of the matter.

Criticism for Tighe.

Statements indicating disagreements between the Joliet lodges were made during the morning, and it was intimated that Assistant Secretary Tighe had not presented the matter fairly to the union. It developed that, instead of the second ballot being anywhere near unanimous, there were sixty votes against striking.

"Mr. Tighe told us we had no business taking a vote," said a steel worker who was opposed to the strike. "He insisted that we either must strike or refuse to strike, and to do that we could act individually. The men who failed to come out, he said, would have to square themselves with the union.

"I believe the South Chicago men did right," and I am of opinion Mr. Tighe had no authority to revoke their charters. That, however, is a question they will have to fight out in the national convention when it meets."

"The Joliet lodges are firm in their intention to remain out, now that they have struck," said President Cole of Mutual lodge. "There were some opposed to striking, but when the situation was explained to them they felt it to be their duty to quit work."

Mr. Tighe is expected to address the striking Joliet tin workers in the afternoon at Theiler's Park, where they will have a picnic. The gathering promises to be a big one.

Sentiment in South Chicago.

In South Chicago last evening there was no indication of any desire on the part of the members of the Amalgamated association to reconsider their action of last Sunday, when they refused to strike.

"There is absolutely nothing new in the situation," said Deputy Vice President Fair of the Fourth District, who is in charge during the absence of Vice President Davis. "I have no means of knowing and decline to state whether or not the men will reconsider their late action. I know that up to the present time I have seen no indication of such a desire. No call has been made for a meeting for that purpose and none suggested. The statement that some of the men are corresponding or calling on Mr. Tighe to get him to come back is untrue.

"There will be a regular meeting of the association at the Calumet Theater on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. No topic has been given out for discussion at that time and I do not anticipate anything out of the ordinary."

The South Chicago members of the Amalgamated apparently are firm.

"A strike now would be suicidal," said one of them. "We know the local situation better than Shaffer, and we will not ruin our chances for his ends. We have no grievance here of our own, and the Amalgamated is not strong enough in these times of easy money to carry a sympathetic strike."

Steel Officials Active.

Here in Chicago officials of the Illinois Steel company held a secret meeting in the Rookery Building during the morning. After the meeting representatives of the concern hurried into carriages and were driven to different railway stations, but their destinations were not made public.

When an inquiry was made for one of the officials at his office an employé declared: "He is too busy to see any one. Everybody is jumping around here today."

"We have nothing to say in regard to the strike," said First Vice President C. H. Foote. "There is really nothing to be said. I do not believe there is a word of truth in the report that the Colorado Fuel and Iron company has offered to employ our men who are out on a strike. I think the officials of that company will deny the story."

"The report that our company contemplates employing the former employés of the Illinois Steel company now on a strike is absurd," said one of the stockholders of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company. "We have all the men we need and all the men we will need for some time to come."

At the meeting of the Building Trades council last night resolutions were adopted providing that the unions affiliated with the council shall refuse to work with iron put out by the mills in South Chicago. As none of the unions in the council is of much moment in the building world, the action was largely one of denunciation. In the course of the debate over the resolution the action of the South Chicago men was bitterly denounced.

STRIKE'S EFFECT ON MARKET.

Prices of Metals Somewhat Higher, but the Output Still Is Large.

The steel and iron market has been affected somewhat by the strike, but less so than might have been anticipated, say experts. Prices have been a little firmer, owing to the reduction in the output by the closing of a number of the plants.

The fact that several large concerns and a number of smaller ones are outside of the United States Steel corporation and undisturbed in their business prevents any actual scarcity, while the steel corporation itself is still producing an enormous volume of products. The crippling of the steel corporation by the strike has turned a great deal of business to the independent companies, which have been in a position to profit by it, and have run their mills steadily to keep up with the orders. Tin plant products and cans have risen sharply in price.

As indicating how little the production of steel has been affected by the strike, the Iron Age reports that out of the normal daily product of 28,000 to 30,000 tons of steel ingots, plants with a capacity of only 3,500 have been idle.

Local hardware men said yesterday that if the strike was of long duration it undoubtedly would affect prices in their business.

TOILERS OF SOUTH CHICAGO

City of Big Mills but No Marts or Clubs Is Inspected by a Student of Sociology.

Standing at the intersection of Ninety-second street and South Chicago avenue today, one is at the business center of what is in many ways one of the most interesting and the strangest industrial communities in existence. It is a rapidly growing city of more than 50,000 inhabitants given over entirely to manufacturing. It has no trade except in the smaller sense of buying and selling for immediate family consumption—nor commerce, except in the sense of the actual transfer of freights from car to vessel and from factory to car and the passing of countless trains.

It has enormous steel works, ship yards, freight yards, docks, and elevators, but it has no stock exchange, no board of trade, no clubs, no office buildings, no resident capitalists. And as, perhaps, a natural consequence of this, as well as of its own rapid development, it is a city with all the most modern machinery for manufacture and for facilitating the movements of its products, and without the simplest sanitary arrangements or conveniences for giving ease, comfort, or even safety to the lives of its people.

It has even added interest, because, though a community of workingmen exclusively, it so far has refused to join in the battle of workmen against the steel trust, which employs most of its members, and has voted twice to stand by its agreements with the employing institution.

It is this community which has been taken by J. M. Gillette of the University of Chicago for the subject of a thorough sociological investigation, the results of which are given to the public in a series of articles beginning in the current number of the American Journal of Sociology. The first article, devoting considerable space to accurate and reliable statistics regarding the steel workers, is especially timely in view of the prominence to which their refusal so far to obey the command of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers has given them.

The community of South Chicago has sprung up about the mouth of the Calumet River for much the same reasons that older Chicago did about that of the Chicago River. But the method of development has been vastly different. In Chicago, American and foreign people, laborers, capitalists, speculators, farmers—in fact, men from every walk in life—built up with wonderful rapidity a self-dependent city (as far as a city can be self-dependent) with all the things that go to make the city—the shops, the exchanges, the separate centers of business and of manufacture, the wholesale and retail stores, and the many clubs, theaters, schools, newspapers, and other factors for intellectual and social development. Everything came to the city in its own turn. The people built their city for themselves in their own way and added to it as they could.

In South Chicago a vastly different condition has prevailed. Because of the existence of a river and a lake shore harbor easy of access to many railroads, great manufacturing plants have been established. These have created a demand for labor which has brought to the spot thousands of workmen, in great part foreign, and also almost entirely devoid of the traditions or desires that led to the upbuilding of the social structure of Chicago. For these people the things which are hardest for an ordinary community to get have been prepared without their asking. The railroads, the great factories, all have been brought there by their own necessities. The conveniences the people, largely unused to American life, have so far gone without through ignorance of how to obtain them and lack of time, civic unity, and money to secure them.

It is this incomplete aspect of the city that first engages the attention of the sociologist. Mr. Gillette finds in the Eighth Ward, formerly the Thirty-third, which embraces this community, a population, according to the recent national census, of 51,892, scattered over 13,091 acres. He contrasts this with the Sixteenth Ward—the Polish section of Chicago in the Milwaukee avenue and Ashland avenues, which has 64,800 persons in 473 acres. In the Eighth Ward, however, the bulk of the population is in the section bounded by Muskegon avenue on the west, and reaching along the lake shore from Seventy-ninth street to One Hundred and Sixth street, embracing the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth voting precincts. The school census last year, which is somewhat less than the national census for the whole ward, gives a population of 38,112 in these precincts.

This whole territory is situated on a flat plain not more than six feet above the surface of the lake. No natural elevation is encountered until one gets a half mile west at Commercial avenue, at Calumet heights. On this flat plain irregular attempts have been made to conform to city grade, with the result that the streets and sidewalks are built at many different elevations, giving an effect similar to that seen in upper Chicago during the years in which the city was being raised. As a result of the raising, also, there are to be found whole blocks of houses surrounded by ramparts of stone, sand, and cinder filling which effectually do away with any possible natural drainage.

Artificial drainage or sewerage there is none, and consequently many of the houses stand for considerable parts of the year in or beside pools of stagnant water. Even today, in the middle of a dry August, there is everywhere water, stagnant, black, and malodorous in the residence part of the community. In spite of these conditions, however, possibly on account of the virility of the laboring men, the community is healthier than the city at large, as shown by the city health reports.

Although situated along the shores of Lake Michigan, the members of this community have few of their views, instead of the blue waters, a high board fence, extending from Seventy-ninth street southward for more than a mile, over which are to be seen the cupolas and chimneys of the steel works, belching incessantly flame and smoke.

Owing to the apparent belief among American workmen that unskilled labor is menial, the enterprises about the Calumet, and of them chiefly the steel works, which employ great numbers of common laborers, have constantly found it necessary to secure these men abroad. As a result, there has been a steady stream of immigrants into the community, with the result that the majority of the population is foreign. These foreign immigrations in the several stages of growth of the steel works have been from various nationalities.

"The waves of migration have come as Swedes first," says Mr. Gillette, "then as Poles, and more recently, an inferior element from Austria-Hungary, chiefly consistment from Austria-Hungary, chiefly consisting of Slavonians, Croatians, Lithuanians, Bohemians, and some Servians. The Swedes pushed the Americans up from beneath as skilled workmen. Then the Poles crowded the Swedes up into the lower ranks of skilled labor, and displaced them largely as unskilled workmen. Now this last class of immigrants is crowding out the Poles as a common laborers and supplanting them."

In this movement of the nationalities, and in the heterogeneity of the population, Mr. Gillette finds a strong force against acting to prevent a strike. "The situation for the skilled worker is, therefore," he says, "one of uncertainty, which breeds timidity. He feels that he is standing upon insecure earth, which, if he should become a little too independent, might open and engulf him. He avoids trouble, and is not totally independent."

Yet of all the workmen in South Chicago "the skilled workers of the steel mills are the most thoroughly organized and present the strongest face towards the employers. The bricklayers, of whom there are some 300 or 400 in the plant, seem to be in complete control of the situation in relation to their interests. The Amalgamated association is well organized," though it contains only 600 members out of a total of 2,814 skilled workmen in the iron and steel departments. "Only a part of the machinists, both in the steel mills and in the other plants, belong to their association.

"The sliding scale operates in the steel rail and Bessemer departments and the rate of wages is decided by joint conference of the national council of employés and employers for periods of six months. No considerable strike has occurred since 1894. It would seem that the stationary engineers, of whom there are some 300 in the mills, could be organized beneficially; also the unskilled labor, since the localization in one place makes it generally possible. The latter is precluded, however, by the fact that the foreign population constituting this body of workers cannot be so handled. Differing languages, prejudices, ignorance, pliancy, all militate against it."

In connection with the bringing in of these various nationalities, Mr. Gillette has another point of interest to say: "In the last five years perhaps as many as 1,200 have come into the community from Austria-Hungary. Their coming is due to the straw boss. The straw boss is a man who works as a common laborer along with the gang in the yards. He gains influence with the superintendent by being able to recruit the force quickly for emergency cases. He gains prestige and power with his own people by furnishing them work. This is of financial return, in that he levies a per cent on the wages for a time. By this system the wedge entered.

"Now the straw boss reads ahead, sees that labor will be needed, sends to his friends in Europe to come to South Chicago, either directly or through resident labor importers. This is pauper labor. If the government holds it up on ship a certain railway over which it is to be transported to Chicago wires the labor importer in Chicago to send affidavits that friends will provide for the immigrants. This is done, and so the pauper labor is landed and transported."

These people are undesirable, Mr. Gillette finds, not only as pauper labor, but because of their social and political customs. "In the eastern part of the region north of the river," he says, "the recent importations of Slavic people have settled chiefly. They are principally men. They gang together in groups of thirty or forty and occupy some old building that no one else will use. I have reliable information that 150 Croatians inhabit one house at Eighty-ninth street and Green Bay avenue.

"The method used is peculiar to the people. Perhaps three-fourths of the men are married and the rest single. The families are left in Europe. The horde of men procure a woman or two to cook for them. Sometimes it is the wife of one of the men. The woman is paid about $15 a month for this service. She buys what each man wants, cooks it for him, and settles with the market. The men work twelve-hour shifts at the mills. Hence but half as many beds are needed as there are men, and, therefore, the beds never grow cold. Many of the houses used violate the laws for tenement-houses and flats, as respects ventilation and light. The whole program is one repugnant to civilized instincts."

Continuing his investigation further into the conditions surrounding the laborers in the steel works, Mr. Gillette secured from the employing company tables showing the nationality and wages of the various men. He finds that 6,116 men are employed in the works, of whom 1,067 are American. The Poles are the most numerous, with 1,551, the Austrians coming next with 766, and the Swedes with 709. There is but one colored man in the plant. Of the whole number 27 per cent are still unnaturalized, and 23 per cent can speak no English. This is used by the sociologist as the basis of a deduction that the newcomers are naturalized as fast as they can learn the English language.

The unskilled workers about the steel yards, 1,955 in number, work ten hours a day, 365 days in the year, for $1.60 a day. As a matter of fact, they work generally twelve hours a day, being paid at the same rate, 16 cents, for overtime. The workers at the blast furnace, 567 in number, and the 43 steel workers in the cement mill also work every day in the year, and earn respectively $2 and $2.12 a day. The rest of the steel workers work every week day for an average wage of about $2.25. The bricklayers get 50 cents an hour for eight hours, 75 cents for overtime, and $1 per hour for Sunday work. Both skilled and unskilled wages have increased since 1890, though the wages of office clerks have diminished.

Still keeping his attention on the steel works, Mr. Gillette points out that the labor is of great danger and causes frequent accidents, demanding new laws regarding the covering of machinery for protection of workingmen.

"In South Chicago," he says, "the impression prevails that the steel mills kill one man each day and cripple several. This belief is a fact, which must be met some way. The belief is probably exaggerated. By means of inquiry among intelligent workingmen, superintendents, etc., my conclusions are that the average number of men killed is one or two per month. As to accidents, it is required that every injury, even the slightest, must be reported to the authorities of the mill. One month's report contained an average of fifteen injuries per day. Probably not more than 20 per cent of these injuries are sufficiently serious to be worth considering."

Concerning the general conditions in South Chicago, regardless of the mills, the sociologist presents interesting tables showing the foreign peoples, as compared with those of Lowell and Pittsburg. Unfortunately he takes these from the census of 1890, before the coming of the Slavic people, and when the population was little more than half what it is now. At that time the ward had 4,779 families, of an average size of 5.43 persons. There were then 3,588 dwellings in the place.

In most of the community near the steel works houses are built two or three stories high, with a family on each floor. There are, however, many one-story cottages in this section. Of the conditions about these homes he says:

"Pools of stagnant water abound through the summer months; open ditches are clogged with silt, garbage, and refuse; privy vaults and cesspools overflow the surrounding ground after every rainfall. Decomposing animal and vegetable matter—from kitchen waste and dead animals—litters yards, alleys and roadways, and vacant lots. Cleanly, healthy living is impossible on the sodden, filth-polluted soil. Infant mortality is 70 per cent higher than the average for all wards, and 105 per cent greater than for the Third, the healthiest of all wards.

"Between Seventy-third and Eighty-seventh streets north of the river, and south of Ninety-fifth street west of the river, no general sewer system exists. Owing to a low surface a lifting station was needed on the lake front at Eighty-first street. The settlement by the side of the pumping station has largely defeated this project by closing the whole shore to the public as far north as Seventy-ninth street. Hence the residence district of Windsor Park, as well as the swarming region west of the steel works, is without sewer facilities.

"Outdoor vaults are maintained or indoor closets emptying into an outer cesspool. When these are neglected, as they inevitably are when each family cares for its own, the soil is saturated with dangerous germs and every rain carries the overflow into depressions and pools. The children use the soil for playgrounds and wade in the polluted pools. South of Ninety-fifth street sewers are prevented by the City of Chicago, since they would empty into Hyde Park and thence into the lake to pollute the water supply.

"Garbage is deposited in boxes of the regulation city type, where the boxes have not been split up for kindling, and when it is deposited at all. Much of it goes into yards and streets.

"The water supply of the Towns of Hyde Park and Lake is closely bound up with the sewage problem of the Calumet region. Commissioner McGann estimates that the refuse going into the Calumet River and thence into the lake is equal to the sewage of a population of more than 700,000. A wind from the west carries this out toward the Sixty-eighth street intake, and pollutes the water supply for 20 per cent of the whole city population, and along with it that of South Chicago."

Yet after finding all these discouraging conditions in South Chicago, Mr. Gillette discovers signs that it is awakening to civic consciousness and will eventually work out its own salvation. He makes no attempt in the present article to draw conclusions from the facts he has compiled, leaving it to future numbers to show what there is doing and what can be done for the intellectual and social improvement of this mixed-up, hard-working population.

He treats at present with neither schools nor churches, but gives the impression that at present the minds of the people are as much overshadowed by the idea of the great companies that have brought them together as their homes are by the never-ceasing smoke that pours out of the busy chimneys of the remarkable manufacturing community.

RAISE AN ISSUE OF HEALTH.

Allis-Chalmers Strikers Say the Living Quarters of the Non-Union Men Are Unsanitary.

Strikers at the Allis-Chalmers plant, at the meeting yesterday, prepared to complain to the Health department that the living quarters of the non-union machinists inside the plant are unsanitary. The statements of the strikers are denied by W. J. Chalmers and other members of the firm, who say the Commissioner of Health or his deputies would be welcomed to the plant.

Two men left the works yesterday. One was discharged because of non-competence and the other taken to a hospital. Members of the firm say the man was ill before he arrived at the plant.

At the headquarters of the machinists it was said that no more competent men could be imported, as the local union has sent information to other cities, and that the men there now understand the situation here.

TYPOS TO ANNUL AGREEMENT.

International Union Votes to Abrogate Arrangement with Pressmen's and Bookbinders' Unions.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 16.—By a vote of 141 to 3 the International Typographical union adopted the recommendation of the Committee on Allied Trades and Tripartite Agreement to abrogate the agreement with the Pressmen's and Bookbinders' unions, and the matter will be submitted to the referendum. A lively debate preceded the vote, and the announcement was received with great applause.

The convention passed a resolution denouncing the author of an article appearing in a Western publication. The article complained of reflected upon the integrity of the Board of Trustees of the Childs-Drexel Home for Indigent Printers.

A resolution offered yesterday afternoon by Delegate Govan of New York to take away from the photo-engravers their charter was defeated, and it was determined to harmonize the differences between the photo-engravers and the Typographical union.

Pay Raised at Insane Asylum.

Kankakee, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The directors of the Eastern Insane Hospital have adopted a scale that will increase the wages of 500 employés. Male attendants beginning work will get $26 monthly instead of $18. The female attendants will receive $18 instead of $14. Attendants in charge of wards will receive as high as $42 monthly, the highest pay heretofore having been $35. Other departments are increased to correspond. There has been difficulty in securing good employés at the old wages.

TINPLATE UNION MAY REFUSE AID

Strikers' Cause Will Suffer if Men Use Material from Wales.

OLD QUARREL REVIVED.

News from West Pleases Amalgamated Leaders, Who Predict More Gains.

HOPE TO CLOSE CARNEGIE.

Pittsburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The decision of the International Tinplate Workers' Protective association on the question of handling Welsh plates is likely to have an important bearing on the steel strike.

It is claimed by many tinplate men that the Amalgamated association never has aided them, and they are under no obligation to the union. Local branches of the tinplate union are voting on the question.

A lengthy statement in behalf of the tin workers has been made public here. After stating that the Welsh plates are made by union men, the statement reviews the history of the organization after the American Federation of Labor convention in Kansas City in 1898. President Shaffer conducted the formalities of its organization, and the statement proceeds to say:

"Finding at that time that the interests of the tinhouse men were identical with the members of the Amalgamated association, we solicited Shaffer to enter into a defensive alliance, to strengthen the position of both organizations in trades disputes.

Quote Shaffer on Contracts.

"Shaffer objected. He told us that the Amalgamated association stood for the observance of its contracts, and that it could not enter into any defensive compact which would obligate the association to violate either the spirit or the letter of its signed agreements. He said he could only promise the 'moral and financial' aid provided in the laws of the American Federation of Labor, for which he acted when he organized the tinhouse employés. We finally got our scale adopted without any assistance from the Amalgamated association.

"Two years ago, while we were discussing scale points with W. H. Graham, Vice President of the American Tinplate company, that gentleman showed up a communication from President Shaffer which was sent in a reply to a statement by Mr. Graham that if he granted certain wage advances to the Amalgamated members employed in the hot mills of the company he would have to grant an advance also to the tinhouse men, as the incumbent of the tinhouse men would undoubtedly demand it. Shaffer replied: 'The tinhouse employés are not entitled to recognition in this discussion. They are not skilled men and should not be organized.'"

Say Union Aided Bosses.

The statement closes with an assertion that one year ago the Amalgamated men refused aid in settling the scale, and that at Connellsville and Cleveland the Amalgamated men aided the company in filling the places of striking tinplate workers.

The news that came out of the West cheered the strikers throughout the districts in this vicinity. In their enthusiasm they count on favorable action at Milwaukee tomorrow, and say they will yet win Chicago.

The steel operators, on the other hand, say that the strikers are nearly at the flood tide of their success, and that when the ebb comes it can never be stopped.

May Close Carnegie Plants.

A dispatch from McKeesport tonight says: "The strikers expect the Duquesne plant of the Carnegie Steel company will be out in three days. They say it is organized, and is waiting to coöperate with Homestead and Braddock mills, and that this is the trump card President Shaffer has been holding. Trouble is expected if men are imported or old men return to work.

"The tube welders published an announcement today that they would join no union, but would remain out while the strike is on.

"Mayor Black refused permission to the Socialist-Labor party to hold a street meeting. He says political meetings are more dangerous than gatherings of strikers on the streets.

"The Mayor got a postal card today warning him to look out, as the fool-killer is headed toward McKeesport, and is liable to pick him off."

McKeesport Tie-Up Complete.

Two hundred men employed in the National galvanizing works of the National tube works at McKeesport struck today. They were the last remaining workmen in the affected trades in that city, and the tie-up is now as complete as possible there.

The organizers are extending their operations to Duquesne and Homestead, the two great strongholds of the Carnegie company, and claim to be gaining ground at both places.

The recent gains here and at Joliet will bring the total number of men brought out by the third and final call of President Shaffer to about 30,000, and press the grand total to something over 70,000.

Wellsville, Hyde Park, Painters', Clark's, Lindsay & McCutcheon's, and the Crescent tin works, the six properties open partly or in full with non-union men since the strike began, moved along today as usual. Another crew has been secured for Painters' mill. The other United States steel properties unaffected by the strike were also running without interruption. White non-union men are being brought from the South to break the strike in the steel works at Monessen.

C. M. SCHWAB IN BIG STEEL DEAL

Announced That He Will Assume Control of Two Bethlehem Companies Within Ten Days.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16.—It was authoritatively announced today that within ten days the control of the Bethlehem Steel company and the Bethlehem Iron company will be assumed by President Schwab of the United States Steel corporation.

Mr. Schwab holds an option on the stock of the company at $124 a share, which expires on Aug. 26. More than 240,000 shares out of a total of 300,000 are now in the vaults of the Girard Trust company, which acts as trusted in the transaction.

Joseph Wharton, one of the principal owners of the stock, said today: "I do not think the United States Steel corporation will get control of the properties. Neither do I believe that the plants will go to the Vickers-Maxim-Cramps interests. I do not think Mr. Schwab himself is certain yet what he will do with the plants. A capitalist often buys such properties without having any one else waiting for them."

FIND FORTUNE IN AMBERGRIS.

Southern Pacific Employes at Point Conception, Cal., Discover Huge Mass Worth $40,000.

Salinas, Cal., Aug. 16.—From Point Conception comes the news that a valuable find of ambergris has been made there, the value of which promised to reach $40,000. F. W. Walraven, a bridge carpenter at work on the Southern Pacific road; T. J. Reddington, agent at Conception; and J. B. Bosby, the night operator, found a large mass, about 140 pounds in weight, of a whitish, oily stuff, of which they brought specimens to Santa Maria, sending some to San Francisco for analysis. The report received proved the substance was almost pure ambergris. Last year a large amount of ambergris was found by some fishermen near Santa Barbara, which they sold for $25,000.

FEWER HOURS FOR CLERKS

EARLY CLOSING SIGN APPEARS IN MANY STORES.

Miss Emma Lanphere, General Organizer, Promises Trade of Organized Labor to Merchants Who Make Concessions to Employes—Meets with Great Success During Her Few Days in the City—Quick Answers to Those Who Find Fault with Movement.

All the purchasing power of labor organizations will be thrown into the scale against those retail stores which refuse to agree to early closing. This is the argument being made by Miss Emma Lanphere, general organizer of the Retail Clerks' International Protective association, who is working among the merchants of this city.

While Miss Lanphere has been here but a few days, it is reported her success has been remarkable in her efforts in behalf of the retail clerk. As evidence of the result of her campaign there may be found all over the city, in the windows of various stores, cards bearing this inscription:

THIS STORE CLOSES
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY AT 6 P. M.

"We are working to get night closing because the merchants can see their way more easily to give their clerks two nights a week than to let them have Sundays," said Miss Lanphere; "and in every case we appeal to the merchants first, and in that way rouse little antagonism."

Miss Lanphere at present is working on the business streets of the North Side, and is giving most of her time to dry goods, clothing, and shoe stores. She does this, she says, because the grocery clerks have an independent union of their own and do not need assistance.

Pledges Support of Union Labor.

In conversation with a merchant on North Clark street Miss Lanphere said:

"We are not agitating this reform to hurt business. If the business-men join us we will show them that we can help to counteract the influence of the department stores. We want to keep trade at home. If you will agree to close your store two nights in the week and allow your clerks to join the association we will see to it that union labor will patronize your store in preference to those which refuse to work with us."

When asked how this could be managed she explained that lists of association stores would be sent to all members of trades unions, and attention would be called to that part of the constitution which requires that no member make purchases after 6 p. m. on week days or on Sunday. All clerks belonging to the association are to have small books in which they will put the name of any trade unionist who violates that rule. These books will be handed in to the officers of the unions, she said, and the delinquent will be fined from $5 to $10.

"We can do this," said Miss Lanphere, "because we are backed by the American Federation of Labor. The eight-hour day should be universal, and this first demand of ours for two nights a week is the least we could make under the circumstances."

Miss Lanphere estimates that at least four-fifths of the stores already meet the requirements of the association. This is due, she maintains, to the work of the four local branches. On Thursday night she spoke before one of these branches in Englewood, where Sunday closing also is observed. The other branches are on North avenue, Milwaukee avenue, and Blue Island avenue. There are about 600 clerks in the local association, but there are 50,000 clerks in Chicago.

"Our association has done its work quietly, and during the ten years of its existence never has had a strike," said Miss Lanphere. "We believe this is due to the fact that the employers usually perceive how much to their advantage it is to give their clerks greater opportunities for rest and recreation. Of course, we have to work with all competing merchants in a given district. We cannot expect one man to shut up shop if another in the same line of business a block down the street keeps open."

Answers a Merchant's Complaint.

A West Side merchant complained that in a former attempt to carry out these rules he had lost trade because his competitors did business through the back door. "You retail merchants," said Miss Lanphere, "cater too much to your patrons. If you want to do business with wholesale men you observe their hours and trade with them accordingly. Why not require the consumer to observe your rules? You can't buy a nickel's worth on Sunday in the State of Ohio; and in St. Louis everything is closed as tight as a drum after 5 or 6 o'clock. If we made exorbitant demands we would expect opposition, but as it is we count on the influence of the employers as much as on the interest of the clerks."

When asked about the size of the organization Miss Lanphere said the increase was phenomenal, that, although only ten years old, it had a membership of over 75,000. New York, Chicago, and San Francisco are just now being roused to the work. All trades may come in except the liquor trade. Men and women belong to the same organization.

Movement One of Education.

Questioned as to her methods of organization, Miss Lanphere said:

"We appeal to the sense of fraternity; we point to the eight hour day in other trades; we have an insurance benefit, and we believe in no force except the force of argument. Our movement is a movement of education among the consumers as well as among the clerks themselves, and our increasing popularity leads us to believe the time is not far distant when every intelligent man and woman will demand union goods of a union clerk, and insist that employers carry on their business for the interest of employés as well as consumers."

Miss Lanphere had just received a report from the association in Germany, written by Consul George Sawter. He reports 47,000 retail clerks have united there and have to be counted among the most influential labor organizations. During the last ten years the German association has procured 17,000 positions for its members and amassed a fund of $107,100 for age and infirmity insurance. A unique feature of that association is the large amount of law business taken charge of by the authorized advocate in behalf of the clerks.

In going about from store to store and in addressing the different local branches, Miss Lanphere deals with every sort of retail merchant and retail clerk, but she is thoroughly conversant with all the difficulties of the situation, and usually manages to have a woman's last word—a convincing word—with any hesitating employer.

Served Apprenticeship as Clerk.

Miss Lanphere served her apprenticeship as clerk before she took up her work as editor of a labor paper. Then she was chosen by the officials at the headquarters in Denver, and has her authority made doubly sure by letters from President Gompers, who thinks highly of her ability as organizer. It was claimed that her influence in Pennsylvania during the coal strike was felt by both parties of the controversy.

"But though I am at times a walking delegate, stopping in at the stores on Milwaukee avenue, Division street, or South Halsted street, I am never a labor agitator, for there is little need of agitation when you go slowly."

Miss Lanphere is assisted by the business agent chosen by the association members of Chicago, T. J. Johnson, in whose hands the work will be left when she moves on to work in other towns. On Monday night both party were in a mass-meeting of clerks out on Ashland avenue. On Wednesday Miss Lanphere speaks at Hammond. Her word of advice is:

"Let the consumer ask the merchant to comply with our requests, and thereby help him to do his duty by his employés, who certainly ought not to work twelve hours a day."

Important Change in Time.

The Chicago and Alton's Kansas City Vestibuled Limited on and after Sunday, Aug. 18, will leave Chicago 6:30 p. m. and arrive Kansas City 8:30 a. m. This is beyond dispute the finest and most luxurious train run between the two cities. Pullman observation sleepers and café buffet and library smoking cars. City office, 101 Adams street. Phone Central 1707.

SCHLEY CONFERS WITH COUNSEL.

Rear Admiral Explains Plan of Defense and Tells of Campaign.

NEW POINTS ARE MADE

Important Papers Bearing on Case Secured, but Contents Are Kept Secret.

NEED LIST OF WITNESSES.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Rear Admiral Schley has gone to work to refute the attacks of the bureaucrats and dry land sailors in the same quiet but thorough way in which he fought on the Brooklyn. New evidence strengthening his case developed today and was laid before his counsel.

This was the Admiral's busy day and he had time only for the usual short visit of ceremony to the Navy department.

The Admiral met his counsel, former Judge Jere M. Wilson of Washington, Attorney General Rayner of Maryland, and Captain Parker, his naval counsel, at 11 o'clock at the Arlington, where a long and important conference was held.

Tells Story of the Battle.

The conference lasted for nearly three hours. After a formal discussion Admiral Schley made a statement of his part in the naval operations before Santiago. His recital of the situation from beginning to end, to which the most careful attention was paid by his counsel, was complete in every particular. He went over the ground thoroughly, and not the smallest point was omitted. The precept for the court of inquiry was taken up paragraph by paragraph and fully discussed.

The line of procedure in the case was decided upon, the outline of the conduct of the Schley side of the matter being freely discussed.

Admiral Schley's attorneys now have the case well in hand and are prepared to enter the investigation. The most important part of the conference was the fact that a number of new points were made favorable to Admiral Schley, which, it is understood, have heretofore been unsuspected by the opposition.

Important Papers Produced.

These points are supported by certain papers which Admiral Schley turned over this morning to his counsel. They are of the greatest significance, and materially strengthen the position of the Admiral. What these papers are or what their exact nature is was not divulged by the lawyers. That they are of the greatest value, however, was admitted.

The list of witnesses to be summoned by Admiral Schley was, it is understood, gone over this morning. The number is not yet complete. It includes the various officers in command of the ships which took part in the engagement off Santiago, and other persons whose knowledge of incidents bearing upon the subject is regarded to be of value. The names of the witnesses were not given out.

Well Satisfied with Progress.

At the close of the conference Admiral Schley was seen. "There is really nothing I can say," he said, "except that we have been hard at work today, and I have fully informed my counsel of what I know of this question. I have presented them with the complete facts in my possession, and I am satisfied with the progress which we have made."

Further than this Admiral Schley declined to talk. One fact developed by the conference was that the list of witnesses for the Navy department will be immediately asked for, and it is believed by Admiral Schley's counsel that it will be furnished, when Admiral Schley will make his first move. Just what the nature of this move will be was not divulged, although it is understood that it will embrace the filing of certain papers with the Navy department.

RAID ON SALOON IS FEARED.

Springfield Lads Find Hidden Ammunition—Plot of Colored Troops to Wreak Vengeance Is

CONFERS H COUNSEL.

ral Explains Plan se and Tells of mpaign.

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OF WITNESSES.

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SALOON IS FEARED.

ads Find Hidden Ammu- t of Colored Troops to ngeance Is Suspected.

Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The e-nine rounds of ammunition, e rumor that the Eighth, now attack Frank Fitzsimmons' they left Springfield, caused citement here this afternoon. d the ammunition lying near and Ohio Southwestern rail- t of the city, where the sol- cars for home.

t they had seen two negroes idges there, and heard them y would "fix things" before y. The boys, curious to know idden, made an investigation. nd the ammunition they im- d it over to the Chief of Po- notified Major Marshall of e issued an order that none soldiers be allowed to leave le instructions.

rred at Fitzsimmons' saloon negro soldiers last Saturday was necessary for Governor y Major Marshall to order p. Since then rumors of re- part of the soldiers have re- eard. The train on which the passes Fitzsimmons' saloon, he threats will be carried out, will be stationed on the ends until the train is out of the

ER TRAIN'S WHEELS.

n of Peoria, Ill., Killed by r of Bank Beside the Railway.

Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Horace old, was killed tonight by a . He was a brother of the Easton, one of the wealthiest city. Mr. Easton was return- Central City Elevator, with been associated for the last He was walking along the ed off the track as the train im. At the point is a steep he train thundered past this he slipped back and beneath he locomotive, which passed ng him in a frightful manner. an five minutes. Mrs. Easton daughter, Mrs. Lulu Parkin- me at 1958 North Halsted s, and they were tonight ap- dent.

STAY IN COUNCIL.

siness-Women's Associa- ses Withdrawal from al Organization.

Aug. 16.—At today's session al Association of Business was a lengthy discussion of withdrawing from the Na- of Women. It was finally association would remain These officers were elected: Matae B. Cleveland, Chicago; Miss Franchon E. Madden; Miss Mary M. Bartelme of L. W. Law of New York, haefer of Minneapolis, Mrs. y of Detroit, and Miss Ada cago; Treasurer, Miss Hill,

IOWA TO GO TO PANAMA AT ONCE

Battleship Will Land Marines if Needed to Protect Railway.

RANGER SAILS TODAY.

News from South America Increases Uneasiness at Washington.

MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The big battleship Iowa will be dispatched to Panama, and if necessary will land marines to protect the Panama railroad for its entire length across the isthmus to Colon.

Secretary Hay is determined to not only safeguard American interests but to fulfill the treaty obligations of the United States toward Colombia.

All reports to the State department confirm the belief that a concerted movement is on foot to combine the republics of Venezuela and Ecuador and to force Colombia into the combination.

Nicaragua May Need Watching.

Nicaragua is showing signs of a disposition to assist in the overthrow of Colombia in order to secure additional territory along the isthmus.

If any attempt is made to seize the Isthmus of Panama the United States will be compelled to interfere to preserve the sovereignty of Colombia over the Isthmus.

Orders were prepared at the Navy department today directing the battleship Iowa to make immediate preparations to go to Panama with a full complement of men. These orders were sent to San Francisco, and as the Iowa arrived at that port late this afternoon, preparations are doubtless under way.

Ranger Ordered to Sail.

Orders were also sent to the cruiser Ranger at San Diego to sail at once. Word was received later in the day that the Ranger was all ready and would sail tonight or tomorrow.

The only news given out at the State department today came from Minister Russell at Caracas, who announced that the departure of the Colombian legation had been entirely voluntary and that it was expected the Minister would return.

Ranger Sails Today.

San Diego, Cal., Aug. 16.—The United States steamship Ranger, under orders to proceed to Panama, has been taking on supplies today and will sail at 3 p. m. tomorrow.

Iowa Reaches San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 16.—The battleship Iowa arrived from Puget Sound this afternoon.

Germany Sending Cruisers.

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—The South American difficulty is attracting considerable attention here. The German cruiser Vineta left Bahia, Brazil, on Aug. 12 for Trinidad, where it will await orders.

The Tageblatt says the new German cruiser Niobe is going to Caribbean waters after the autumn maneuvers. It is also expected that the German cruiser Geier will go to the Caribbean Sea when it can be spared from its station in China.

Guarding the Panama Railroad.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

COLON, Aug. 16.—As a precaution against attacks by rebels the government has established military posts at all the stations along the line of the Panama railroad.

English Press Is Interested.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3 a. m.—The weekly papers discuss the quarrel between Venezuela and Colombia. The Spectator thinks that "American interference will have grave results," and that it is not impossible that the United States will occupy Panama; "but it can see no reason why Great Britain should oppose such a course.

The Saturday Review, which takes the usual strong anti-American tone, says: "The time will come when the outrageous Monroe doctrine will produce a deadlock between the European and American governments. Neither Germany, Spain, France, nor Great Britain will surrender legitimate claims to expansion in South America.

SEES BETTER TIMES FOR INDIA.

Budget Shows a Surplus in Spite of Famine and Drought and Crop Prospects Are Good.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The Indian Secretary, Lord George Hamilton, in the House of Commons today presented the financial statement for India. He said that in spite of three years of famine and acute depression and of relief expenditures amounting to $75,000,000 the budget showed a surplus of $31,875,000.

The crop outlook was fair and there was a prospect of a material reduction in the relief expenditures.

The results of the gold standard policy had more than realized the government's expectations.

Lord George concluded with praising the administration of Lord Curzon.

Referring to the railway department Lord George Hamilton said that a special provision of the sinking fund would, during the next fifty years, give the government possession of the rolling stock now valued at $433,000,000.

He announced that it was the government's intention to appoint a trained expert to assist the government in developing the railways of India on the most moderate practical lines. This expert would visit the United States and would prepare an exhaustive report upon the railway system there.

MAKE APOLOGY TO IRISH.

Editor and Publisher of the London Daily Globe Censured by the House of Commons.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Editor Armstrong and Publisher Madge of the Daily Globe were arraigned at the bar of the House of Commons today for the attack on the Irish Nationalist party to which Mr. John Redmond called attention yesterday.

The paper compared the Irish Nationalists to Tammany, and said the members of the party were in it simply for gain, or words to that effect.

The House was not satisfied with the apology offered by the two men and they were recalled, and in answer to direct questions withdrew the charges. The Speaker then reprimanded them and the incident was closed.

The sergeant-at-arms conducted Messrs. Armstrong and Madge to the bar. Mr. Armstrong expressed regret for the publication and apologized, and Mr. Madge associated himself with the apology. After the offenders had left the House Mr. Balfour proposed that they be recalled for the Speaker's reprimand.

Mr. John Redmond objected strongly because there had been no withdrawal of the charges made. Messrs. Armstrong and Madge were again summoned and the Speaker asked them if they withdrew the charges.

Mr. Armstrong replied: "I do, sir." Mr. Madge said: "I must, sir."

The Speaker said that there must be no quibbling, and again asked Mr. Madge if he withdrew the charges, to which the latter replied that he did.

The Speaker then severely reprimanded the offenders, reminding them that the dearest treasure of the House is its reputation for the pure and unspotted discharge of its legislative duties.

GARDET'S GROUP OF LIONS BOUGHT FOR CHATEAU DE VAUX.

Georges Gardet's group of lions, which was the most popular piece of sculpture at the International exhibition at Dresden, has been purchased for the Château de Vaux.

Gardet is considered one of the strongest and most talented animal sculptors of the present time. He has created a large number of excellent works, which have secured for him a place among the greatest artists in his branch of sculpture. One of his finest masterpieces, a group of fighting panthers, has been purchased by the French republic for the Luxembourg Museum. At the Paris exposition he was awarded the grand prix for the group of panthers and a fine figure of a Great Dane, which had been awarded a gold medal at the salon of 1889. The accompanying picture shows a group of lions which Gardet has exhibited at the International Exhibition at Dresden. That group and a group of two tigers, which is also exhibited in Dresden, have been purchased for the Château de Vaux. Gardet comes from a family of artists and sculptors. He studied with Frémiet and it still a young man, at the beginning of his career. His works are remarkable for the realistic truth in the modeling and poses and for the originality of their conception. Besides the works already mentiond Gardet has executed two fine groups of lions for the royal castle at Laeken, near Brussels, two lions for the new Alexander III. bridge in Paris, a group of parrots in onyx, which was purchased by the Luxembourg Museum, and two mice trying to crawl into a snail shell for the Sèvres porcelain works.

MAY SOME DAY BE THE CZAR.

Son Is Born to the Grand Duchess Xenia, Sister of the Russian Emperor.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 16. — Grand Duchess Xenia, wife of Grand Duke Alexander Mikhailovitch, gave birth to a son yesterday. The child was christened Dimitri.

The Grand Duchess Xenia is the oldest sister of the Czar. Her little son born yesterday is a possible heir to the throne, although the contingency that he will ever wear the crown is remote. To place him in direct line of succession Grand Duke Michael must die without issue, the Czar's uncle must be out of the way, and the Czar's little daughters and their children must be eliminated from the heirship.

YERKES CHANGES HIS PLANS.

Will Probably Adopt Ganz Electrical System for His London Underground Railway.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—It is probable that the dispute over the system of traction to be adopted by the District Underground railway will end in favor of the Ganz system, now in operation in Buda-Pesth.

At a meeting of the directors of the District road today Chairman Forbes stated that C. T. Yerkes had goneto Buda-Pesth to study the Ganz system, the introduction of which he has opposed.

Robert William Perks was elected chairman of the District railway company, to succeed Mr. Forbes. This is a victory for Mr. Yerkes.

DRIVE BRAZILIAN COFFEE OUT.

Porto Ricans Resent Attempt to Undersell Their Own Product by an Imported Article.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 16.—The 288 bags of Brazilian coffee which were allowed to enter free of duty in competition with the Porto Rican article have been reshipped to New York.

Mass-meetings were held all over the island, and it was resolved to boycott any merchants who handled the coffee. It was stated that this coffee could be sold for $7.00, while the Porto Rican article fetched from $10 to $12.

The firm at first played for delay. The people and the merchants, however, demanded that the goods be sent back to New York by the first steamship, and the firm yielded.

WILL BUILD SIX STEAMERS.

New Four-and-a-Half-Day Atlantic Liners to Ply Between England and America.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—S. G. Fraser, the Dublin engineer who has prepared the plans for the new harbor at Berehaven, Bantry Bay, Ireland, in connection with the proposed steamship line, which is to have steamers capable of crossing the Atlantic in four and a half days, says that the line will consist initially of six large steamers, four for the New York and two for the Canadian trade.

The English port will be Liverpool or Southampton until the new works at Dover are completed.

Mr. Frazer says much American capital is interested in the scheme.

ITALY DENIES SLAVE TRADE.

Rome Government to Make Protest to United States Over Consul Long's Allegations.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—"The Italian government will address a remonstrance to the United States government," says the Rome correspondent of the Standard, "concerning Consul Long's report dealing with the alleged commerce in slaves on the Red Sea and at Massowah. It has documentary proof that slave traffic has ceased in the interior and is rigorously supervised on the Red Sea coast."

Best for rheumatism, Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,881. Celebrated on its merits for many effectual cures.

DRIVING THE BOERS NORTH.

Lord Kitchener Reports Details of General French's Victory Over Kritzinger's Commando.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—General Kitchener reports to the War office under date of Pretoria, Aug. 16, as follows:

"French reports that Gorringe attacked Kritzinger's commando on Aug. 13 north of Steynsburg, driving them north to near Venterspruit in confusion. Among the prisoners are Commandants Erasmus and Cachet. The latter is mortally wounded. French's other column is pressing the enemy northward.

Boers Capture Bremersdorp.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

DURBAN, Aug. 16.—A small British force evacuated Bremersdorp, but took up a position near by. The Boers pursued them, but were repulsed. The Boers received 500 reinforcements and then compelled the British to retire. The Boers, assisted by Swazis, captured three wagons loaded with rations and a Maxim gun. They afterwards burned Bremersdorp. The British lost four killed and fourteen captured. The Boers lost heavily.

British Victory in Colony.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 16.—A small column of the Duke of Edinburgh's Second Volunteers and the Second Welsh Mounted Infantry made a forced march from Prieska, Cape Colony, and surprised a Boer camp at Middle Drift. The Boers fled, dismounted, in the darkness, and abandoned everything, including eighty-six horses and a large quantity of ammunition. Eight colonial rebels were captured.

CENSURE FOR BRITISH OFFICER.

Naval Commander Held Responsible for the Wreck of the Torpedo-Boat Destroyer Viper.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Lieutenant Commander Speke, commander of the turbine torpedo boat destroyer Viper, which was totally wrecked a short time ago on the Island of Alderney, while taking part in the naval maneuvers, has been found guilty of negligence by a court-martial and sentenced to be reprimanded. The wreck of the Viper will be blown up tomorrow to prevent anybody securing information regarding its secret mechanism.

CHAMBERLAIN TO STAY AT HOME

British Colonial Secretary Denies Report He Is to Make Tour of the United States.

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3 a. m.—Joseph Chamberlain says there is no foundation for the rumor that he intends to make a tour of the United States and the British colonies during the parliamentary recess. He says that it is doubtful, owing to the war in south Africa, whether we will be able to leave England at all.

Notes from Foreign Lands.

LONDON—Alfred Gilbert, the sculptor, has been declared bankrupt. His liabilities are not revealed.

MADRID—The widow of former Premier Canovas del Castillo, who was assassinated about four years ago, is dead.

BERLIN—The Post says King Edward will soon go to Wilhelmshohe, near Casset, and spend several days with the Emperor and Empress.

SOUTHAMPTON—The cruiser Chicago, the flagship of Rear Admiral Cromwell, will remain in dry dock for eight days and then sail for Genoa.

LONDON—A dispatch from East Cowes says the cottage of Lady Gerard has been broken into by burglars and robbed of jewels of the value of more than £2,000.

LONDON—The German Crown Prince Frederick William arrived, accompanied by Colonel Pritzelwitz and Count Metternich. He will go to Scotland later on.

VIENNA—Herr Scsepanik has recently invented a breastplate made of silk meshes and weighing four pounds. A revolver fired at it at five paces made only a slight dent.

LONDON—There has been a recrudescence of agitation on the part of Irish and British farmers against what they term the practical monopoly of the London meat market by Americans.

LONDON—James MacDonald, who on Aug. 9 was charged, on his confession, with robbing the office of the Western Lumber company, at Portland, Ore., last December, was discharged.

LONDON—Field Marshal Count von Waldersee has been gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Prince Nicholas of Greece a Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian order.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

In Use For Over 30 Years.
The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CHINA WILL SAVE HER FORTS.

Protocol Signed by Envoys of the Powers Makes No Reference to Destruction.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A news agency dispatch from Pekin says that the protocol does not provide for the proposed destruction of the Chinese forts, the powers having failed to agree on this point.

Officials Escape Punishment.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

PEKIN, Aug. 16.—Although the protocol was signed by the Ministers yesterday, there are several Chinese officials mentioned in that document, who were ordered by imperial edicts beheaded or otherwise punished, still at large.

The Rajput Regiment will leave next week and the Sixteenth Bengal Lancers the week after. The artillery will be retained at the Summer Palace and Temple of Heaven. The Americans will occupy the Temple of Agriculture.

Mr. Rockhill, the American Special Commissioner, will start for home at once. The opinion here is that Mr. Rockhill has exercised great influence during the negotiations between the Ministers and the Chinese envoys.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR ITALY.

Wheat Crop Is Larger—Wine and Olive Yields Profitable, and Other Products Are Promising.

ROME, Aug. 16.—Favorable crop reports throughout Italy indicate the wheat prospect as slightly in excess of last season's harvest of 42,000,000 hectoliters. The wine outlook is also promising. For the first time in several seasons the olive crop will be good, and the prospects for hemp, corn, and rice are uniformly bright.

ASK PARDON FOR RUSSELL.

Judges, Lawyers, and Members of Parliament Petition King to Release Earl from Prison.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—A petition signed by Judges and lawyers and influential members of Parliament has been forwarded to the King praying for the release of Earl Russell, who was recently sentenced by a court of the House of Lords to three months' imprisonment for bigamy.

SWISS USE AMERICAN COAL.

United States Syndicate Said to Have Ousted England from the Market.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3 a. m.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Geneva says that the American coal syndicate has ousted English coal from the Swiss market. The syndicate is confident that it will obtain a monopoly soon.

DEFECTS IN BRITISH NAVY.

Report of the Umpires on the Recent Sham Naval Battles Is Unfavorable.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The report of the umpires on the recent naval maneuvers of squadrons "B" and "X" will emphasize the absolute failure of the cruisers and also the breakdown of all scouting arrangements.

TUG FORCES WAY UP CANAL.

Steamer City of Chicago Is Towed Against Barge Which Obstructs Passage to Benton Harbor.

St. Joseph, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A question of right of way in the canal to Benton Harbor this afternoon threatened for a time to have serious results. The tug Andy White, towing the steamer City of Chicago, forced its way up the canal carrying with it for some distance the steam barge Kewaunee with two consorts laden with stone. The Kewaunee was moored to the edge of the canal and Captain Morrison of the Andy White demanded the right of way. The Captain of the barge did not respect the request. Morrison was in the right channel and forced his tug against the barge lines, separating them. The barge with consorts were dragged several hundred feet up the canal. The barge finally was forced out of the way and the tug with the steamer gained the channel. Morrison and the Captain of the Kewaunee exchanged a hot debate from the decks of their respective boats.

PARLIAMENT TO ADJOURN TODAY.

Session Marked by Few Lively Features Comes to an End.

IRISH ARE IN HIGH GLEE.

Apology Forced from London Globe Editor Pleases Nationalists.

RHODES MAY PROVE CHARGE.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]
[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 17, 3 a. m.—Parliament will be prorogued today after a phenomenally dull session, during which the government has done little except to replenish the war chest, while the demoralized Liberals have been sowing the wind after plowing the sands.

The Irish members have been kept well in hand by John Redmond and have strengthened the home rule cause by the perseverance in tactics of their own.

The breach of privilege committed by the Daily Globe enabled the Nationalists to vindicate their dignity after English members had shown themselves less sensitive to partisan attack. George Eliot Armstrong, the editor, recalled in hot haste from his holiday vacation, joined Publisher Madge in expressing regret for having affronted the Irish members, and shared with him the burden of the Speaker's reprimand. The Nationalists restrained their mirthful propensities and affected seriousness over the gravity of the offense, but they were highly amused by the episode. Armstrong is the son of Sir George Armstrong, sole owner of the Globe, and resigned from the navy in order to edit the journal. The asrticle which excited the resentment of the Nationalists is alleged to have been written by Lord Mount Morres, whose father was murdered in Ireland.

Parliament Driven Hard.

Balfour has driven the House of Commons furiously this week, and Speaker, members, and officials are sorely jaded. The Liberal imperialists promise to take the field as soon as they have regained their breath. Asquith and Fowler will carry on an educational campaign in the provinces without waiting for a signal from Lord Rosebery.

The retirement of J. S. Forbes from the chairmanship of the Metropolitan District railway leaves a vacancy for the indefatigable Perks, who is a close ally of Mr. Yerkes. Forbes' forecast that Yerkes will return from Buda-Pesth with the Ganz system in his pocket points to the conversion of the American capitalist to a system of electric traction which he has strenuously opposed. A compromise of some kind seems probable in order to avoid the delay inseparable from the arbitration of the Board of Trade.

Cecil Rhodes May Prove It.

Public interest in the controversy with regard to the relations between Cecil Rhodes and the Liberal party has been quickened by a letter from the south African Colossus himself. Rhodes sent to south Africa for the correspondence, the allegation as to the existence of which Campbell-Bannerman described as from beginning to end a lie. He says the correspondence will speak for itself and the Spectator is jubilant, taking it for granted that this means that the communications which passed between Cecil Rhodes and Schnadhorst, organizer of the Liberal party, were of the nature described by the writer who signed himself "C. B."

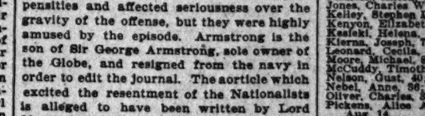
Means Much to Ireland.

Although little is known in Ireland with regard to the proposed new line of steamers between Berehaven and America, the project is regarded in that country as of utmost importance. In addition to giving employment to an army of men on the actual harbor working at Berehaven the Irish people say it is quite within the bounds of probability that the completion of these works will lead to important railway developments.

Lord Kitchener's wisdom in appointing General French to take charge of the military operations against the Boers in Cape Colony is now apparent. The defeat of Kritzinger in the wild mountainous district of the colony, near Steynburg, Tuesday was evidently a substantial British success.

I. N. F.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.



Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets, and Hyde Park all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.

FOREIGN MAIL SCHEDULE.

Foreign mails will close at the Chicago Postoffice today as follows:

For Belgium, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, Greece, British India, and Cape Colony, 4:30 p. m.

For Cuba, via Tampa, 6 p. m.

For Jamaica, 12 p. m.

For Japan, China, Hawaii, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, 9 p. m. S. S. City of Peking.

F. E. COYNE, Postmaster.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Forecast for Saturday and Sunday:

Illinois and Indiana—Rain and cooler on Saturday. Sunday clearing, fresh northeasterly winds, increasing.

Ohio—Rain, cooler on Saturday, Sunday clearing, fresh east to north winds, increasing.

Place of observation. Time taken: Aug. 16, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 24 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	29.80	92	96	N.	....	Clear
Albany	30.02	74	84	N.	.16	Clear
Alpena	30.02	74	84	S.E.	....	Fair
Atlanta	29.86	72	74	S.E.	.58	Clo'dy
Amarillo	29.82	84	88	S.E.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.80	60	64	E.	....	Fair
Bismarck	29.68	92	96	E.	....	Fair
Buffalo	30.02	72	76	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Boston	29.96	76	84	W.	....	Fair
Cairo	29.72	70	74	N.E.	.12	Clo'dy
Calgary	29.60	52	64	W.	....	Clear
Charlotte	29.98	74	88	S.E.	.06	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	29.86	68	78	S.W.	.34	Clo'dy
Chicago	29.90	74	84	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.92	76	82	E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	29.86	86	92	S.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.90	80	84	E.	....	Clo'dy
Denver	29.88	74	84	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.92	84	88	E.	....	Clear
Detroit	30.00	72	80	S.	....	Fair
Dodge	29.82	86	92	S.E.	....	Fair
Dubuque	29.92	84	86	N.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	29.90	74	80	S.W.	....	Clear
El Paso	29.80	90	94	E.	....	Fair
Edmonton	29.38	78	84	N.	....	Clear
Moorhead	29.80	84	94	E.	....	Clear
Galveston	29.76	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.98	70	78	N.	....	Fair
Green Bay	29.96	72	84	E.	....	Clear
Havre	29.68	88	90	S.W.	Tr.	Fair
Helena	29.78	78	82	S.W.	.01	Clear
Huron	29.78	82	94	S.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.90	80	88	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.00	72	88	S.	1.34	Rain
Kansas City	29.84	80	90	E.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.68	82	84	W.	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	29.84	74	80	S.W.	....	Fair
Marquette	29.92	72	82	N.	....	Clear
Memphis	29.52	68	70	N.	3.61	Rain
Medicine Hat	29.46	88	90	S.	....	Fair
Minnedosa	29.70	78	90	S.	....	Fair
Montgomery	29.74	78	82	S.	2.02	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.92	66	74	W.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.74	74	76	E.	.80	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.78	84	88	S.W.	....	Clear
New York City	30.00	82	88	S.W.	.01	Clo'dy
Norfolk	30.04	82	90	S.E.	....	Clear
North Platte	29.80	86	92	S.	....	Fair
Oklahoma	29.80	92	94	N.E.	....	Clear
Omaha	29.84	88	92	S.E.	....	Clear

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

Oswego	30.02	66	72	S.	.02	Fair
Palestine	29.74	92	96	S.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.98	72	80	W.	.66	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.02	82	88	W.	....	Fair
Pittsburg	29.90	80	82	E.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	29.90	80	90	N.W.	.10	Rain
Qu'Appelle	29.66	60	80	N.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	29.94	82	90	N.	....	Clear
San Francisco	29.84	58	68	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.92	82	90	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	29.88	82	90	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Salt Lake City	29.84	76	86	W.	.04	Clear
Ste. Marie	29.94	70	78	S.W.	....	Fair
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	84	90	N.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Mo.	29.86	84	90	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.66	74	80	W.	.02	Clo'dy
Washington	30.02	80	86	S.W.	.14	Fair
Winnipeg	29.76	60	66	N.	....	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 48 E. Madison street, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 79 degrees; 9 a. m., 76; 10 a. m., 77; 11 a. m., 77; 12 m., 78; 1 p. m., 79; 2 p. m., 80; 3 p. m., 79; Barometer—8 a. m., 29.81; 3 p. m., 29.88.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Ages.
Andrew Ehrlicher, Emma Prenzel	28—23
Adolf Puda, Magdalena Kadzialka	24—21
Clifford C. Cruma, Greensburg, Ind.; Marie Durst, Evanston, Ill.	24—22
John W. Vanderberg, Delton, Ill.; Kate Schlueter, same	22—19
Francis Wicka, Estelle R. Rienheim	23—19
Louis Redlick, Lillian Levine	25—23
Edward M. Kelly, Evanston, Ill.; Alice M. O'Brien, same	27—26
Vaclav Nomecek, E. Marie Sasama	21—20
August Kujawski, Lizzie Zarek	21—20
Walter McConnell, Lucy Welsh	21—20
Christian J. Beck, Esther M. Olsen	24—23
Alfons Shopenski, Lemont, Ill.; Annie Rossky, same	24—23
John Reetz, Katherine Chrisl	27—27
Horatio Dring, Evanston, Ill.; Camille Thomas, same	46—36
Fred A. Miller, Emma Baker	31—29
Timothy Ward, Mary Kinney	21—20
Morris Goldstein, Mollie Reif	21—20
Fayette F. Soule, Mary S. Atkinson	21—20
Niels Nielsen, Johanna Wendell	21—20
Frederick Smith, Gertrude Jones	21—20
Clark E. Shattuc, Lillian C. King	21—20
Harry Lorie, Yette Kadish	21—20
Josef Bokunlewicz, Rose Frias	21—20
James Kuda, Rosa Nemecek	21—20
Charles E. Black, Mathilda L. Brandan	22—20

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued by the Health department yesterday:

Alexander, Della, 63; 805 Jackson-blvd., Aug. 14.
Aumsck, Susan, 58; 6442 Normal-av., Aug. 15.
Bennett, Harry, 18; Mercy Hospital, Aug. 15.
Baker, Julia, 79; 101 Flournoy-st., Aug. 16.
Burrows, Fay, 39; 2511 Archer-av., Aug. 14.
Chase, James M., 70; 3156 Carpenter-st., Aug. 15.
Clark, Adelaide, 52; 504 W. Adams-st., Aug. 14.
Cropp, Edward, 24; 437 W. George-st., Aug. 15.
Coleman, Mary, 7; 820 Elston-av., Aug. 16.
Carver, Jessie H., 55; 423 Belden-av., Aug. 14.
Flaherty, Francis, 24; 2410 La Salle-st., Aug. 15.
Goeling, Henry, 61; 16 47th-pl., Aug. 16.
Gura, Agata, 70; 199 16th-st., Aug. 14.
Gorger, Joe, 39; 1143 N. Western-av., Aug. 14.
Healy, John J., 31; 3900 Wallace-st., Aug. 14.
Hoyt, August J., 31; 74 Oak-st., Aug. 13.
Hallmann, Anna D. K., 20; 663 Haddon-av., Aug. 15.
Hartmann, Rosine M., 73; 1557 N. Artesian-av., Aug. 14.
Hart, Martha, 7; 2234 Irving-av., Aug. 14.
Hanley, George, 8; 569 37th-st., Aug. 13.
Johnson, Anton, 31; 28 W. Madison-st., Aug. 11.
Jones, Charles W., 27; 252-st., Aug. 16.
Kelley, Stephen D., 40; 1319 Wabash-av., Aug. 16.
Kenyon, Elizabeth, 50; 1626 Wabash-av., Aug. 15.
Kenfeld, Jacob, 70; 1908 Lincoln-av., Aug. 15.
Kierna, Joseph, 70; 110 W. Division-st., Aug. 13.
Leonard, Cecila, 18; 254 Desplaines-st., Aug. 15.
Moore, Michael, 40; 463 Orleans-st., Aug. 15.
McCuddy, Timothy, 32; 4020 Wright-st., Aug. 15.
Nelson, Gust, 40; 2115 113th-pl., Aug. 15.
Nebel, Anna, 4; 4183 Wabash-av., Aug. 15.
Oliver, Charles, 35; 5922 Green Bay-av., Aug. 15.
Pickens, Alice A., 39; 5743 Cottage Grove-av., Aug. 16.
Ryan, Richard, 6; 541 13th-st., Aug. 14.
Russell, William, 54; 1308 N. Tallman-av., Aug. 14.
Shalker, Elisabeth, 54; 1913 Hoyne-av., Aug. 14.
Slocum, Mary H., 25; 1606 Wabash-av., Aug. 15.
Stoelke, John F., 2; 2315 8th-av., Aug. 15.
Sacsepurell, Malgornata, 54; 74 Lubec-st., Aug. 15.
Sodarberg, Davida W., 28; 5439 Aberdeen-st., Aug. 15.
Weber, Susan B., 55; 408 Western-av., Aug. 15.
Walker, Mary E., 57; 484 N. Clark-st., Aug. 12.
Yale, Carolina D., 68; 2128 W. Adams-st., Aug. 11.

DEATHS.

DYERS—J. E. "Dick" Byers. Friday morning, Aug. 16, at the home of his brother, J. W. Byers, 377 Oakwood-blvd., this city. Funeral from the residence to Oakwoods Sunday, 2:30 p. m.

CULP—Elisabeth, age 31 years. Funeral at residence of her mother, 343 Marshfield-av., Sunday, Aug. 18, 2:30 p. m. Burial at Lancaster, O. Lancaster, O., papers please copy.

CONDON—Kate E. Condon, at 87 Elburn-av., Aug. 16, beloved wife of Timothy, mother of James, Nellie, William, and John. Funeral Sunday at 9 a. m. to Holy Family Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COLE—Mrs. Phoebe Cole, Aug. 15, 1901, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. B. Sherman, 319 41st-st., aged 86 years. Also mother of William S. Cole, Pleasant Prairie, Wis., and Miss Annette Cole, 315 41st-st., Chicago. Dav

HEAT WINNERS ARE DISTANCED.

Three-Year-Old Trot at Brighton Develops Unexpected Sensation.

CARNE BEL WINS IT OUT.

Heavy Betting on the 2:08 Race, but Race Develops Nothing Remarkable.

BETTORS GIVEN A SHOCK.

[BY H. T. WHITE.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—It was expected the 2:08 pace, scheduled for today, would furnish one of the most sensational races of the year, because Dan Patch, the unbeaten pacer of the year, would meet a new class of horses, nearly all of whom have won heats this season in 2:08 or better. The preliminary betting was sensational, over $30,000 being invested in the auction pools before the start, with Dan Patch always the choice.

But the race did not pan out in fast time or sensational finishes, while the 3-year-old trot blossomed into a racing sensation, the time being fast, a heat winner distanced, and the finishes of the eyelash order. The race finally came down to a duel between Carrie Bel and Rowallan. The latter was first or second in four of the five heats trotted and third in the third. He won a heat in 2:15¾, and then made Carrie Bel come back in 2:20, 2:14¼, and 2:17¾ to beat him, the finish of the fastest mile being so close that only the judges could decide it. The best half of the 2:15¼ heat won by Rowallan was trotted by him in 1:04¾, and the third quarter in :31¾.

An incident of the race was the distancing of Crescent Route, whose sire, Crescous, was yesterday acclaimed race champion of the world. Melton and Estrange, who were among the entries, were expected to be the contenders, but while Tilly went wrong and Melton's owner decided not to start him.

The 2:18 tree witnessed the début of Iva Dee as a race winner. This mare has been touted for three seasons as a good one for everything from colt stakes to the M. and M., and a lot of money lost on her. Today she sold 2 to 1 over a moderate field, but it took six heats for her to win, the time going back from 2:12¾ to 2:18.

The first heat of the 2:09 pace gave the backers of Dan Patch a bad shock, as Martha Marshall was allowed to win in 2:09, which was scandalously slow time when the class of horses behind her is considered. McHenry, when he saw the mare out in front, decided that something in the bunch would make her in about 2:08, and as the Chicago pacer Major Muscovite got away well this looked reasonable, so McHenry took Dan Patch back, and George also laid up. Muscovite made the race close to the wire, but Patsy K. beat him for the place.

The second heat was different. Major Muscovite and Martha Marshall went away like quarter horses and at the quarter in 30½ seconds the stallion was a neck to the good, with the whole field well bunched. George took the lead, going down the backstretch, but at the half in 1:03¾ the three were together. McHenry was three lengths back and riding easily. At the head of the short homestretch McHenry made one of his characteristic spectacular finishes, coming along with the stallion at a great flight of speed and beating George an length from the wire, although much money had to drive it out. The mile was 2:04¼, making the combined of the last quarter 31 seconds, but as Dan Patch was third at that point he must have come home at a two-minute gait. He finished strong, needing no persuasion but a snap of the whip on his withers when nearing the wire. He is a card for his sire, Joe Patchen, who is owned here, and among the spectators today was W. Markes of Chicago, who formerly owned Joe Patchen.

Darkness prevented more than two heats being paced, but Dan Patch is regarded as a sure winner tomorrow. Summaries:

Purse $1,000. 2:12 trotters:

Iva Dee, b. m., by Ostward [Spear]......	2	1	7	3	1 1
Maurice J., br. s., by Minder [Irwin] (Turner)......	6	2	1	1	2 2
Rialto, b. s., by [Hickman] (Hickman)......	1	3	2	2	3 3
Vic Heiser, b. g., by [Van Natter] (Van Natter)......	3	4	3	4	ro
Neighbor Girl, m., by [Doty] (Doty)......	4	5	4	5	ro
Ella Bingen, b. m., by [Bingen] (Bingen)......	5	6	5	6	ro
Hallerton, b. g., by [Dunn] (Dunn)......	7	7	6	7	ro
Janita, b. m., by [Dunn] (Dunn)......	8	8	8	8	ro
Hydraulic, b. g., by [Dunn] (Dunn)......	9	9	9	9	dis
Oneonta, m., by [Dunn] (Dunn)......	dis				

Time—1:12¾; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:14¼; 2:19.

Purse $1,000. 3-year-old trotters:

Carrie Bel, b. f., by [Thayer] (Thayer)......	3	3	1	1	1
Rowallan, b. c., by [Rowan] (Rowan)......	1	1	2	3	2
Starch, s. g., by [Pepper] (Pepper)......	4	4	3	2	ro
Tilly Bingen, b. m., by [Bingen] (Bingen)......	2	2	4	4	dis
Crescent Route, b. c., by [Crescous] (Estabrook)......	5	5	5	5	dis

Time—2:18¾; 2:15¼; 2:20; 2:14¼; 2:17¼.

Great Western Circuit.

Davenport, Ia., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The August meeting of the Great Western Circuit closed today. Dorothy Redmond won the sixth and seventh heats of the 2:20 trot, unfinished yesterday, and secured first place. Tom Second, Earl King third, and Alcabel fourth. The other results follow:

2:20 trot, purse $600:

George Muscovite, b. h., by Muscovite [Turner]......	1	1	1	1	1
Lady Constantine, b. m., by Norwood [Spencer]......	2	2	2	2	2
Jessie Direct, m., by Nutwood [Geniper]......	3	3	4	5	dis
Pum, Baby Direct, Musca, King Muscovite, and Ruth started.					

Time—2:16¼; 2:19¼; 2:18¼.

2:15 class, trotting, purse $600:

Fred Ike, b. h., by Kassik [Treamal]......	10	1	1	1	1
Lockhart, ch. g., by Venture [Mar-shall]......	2	1	13	10	2
Sheriff Kirk, b. m., by Captain Kirk [Kirk]......	1	2	4	9	6
Gilmore, Alice Treat, C. F. by Lady Harrold, La-verne, Hillie, and Dallis started.					

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:15¾; 2:13¼; 2:11¾.

Port Huron Trotting.

Port Huron, Mich., Aug. 16.—Today's trotting results follow:

2:17, pacing, purse $400:

Gomez, ch. h., by Great Heart [Elliot]......	1	1	1		
Guinette, b. h., by [Rancho] [Hall]......	2	2	2		
Lady Lou, b. m., by Hildreth, Lady Wilkes, and Zilo Ola started.					

Time—2:17¼; 2:15¼; 2:18.

2:32, pure $500:

Borealion, g. g., [Harrington]......	1	2	2	1	1
Fred Ike, ch. g. [Watson]......	2	1	1	2	2
Logan W. be. g. [St. Clair]......	3	3	3	4	3
Strath Line, Golden Text, Rag Time, International, Fred Chester, and Lithopolis started.					

Time—2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:19¼; 2:21.

2:27, pacing, purse $400:

Dr. Wood, b. s., by Little Fox [Clark]......	1	1	1		
Little Man, b. g. [Lewis]......	2	2	2		

Sidola, Dutch Mowrey, Ola May, and Byron Belle started.

Time—2:16¼; 2:23; 2:19¼.

Closing Heats at Kokomo.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Five thousand persons saw the close of the harness races here today. The track record was lowered from 2:12¾ to 2:10¼ by Harry O. Results:

2:20 pace, purse $500—Wayne King won second, third and fifth heats. Harry E. won first and fourth. Little Sumbright, Gaslight, Fantine, Frank Bell, and Jessie Wonder started. Best time, 2:17¼, by Harry L.

Free-for-all pace, purse $500—Harry O. won second, third, and fourth heats. Sam Twister won first, Chestnut and Wiltranby started. Best time, 2:10¼.

Trotting at Macomb.

Macomb, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Summaries for the closing day of the Macomb fair races follow:

Free-for-all trot, purse $500—B. B. P. won second, third, and fourth heats; Liege won first heat; Cashas and Dove Wing started. Best time, 2:14.

Free-for-all pace, purse $500—Parsonette won in straight heats; Salem, Flicking Tide, Josie M., Gus Walbel, and Red Strath started. Best time, 2:12¾.

RACES FOR AMATEUR DRIVERS.

Sixth Matinee at Washington Park Club with Good Performers in Free-for-All Races.

The sixth matinée of the Gentlemen's Driving club will be held this afternoon at the Washington Park track.

The free-for-all trot will bring together Premier, driven by C. K. G. Billings, and Nutwell, driven by F. G. Hartwell. The free-for-all pace also promises fine sport in a trial under breath between Hontas, Crooks, Split Silk, and Sunland Belle. The 2:18 pace has the greatest number of entries of any of the seven events, five side-wheelers being carded to score for the word. Here is the program and probable starters:

2:20 trot—Ira J. Mix's b. g. I. J. M.; W. C. Brown's g. g., Carey C.; M. H. Tichenor's b. g., Tribulation.

Free-for-all trot—C. K. G. Billings' b. g., Franker; F. G. Hartwell's br. g., Ellert.

2:15 pace—John R. Thompson's b. g., Saul; C. W. Marks' b. m., Carlso M.; W. C. Brown's ch. g., Harry G.; C. K. G. Billings' br. g., Dan Westland; L. C. Merrick's ch. g., Yellow Jacket.

2:18 trot—L. M. Trump's ch. g., Yellow Jacket; W. S. McCrea's b. m., Aggie Medium; F. G. Hartwell's b. s., Rightway.

Free-for-all pace—C. K. G. Billings' ch. h., Hontas Crooks; C. W. Marks' ch. m., Split Silk; F. G. Hartwell's b. m., Sunland Belle.

2:25 pace—E. Hancey's blk. m., Jessie Roy; J. A. Conly's rn. m., Mabel B.

2:20 pace—John R. Thompson's rn. g., Van Dusen; C. L. Hunter's br. g., J. J. Mac.

West Chicago Driving Club.

The West Chicago Driving club gets the free-for-all paces together again for this afternoon's sport. Otto Zapel Jr. will bring Stranger O. over from the North Side, Charles Cairns will start Strathwayne, Robert Dempster will be on hand with Johnnie C., and Ed Andrews with Eddie Crawford. As these four horses are owned in different parts of the city there is much speculation over the result. The owners and trainers of these four horses speak with the utmost confidence and none will admit that he has the slightest chance of defeat. There are four other races on the card.

WRIGHT'S DECISIVE VICTORY.

Defeats Davis in the Third Round of National Tennis Tournament After Hard Fought Contest.

Newport, R. I., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Three tennis experts, Leo Ware, William A. Larned, and Raymond Little, won their way into the semi-final round of the all-comers' championship tournament today on the Casino courts. The chief contest was the Harvard-against-Harvard match, between Dwight Davis and Bob Wright.

Wright won a decisive victory over Davis, who made such a strong showing yesterday in the doubles. Wright developed unexpected strength at the close of the first set, and held it to the end, winning in three straight sets. His best work was in the second set, in which he surpassed Robert Wrenn's best performance. The real battle was fought in the second set, in which fourteen games were necessary before Wright won, at 8—6.

Davis suffered intensely from the heat. Wright earned his points by crossing and placing. Davis finally became groggy from the fast pace, although he made desperate efforts to win, and forced the points of the last game to deuce nine times before Wright got the set. National Champion Malcolm D. Whitman has agreed to play an exhibition match tomorrow, but the semi-finals will hold over until Monday. Summaries:

Championship singles, second round — B. C. Wrenn defeated Dwight F. Davis, 6—2, 6—4, 6—3.

Third round—Leo R. Ware defeated R. W. Leonard, 6—2, 6—4; William A. Larned defeated Edwin P. Fabyan by default; Raymond D. Little defeated William C. Clothier, 6—3, 6—4.

Intercollegiate championship singles, championship round—Edwin F. Larned, Princeton, defeated Irving C. Wright, Harvard, 6—3, 6—1, 6—7, 6—1.

COLLINS WINS AZTEC PRIZE.

Ex-Western Tennis Champion Wins Finals from Baker and Meets Waidner Today in Challenge Round.

Kriegh Collins defeated Charles Baker, the ambidextrous player, in the final round of the Aztec tennis tournament today, thereby winning the right to play L. H. Waidner in the challenge round for the Gelderman Cup today. The ex-Western champion had by no means an easy time, as Baker gave him the hardest match he has had this season, barring Collins' defeat by Little. Baker was put at a disadvantage by playing Collins immediately after a hard set of doubles.

Baker started in as if he was going to win easily, taking the first set 6—3, and had the score 2—love in the second, when Collins awoke to the situation and won the next four games and later the set. Baker seemed to lose confidence after this and Collins played better, and won the next two sets in rather easy manner 6—2, 6—1.

Carter and Turner defeated Baker and Bailey in hotly contested doubles. Summaries:

Singles, final round—Kriegh Collins defeated Charles Baker, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1.

Doubles, second round—Carter and Turner defeated Baker and Bailey, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Consolation singles—S. Holden defeated C. G. Blake, 7—5, 6—1, 6—2.

Maroon Tennis Matches.

Semi-finals in both singles and doubles in tennis were played at the University of Chicago yesterday and resulted in some fairly good tennis. Harvey McQuiston defeated H. Gore in straight sets, 6—1, 6—1, 6—3. In the doubles Bingham and Nelson won the first set against Professors Angell and Hobbs by the score 6—2 and it looked as if the professorial team would do down in defeat, but they braced themselves up and won their slavers, so that they won the next three sets and the match. Score of last three sets: 7—5, 6—1, 6—2. On Monday Professors Angell and Hobbs will meet the McQuiston brothers in the finals for the championship.

Maroons Play Golf.

The Golf tournament for the championship of the University of Chicago was begun yesterday on the Jackson Park Links. The play was eighteen holes, match play. A. Fiero in spite of the handicap of fifteen strokes was defeated by Herschberger, 7 up, and Pettet, scratch, defeated his opponent, who had a handicap of 5 strokes, by 12 up. The score:

R. B. Harper defeated Van Patten, 8 up.

Herschberger defeated Fiero, 7 up.

M. Pettet defeated A. Carrol, 12 up.

S. Capra defeated W. R. Smith, 1 up.

G. Brunson defeated F. Gaylord, 1 up.

The best medal score was made by M. Pettet—73 strokes.

Macdonald Wins at Manchester.

Manchester, Vt., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—This was the closing day of the tournament for the President's cup. The tie for the best gross medal score of 85 between C. B. Macdonald and Mortimer M. Singer will be played off tomorrow. The match between C. B. Macdonald and C. B. Cory was the center of attraction in the semi-final round this morning. It was a fight all of the way, and Macdonald had to play his best game to win by one up.

Fifty Men Working on Shamrock II.

New York, Aug. 16.—Work is being pushed ahead rapidly on the Shamrock II., and it is hoped to get it out of dry dock tomorrow. Fifty men were engaged today in polishing its bronze hull below the water line, and some of its regular crew were busy with the rigging. Its sails have not yet been bent, and probably will not be until after it leaves the dock. It is understood that when it comes out of dock Shamrock II. will proceed to Tompkinsville, and it is not expected that it will go out for a trial spin before Wednesday of next week.

Today's Cricket Matches.

Interest in the cricket matches scheduled for this afternoon centers in the meeting of St. Lawrence and Wanderers B at Parkside. The latter team has a lead of one game in the race for the local championship and the St. Lawrence men are anxious to regain the lead. Wanderers A and Douglas Park B will play at Parkside. Wanderers C will play at La Grange, and Ridgeland will meet Douglas Park A team at Central Park avenue and Polk street.

THE ABBOT, DEPOSED KING OF THE TROTTERS

SPILLS IN ROWING RACES

TWO BOATS CAPSIZE IN JUNIOR FOUR-OARED EVENT.

Detroit Crew Blamed for Collision Which Put Western and Iroquois Clubs Out of the Running—Protest Filed Against the Wolverines — Andrews Wins the Junior Single Sculls, but Is Disqualified — Close Finish of the Intermediate Fours.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Northwestern Rowing association's annual regatta opened at Reed's Lake this afternoon with weather and water favorable and a large crowd present.

The course was directly across the middle of the lake, three-quarters of a mile and turn, one mile and a half, for all shell races. The six events on the program furnished all kinds of excitement, as well as some disappointment, because of collisions and accidents.

Ill luck attended the first race, the junior four-oars. The four boats were bunched when the turning buoys were reached and a mixup occurred, and the Western and Iroquois clubs' boats were capsized. The Grand Rapids club's boat also suffered, being badly split, but the crew managed to finish with the boat half filled.

The Detroit crew was blamed for the trouble, and the race was protested by the other clubs. The race was started before the judges were ready, and in consequence they were not near enough to see just how it all happened. No time was announced, the Detroits finishing first, with Grand Rapids several lengths behind.

Fred W. Andrews finished first in the junior single sculls, but L. C. Robertson was awarded the race on a foul, Andrews having run his boat upon the stern of Robertson's boat.

The intermediate fours furnished the best sport of the afternoon, Detroit and Grand Rapids having it out nip and tuck all the way. Detroit took the lead, but was overtaken before the turn was made. The race home was exciting, but the locals rowed in fine form, and with a splendid spurt crossed the line a winner by one length. Summaries:

Junior four oars—Detroit Boat club (H. M. Richardson, A. Warren, G. Kaye, Albert Gray) first, Grand Rapids Boat club second, Western Rowing club, St. Louis, and Iroquois Boat club, Chicago, capsized.

Junior paired oared shells—Detroit Boat club (H. G. Hart, Arthur Webster) won; time, 11:10. Western Rowing club of St. Louis second; time, 12:08.

Single canoe, half mile—Walter Mower, Detroit, won; time, 4:32; E. S. Nellis, Wyandotte, second; time, 4:34 3-5.

Junior single sculls—Leigh C. Robertson, Detroit, won; time, 11:48¼; Fred W. Andrews, Detroit, was disqualified. Time of finishing: Alfred Winstrom, Grand Rapids, capsized.

Tandem canoe, half mile—Wyandotte Athletic club (E. R. Whitaker and Ira E. Wolfe) won; time, 3:36; Detroit Boat club second; time, 3:50.

Intermediate four-oared shells—Grand Rapids Boat club (Leon O'Connell, Albert Carroll, Earl Fox, Fred Secor) won; time, 9:13; Detroit Boat club second; time, 9:26.

The judges late tonight decided the junior four post entry winner of the intermediate race by reason of having reached the farthest buoy, which had drifted out into the lake away from the finish line, first. President McQuewan of the Grand Rapids club entered a protest. It was also decided to row the junior four race again tomorrow.

CONSTITUTION AN EASY WINNER

Fluke in Light Airs Settles Chances of Columbia on Second Leg of Triangular Course.

Larchmont Yacht Club, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Constitution drifted across the finish line late this afternoon a winner over Columbia by thirty-one minutes and twenty-three seconds.

This difference in time, however, does not represent the difference in speed between the two yachts. A large part of the margin was entirely due to a fluke in the light airs while the boats were sailing the second round of the triangular course of fifteen miles.

It occurred just as Constitution was rounding the first mark. Both yachts had come up from the home mark on a broad reach with a southwest wind, Constitution leading by about two minutes. As they approached the stake boat black clouds, which had been gathering in the northwest, brought with them a small rain squall and sudden change of wind. Constitution was able to turn on the southwest wind and immediately after take the northwester, which lifted it out into the middle of the sound, while Columbia was making for the mark close hauled on the port tack in the last wind of the first northwest squall.

This gave Constitution an opportunity to take advantage of the westerly wind which followed out in the sound, while Columbia lay almost becalmed at the mark. This settled the race, for thereafter Columbia was hopelessly out of it. The contest of speed was altogether in the first round, while the wind, which was at all times light, held true. On every leg the new boat gained and maintained its reputation as a wonderfully fast yacht in soft airs. Captain Sycamore of Shamrock II. viewed the race.

WARM WELCOME FOR JARVIS.

Canadians Cheer Invader's Crew and the Cup It Wins—Skipper Compliments Chicago Yachtsmen.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Commodore Gooderham, Captain Jarvis, and Invader's crew, with the Canada Cup, reached home shortly after noon today and received a magnificent welcome. A procession of automobiles gayly decorated and filled with the victorious crew and members of the leading yacht clubs started from the Union Depot and paraded the principal streets amid the cheers of thousands of spectators. Commodore Gooderham, occupying the front seat on a big tallyho at the head of the procession, displayed the cup on his knee in full view of the public.

The Commodore and his crew were given a champagne lunch at the island clubhouse. Skipper Jarvis made a brief speech, during which he said:

"The Chicago yachtsmen were awfully fair. At the time of the foul there wasn't a murmur, except from the man who did it. It was only a bluff. He knew his mistake and wanted to let himself down easy. He should have gone round our stern or in our lee and taken his blanketing. It's the first rule we learn. He had plenty of room to get out of the road. Invader is all right, and Thompson knows his business. The foul was just a bluff."

BEATS TIRED SPRINTERS.

FEDERAL PASSES HEADWATER AND MONEY MUSS AT END.

Favorite and Second Choice Race to Exhaustion Out in Front, Only to Be Outfooted Through the Stretch—Jack Ratlin and Ishtar Furnish the Only Close Finish of Day—Filon d'Or Is Easily Best Among the Timber-Toppers.

Field for today's Harlem Handicap, with $4,000 added, one and one-eighth miles:

Horse and jockey.	Wt.
Advance Guard, 4 [C. Mitchell]......	124
Pink Coat, 6 [Dupee]......	117
Sidney Lucas, 4 [Sullivan]......	116
*Robert Waddell, 3 [Alexander]......	110
John Bright, 6 [T. Knight]......	108
*The Conqueror II., 4 [Dominick]......	107
Yulcain, 4 [Meade]......	106
George Arnold, a. [Winkfield]......	104
Vesuvian, 4 [Ranson]......	104

*Doubtful.

Close finishes such as usually bring the crowd to its feet were conspicuous by their absence at Harlem yesterday.

On paper it appeared as if the majority of the races would be hotly contested, especially the fourth, in which Headwater and Money Muss were entered. The pair did engage in a warm tilt for over three-fourths of the journey, but when the crucial test came Federal ran over them and won easily, leaving the pair to fight it out for second and third money. The race was at six furlongs, and Headwater, on his second to Burnie Burton several days ago, was selected to do the trick at even money and a point less. Money Muss was second choice at 2 to 1 and Federal remained firm at 8 to 1.

Headwater and Money Muss left the barrier heads apart and ran as a team to the last sixteenth, or until they had raced themselves off their feet, after which Federal romped in an easy winner by two lengths. Money Muss hung on long enough to beat Headwater a head for the place.

One Close Finish in Six Races.

The best finish of the day cropped up between Jack Ratlin and Ishtar in the second race. Ishtar was a heavily backed 6 to 5 favorite and on previous performances looked a sure winner. Ratlin at 3 to 1 assumed the lead right at the outset and reached the head of the stretch two lengths in advance of Ishtar. Jack appeared to be tiring half way up the straight, but when Ishtar collared him he came again, and in a ding-dong finish secured the verdict by a head. Hoodwink finished third.

The steeplechase, always an attraction to the majority of race-goers, was interesting and free from mishaps. Filon d'Or, undoubtedly the best timber topper in the West, went over the obstacles with 165 pounds on his back in gallant style and won easily on the end. Captain Conover made a fair showing the first time around, then tired of his job and retired in favor of Dick Furber. Dick then led, but by sufferance, over next to the last jump, where Filon d'Or moved up and showed the way to the pay-off station.

The afternoon's sport opened with a race for 3-year-old maidens which Captain Hamm won easily. Julia Junkin at even money ran away from her field in the fifth race, and Havliand did the same in the last.

Harlem Summaries Aug. 16.

Weather clear; track fast.

First race, 1 mile, purse $400, maidens:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4—1	Capt. Hamm, 112 [R.Sul'n]	2h	1h	1h	1h	1h
12—1	El Fonso 105 [J. Ranch]	3h	3h	2h	2½	2½
8—1	Bob 109 [Wirf'd]	1h	2h	3h	3h	3h

Time, 1:41 2-5. Vernetta, 109 pounds [Otis]; Carlovingian, 106 [Alexander]; Birch Tree, 106 [T. Knight]; Gay Onna, 106 [Gilbert]; Peterhill, 106 [Bowman]; Amur, 106 [Dominick]; Virgie Wilcox, 103 [Seaton], finished as named. Winner—Capt. Hamm's g. g., by Donatello—Nellie Whittaker. Won easily. Captain Hamm was easily the best, and made his field look cheap.

Second race, ¾ mile, purse $400, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
8—1	J. Rattlin, 101 [J. Ranch]	4h	2h	1h	1h	1h
2—1	Ishtar, 107 [T. Knight]	1h	1h	2h	2h	2h
12—1	Hoodwink, 103 [Dominick]	5h	4h	3h	3½	3h

Time, 1:01 1-5. Roseflame, 101 pounds [Weir]; Mirador, 101 [Seaton]; Pomper, 96 [R. Steele]; Burn't Wallace, 9½ [Gormley]; Commodore Forster, 101 [R. Sullivan]; Bert Sargent, 101 [Davidson]; Simeon, 97½ [Birkenruth], finished as named. Winner—B. c. by Spendthrift—Intacta. Won driving to the limit. Jack Ratlin showed the most speed early and ran away from his field the four and a half furlongs, but was tiring badly at the end.

Third race, short course, purse $400, handicap, steeplechase:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7—10	Filon d'Or, 165 [Ellison]	3d	1h	1h	1h	1h
6—1	D. Furber, 129 [P. Clay]	1d	2d	2d	2d	2h
20—1	C. Conover, 135 [Ethan]	4d	3d	3d	3d	3d

Time, 3:41 3-5. Queensnip, 140 pounds [Lloyd], also ran. Winner—Ch. g., by Rayon d'Or—Fides. Won easily.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, purse $500:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6—5	Federal 108 [Gormley]	2h	2h	2h	2h	1½
6—5	M. Muss, 102 [T. Knight]	1h	1h	1h	1h	2h
1—1	Headwater, 100 [J. Ranch]	3h	3h	3h	3h	3h

Time, 1:18 3-5. C. B. Campbell, 102 pounds [Doss]; Fay Me, 102 [Otis]; Theory, 107 [R. Sullivan]; Lich, 109 [Rutter], finished as named. Winner—Br. g., by Burlington or Kingston—Foam. Won as he thought. Won easily. Federal, always well up, finished fast through the last eighth and was going away at the end.

Fifth race, 5½ furlongs, purse $400, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1—1	J. Junkin, 105 [Gormley]	2h	1h	1h	1h	1h
10—1	Thrush, 102 [T. Knight]	1h	2h	2h	2h	2h
6—1	H. Wilson, 102 [R.S'llvan]	7h	6h	4½	4h	3h

Time, 1:08 2-5. Fyrrho, 103 pounds [Dominick]; Lady Rose, 100 [J. Ranch]; Pallen, 98 [Otis]; Stuart Young, 95 [R. Steele]; Rosie Mac, 106 [Mewes], finished as named. Winner—B. f., by Likely—Ada Fox. Won pulled up. Julia Junkin succeeded her field soon after the start and simply cantered home.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, purse $400, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
4—5	Haviland, 104 [Dominick]	5h	1½	1½	1h	1h
8—1	Rancho, 98 [J. Ranch]	1h	2½	2d	2½	2h
7—1	T. Chief, 102 [R.Sullivan]	7½	6h	4½	3h	3h

Time, 1:47 2-5. Precursor, 104 [Otis]; About, 84 [Davidson]; Chauncey Fisher, 104 [Alexander]; Papa Harry, 104 [T. Knight]; Tremble, 95 [R. Steele], finished as named. Winner—B. g., by Letton—Anvolee. Haviland was much the best.

Harlem Entries.

First race, ¾ mile:

Triadiza......	112	My Chicken......	102
Harry Herendeen......	110	Allie H......	102
Rollick......	107	Burnie Bunton......	100
Little Boy Blue......	107	Hattie June......	93
Utilise......	102	Temptress......	93

Second race, ⅞ mile, 2-year-olds:

Ed Austin......	113	Mollie T......	95
Mabel Winn......	107	The Rabbit......	95
Jack Rattlin......	103	The Stewardess......	95
Cocoa......	95	Hat Mitchell......	95
Joe Brown......	95	Zibia......	95

Third race, 1 mile, selling:

Henry of Tranmere......	104	Iawaine......	100
Constellator......	103	Red Apple......	95
Evelyn Byrd......	102	Searcher......	95
Elmer L......	101	Odnor......	94
Banish......	100	San Andres......	89

Fourth race, 1¼ miles, handicap, the Harlem Stakes, $4,000 added:

Advance Guard......	124	The Conqueror II......	107
Pink Coat......	117	Vulcain......	106
Sidney Lucas......	116	Yeavisian......	104
Robert Waddell......	110	George Arnold......	104
John Bright......	108		

Fifth race, 1 mile, owner's Handicap:

The Pride......	102	George Arnold......	102
Boney Boy......	102	Anthracite......	97
Scotch Plaid......	102	Telamon......	90
Federal......	102		

Sixth race, 1⅛ miles, selling:

Frangible......	101	Fox Bard......	97
Hermencia......	101	Harry Preston......	95
Ben Chance......	100		

Seventh race, 1 mile, selling:

The Phoenician......	105	Depending......	100
Zacatosa......	105	Helen Paxton......	100
Dagmar......	105	Lenox......	95
Anchor......	103	Emma C. L......	92
Sister Mamie......	103	St. Blair......	87

Notes of the Track.

Jockey Coburn will have the mount on Ed Austin today.

Gormley rode two winners yesterday. The other winning jockeys were Sullivan, Ransch, Ellison, and Dominick.

It was reported at the track yesterday that Benny Vincent does not fancy the weight, 107, assigned to his horse, The Conqueror II., and that he will not send him to the post.

WORTH TRACK SECURES DATES.

Hawthorne Magnate Yields Under Pressure and a Compromise Is Effected in the Local Turf Controversy.

Worth racetrack will have a fall meeting of fifteen days, beginning on Oct. 10 and continuing to Oct. 26, after which Lakeside will close the season. Harlem will sacrifice nine days and Hawthorne six.

Such is the compromise which produces outward peace among the local tracks, but has stirred up an inward tempest which, in the shaky status of local racing, may burst forth at any time. Just what coercive measures were applied to Richard Fitzgerald of Hawthorne to induce him to accede to this demand would probably make interesting reading, for he has consistently refused heretofore to give up any more of Hawthorne's time to Worth.

Evidently he shared the general belief that John Condon, owner of the Harlem and Lakeside tracks, was also a stockholder at Worth, hence his reiterated willingness to give up a few Harlem dates, providing Fitzgerald would do the same. The fact that nearly the entire Harlem office force, including Secretary Nathanson, also acts at Worth, did not tend to decrease the impression.

The Worth date question has been a thorn in the side of the Western Jockey club all season, and was the subject of hot debate at the last meeting of the stewards, who refused dates to Worth. Now Harlem and Hawthorne voluntarily tender dates, subject to ratification by these same stewards, after an interview between Condon and Fitzgerald, which, it is reported, was not of the fair weather order. The supposition is that Condon played a trump which forced Fitzgerald to yield the point.

Inasmuch as Washington Park and Harlem interests are said to have clashed in Jockey club meetings, the situation is becoming interesting. This is exaggerated when next year's prospect is that Worth, said to be backed by strong political power, will want even more dates than this year.

DERBY WINNER REPORTED LAME

Robert Waddell May Be Retired from Racing for Two Months Because of Quarter Crack.

Robert Waddell, the American Derby winner and idol at the late Washington Park meeting, may not race again until late in October, owing, it is said, to a quarter crack on the off fore foot.

Waddell has been stabled at Hawthorne since the close of the South Side meeting, and was being prepared for his fall campaign. Bradley had also been giving a quiet "prep" for the rich Harlem stakes, to be run today, and the old man thought, with but 110 pounds up, Robert's chances of annexing today's stakes were good. Waddell will be missed by his followers, and his absence will take away considerable interest in the race.

REFUSES TO RISK FAST FILLY.

Schorr Scratches Endurance by Right from Saratoga Handicap for Youngsters Because of Heavy Track.

[BY T. J. GALLAGHER.]

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—A heavy track was responsible for the scratching of John Schorr's grand filly, Endurance by Right, from the first race, a handicap of five furlongs and a half for 2-year-olds.

Her owner was unwilling to take a chance with her in the going. After the last race she showed that she could not have lost. She worked three-quarters in 1:15½, finishing breezing. The performance created a sensation and caused much speculation as to what she can do on a good track. The race was won by Lady Sterling, the featherweight of the field, with Whiskey King a keen contender. Crowding the stretch turn seriously affected Grail, the favorite, and almost stopped Cold Stream.

Shandonfield was plunged on to win the fourth race. He came into the stretch looking like a winner, but tired in the final furlong. Geraldyn, backed from 100 to 1 to 10 to 1, took the dry outside footing on the turn, came up in the middle of the track, and headed Chadmee at the end. Batyah lapped on the second.

Jockey Cochran relapsed into unconsciousness last night, but revived today and is now doing well.

Saratoga Summaries Aug. 16.

Weather clear. Track slow.

First race, 5½ furlongs, $700 added, 2-year-olds, handicap:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
20-1	Lu. Sterling, 90 [Creamer]	5	2½	2½	1nk	1h
1-1	Wh. King, 110 [Beauchamp]	6	1h	1½	2½	2h
12-1	Smart Set, 118 [Spencer]	2	4h	3h	3h	3h

Time, 1:10 1-5. Grail, 105 pounds [Shaw]; Elsie L., 102 [Dean]; Cold Stream, 114 [N. Turner]; and Rose of May, 110 [T. Burns], finished as named. Winner, ch. f., by Hanover—Aquila. Won driving. Lady Sterling was badly handled, but was easily best at the weights and in the going.

Second race, 1⅛ miles, $500 added, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5—2	Nitrate, 96 [E. Mhaels]	2d	2h	1½	2½	1h
3-1	The Amazon, 114 [Muh'l'd]	1h	2h	2d	1d	2h
9-10	Alsike, 103 [Miles]

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BOSTON TAKES THE FIRST GAME

Champions Are Helpless in the Face of "Cy" Young's Veteran Curves.

PARENT STAR PERFORMER

Little Shortstop Bats In Five of the Home Team's Six Runs Off Callahan.

WHITE SOX SCORE TWICE.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Chicago	60	37	.619	Philadelphia	46	48	.489
Boston	56	40	.583	Cleveland	41	53	.436
Baltimore	52	40	.565	Washington	37	54	.407
Detroit	51	45	.531	Milwaukee	35	63	.357

Yesterday's Results.

Boston, 8; Chicago, 2.
Philadelphia, 10; Milwaukee, 2.
Detroit, 8; Washington, 1.
Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 0.

Games Today.

Chicago at Boston.
Milwaukee at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
Cleveland at Baltimore.

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Boston, Mass., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Jimmy Collins' band of prospective pennant winners administered a defeat to the White Stockings this afternoon and crawled up another step nearer the top of the ladder. The score at the end of a contest that was close for eight innings was 6 to 2—and the champions were credited with the two.

It was not the sort of a contest the 6,000 Bostonians who crowded the stand and bleachers expected to see when these two clubs came together. It was decidedly lacking in interest. Sensational stops and catches were conspicuous by their absence.

But the presence of "Cy" Young on the slab was enough to encourage the fans. Young was in his finest form. He held the visitors safe at all times, and when danger threatened it was Young who either struck out the batters or performed some other feat to relieve the situation. His record shows a total of six strikeouts, and twice he struck out two champions in one inning.

Parent Is the Feature.

If there were any features to the game Parent must be credited with them. He was responsible for the greater part of the six runs scored by Collins' men. In the fourth, with Chicago one to the good, the little shortstop soaked the ball a mighty swat and landed on third, sending two Beaneaters across the plate. Again in the eighth he cracked out a double that enabled two more runs to score.

After both sides had failed to score in the opening round the champions assumed a small lead of one. After McFarland and Isbell were dead Hartman singled to center and reached the counting station on Shugart's three-baser down the right field foul line.

From this until the fourth there was nothing doing, but in this round Boston took a brace. Collins went out on a grounder to Shugart and Freeman was safe at first when Hall fumbled his ugly bounder. Hemphill singled, Parent sauntered up to the plate, let a few bad ones pass him, picked out a corker he liked, and smashed it down near the fence in left for three bases and Freeman and Hemphill registered. Ferris singled to right and Parent scored.

White Sox's Last Chance.

In the sixth the White Stockings tried hard to overcome the lead held by Boston, but the best they could do was to crawl one point nearer. Roy started with a double to center, and outs by Jones and Mertes enabled him to score.

To clinch the contest, Collins' men made another bunch of three in the eighth, when Stahl knocked a triple to left. Callahan hit Collins and let Freeman walk, filling the bases. Hemphill flied out, but Parent sent the ball to left for two bases, and Stahl and Collins came home. Ferris flied out, but a moment later, when Criger hit the ball down to Hartman, he fumbled, and Freeman scored the final run. Score:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E
Collins, lf	1	2	1	0	0	Roy, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Stahl, cf	1	1	2	0	0	Jones, rf	0	1	0	0	1
Hall, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Mertes, 2b	0	0	2	3	2
Freeman, 1b	1	1	11	0	1	McFar'd, lf	0	0	1	0	0
Hemph'll, c	1	1	6	0	0	Isbell, 1b	0	0	9	1	0
Parent, ss	1	2	1	3	0	Hart'n, ss	0	1	1	1	1
Ferris, 2b	0	0	2	2	0	Shugart, 3b	0	1	1	2	0
Criger, c	0	0	6	1	0	Sullivan, c	0	0	3	1	0
Young, p	0	0	1	2	0	Callahan, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	6	9	27	14	1	Totals	2	5	24	18	4

Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	*	—6
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Hoy, McFarland, Parent. Three-base hits—Shugart, Parent. Stahl. Stolen bases—Jones, Criger. Double plays—Ferris-Parent-Freeman, Mertes-Shugart-Isbell. Bases on balls—Off Young, 1; off Callahan, 2. Hit by pitcher—Collins. Struck out—By Young, 6; by Callahan, 2. Passed balls—Criger, Sullivan (2). Time—1:50. Umpire—Castella.

DETROIT OUTBATS SENATORS.

Tigers Defeat Washington in First Game of Series by Bunching Hits in Fourth Inning.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 16.—Detroit outbatted Washington today and won the first game of the series. In the third inning the visitors bunched five singles, which, with an error, netted four runs. Yeager pitched gilt-edged ball, and after the first inning the locals failed to hit consecutively. Score:

Washington.	R	B	P	A	E	Detroit.	R	B	P	A	E
Farrell, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Barrett, cf	0	1	2	0	0
Ferris, 2b	0	2	4	1	1	Holmes, rf	1	3	0	1	0
Clarke, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Casey, 3b	1	2	1	3	0
Clarke, lf	0	0	1	0	0	Carey, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Jordan, 3b	0	0	0	1	0	Elberf'd, ss	1	1	2	1	0
Carrick, 1b	0	1	10	0	0	Nance, lf	0	1	3	0	0
Heydon, ss	0	0	1	2	0	Dillon, 1b	0	1	8	0	0
Lee, c	0	1	2	2	0	Shaw, c	0	1	2	1	1
Yeager, p	0	0	0	2	0	Yeager, p	1	1	1	1	0
Totals	1	5	27	18	3	Totals	3	12	27	10	2

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1
Detroit	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	—5

Two-base hits—Farrell, Holmes. Stolen base—Holmes. Sacrifice hits—Nance, Casey. Double play—Jordan-Farrell, Clarke-Farrell. Bases on balls—Off Yeager, 1; off Young, 1. Hit by pitcher—By Lee, 1; by Yeager, 2. Struck out—By Lee, 2; by Yeager, 2. Time—1:45. Umpire—Harkell.

Baltimore, 1; Cleveland, 0.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 16.—Foreman pitched an excellent game for Baltimore and shut out Cleveland. Dowling was also effective, allowing but one run. Neither team made an error. Score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E
Mathews, 3b	1	1	1	4	0	Pck'ring, cf	0	0	2	0	0
Clingman, 2b	0	1	0	1	0	O'Brien, lf	0	1	2	0	0
Kelley, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Beck, 2b	0	1	1	4	0
Reitz, 2b	0	0	4	3	0	Lch'nce, 1b	0	0	14	0	0
Jennings, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Bradley, 3b	0	0	1	3	0
Keeler, cf	0	0	4	2	0	Woods, c	0	0	5	1	0
Donlin, rf	0	0	1	0	0	Harvey, rf	0	0	0	0	0
Robinson, c	0	0	2	2	0	Connor, ss	0	0	1	2	0
Foreman, p	0	0	1	3	0	Dowling, p	0	0	1	2	0
Totals	1	2	27	14	0	Totals	0	2	27	13	0

Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	*	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Harvey. Two-base hits—Bresnahan-Lajoie. Double plays—Seymour-Williams-Beck, McConnor-Lachance-Dowling-Lachance. Bases on balls—By Dowling, 1; by Foreman, 1. Hit by pitcher—Dowling. Struck out—By Foreman, 1; by Dowling, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Connolly.

Philadelphia, 10; Milwaukee, 2.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16.—The home team again won from Milwaukee today by superior work at the bat. In the first and second innings five of the local's nine hits were doubles. Bernhard kept the visitors' hits well scattered. Score:

Milwaukee.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E
Hallman, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Fultz, cf	2	2	4	0	0
Dexter, lf	0	0	2	2	0	Davis, lb	1	1	15	1	0
Hogan, cf	0	0	1	0	0	Barry, ss	1	1	1	3	0
Casey, 3b	1	1	1	2	0	Lajoie, 2b	1	1	2	5	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	Seybold, rf	0	1	0	0	0
Dillon, 2b	0	0	2	4	0	McIntyre, lf	1	1	3	0	0
Shaw, c	0	1	3	8	0	Ely, ss	0	0	1	5	1
Yeager, p	1	1	0	1	0	Powers, c	2	2	11	1	0
Totals	2	3	24	16	3	Bernhard, p	1	1	1	3	0
						Totals	10	12	27	18	1

Milwaukee	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2
Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	1	0	0	4	*	—10

Two-base hits—Davis [3]. Cross [2]. Lajoie. Sacrifice hit—Bernhard. Stolen bases—Hogan, Seybold. Double plays—Ely-Lajoie-Davis; Barry-Lajoie-Davis; Fultz-Gilbert; Cross-Lajoie-Davis; Fultz-Gilbert. Bases on balls—Off Sparks, 4; off Bernhard, 1. Struck out—By Bernhard, 1. Time—1:30. Umpire—Sheridan.

PITCHER WILLIS LOSES GAME.

Philadelphia Defeats Boston in Close Contest on a Wild Pitch and a Batter Hit—Score 3 to 1.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Pittsburg	55	35	.602	Boston	46	48	.489
Philadelphia	55	40	.579	New York	46	51	.474
St. Louis	53	42	.547	Cincinnati	43	54	.443
Brooklyn	52	44	.542	Chicago	38	61	.384

Yesterday's Results.

Philadelphia, 3; Boston, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; New York, 1.

Games Today.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Boston at Philadelphia.
Brooklyn at New York.
Cincinnati at Pittsburg.

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 16.—Today's game between Philadelphia and Boston was a pitchers' battle and a fine fielding exhibition. A wild pitch by Willis in the second inning gave the locals a run and the Boston pitcher was responsible for another run in the eighth by hitting a batter. Score:

Philad'phia.	R	B	P	A	E	Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
Thomas, cf	0	1	1	0	0	Slagle, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Wolv'ton, 2b	0	1	3	4	0	Tenney, 1b	0	1	12	0	0
Flick, rf	2	2	1	0	0	Dement, 2b	0	0	1	0	0
Delah'ty, lf	0	0	2	0	0	Cooley, cf	0	1	0	0	0
McFar'd, c	0	1	6	1	0	Murphy, lf	0	0	4	0	0
Jennings, lb	1	1	12	0	0	Lowe, 3b	0	2	1	3	0
Hallman, 2b	0	0	2	3	0	Long, ss	0	1	1	2	0
Cross, ss	0	1	2	5	0	Kittredge, c	0	2	4	2	0
Donohue, p	0	0	0	0	0	Willis, p	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	3	9	27	15	0	Totals	1	8	24	9	0

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	*	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Two-base hits—Flick, Kittredge. Stolen bases—Flick, McFarland, Slagle. Double play—Hallman-Jennings. Sacrifice hits—Wolverton, McFarland. Bases on balls—Off Willis, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Flick. Struck out—By Donohue, 3; by Willis, 4. Wild pitch—Willis. Time—1:30. Umpire—Emslie.

Brooklyn, 4; New York, 1.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Brooklyn bunched hits on Taylor in the first and seventh innings today and won easily. Hughes gave New York its only run by passing Strang and hitting Ganzel. A double steal and an out did the rest. Smith had a finger split and Selbach was taken ill, both retiring. Score:

New York.	R	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E
Van H'n, cf	0	0	3	1	0	Kesler, rf	0	0	1	0	0
Davis, ss	0	2	0	2	0	Sheckard, lf	1	2	1	0	0
McBride, rf	0	0	2	0	0	Dolan, cf	0	1	4	0	0
Selbach, lf	0	0	0	0	0	Kelley, 1b	0	1	11	1	0
Nelson, 2b	0	0	0	1	0	Daly, 2b	0	1	1	3	1
Sm'th, 2b	0	0	1	1	0	Dahlen, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Strang, 3b	0	1	0	2	0	Irwin, 3b	0	0	1	2	0
Ganzel, 1b	0	0	13	0	0	Farrell, c	0	1	5	0	0
Smith, c	0	0	0	0	0	Hughes, p	0	1	1	0	0
Warner, c	0	1	4	1	0						
Taylor, p	0	0	0	4	0						
Totals	1	5	24	10	2	Totals	4	8	27	13	2

Brooklyn	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	*	—4
New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Sheckard, Farrell, Hughes. Stolen bases—McBride, Selbach, Strang, Ganzel, Sheckard, Dolan. Sacrifice hit—Hughes. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 3. Hit by pitcher—By Hughes, 1; by Taylor, 1. Struck out—By Hughes, 3. Time—1:50. Umpire—Dwyer.

President Hart After Players.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—James A. Hart of the Chicago club was here to watch the work of Pitcher Elliott and Outfielder Jones of the Rockford team today. He offered Jones a contract, but found the latter had signed a conditional contract with the Milwaukee team of the American league. Elliott, too, will probably sign with Milwaukee.

Three-Eye League.

Cedar Rapids, 12; Decatur, 2.
Decatur, 9; Cedar Rapids, 3.
Evansville, 9; Rock Island, 8.
Rockford, 7; Terre Haute, 6.
Terre Haute, 4; Rockford, 0.
Bloomington, 9; Davenport, 2.

Western Association.

Marion, 5; Matthews, 4.
Fort Wayne, 9; Columbus, 3.
Wheeling, 9; Dayton, 4.
Toledo, 10; Grand Rapids, 2.

Western League.

Minneapolis, 13; Omaha, 5.
St. Paul, 3; Des Moines, 2.
Kansas City, 5; Denver, 2.

Southern Association.

Little Rock, 15; Shreveport, 2.
Birmingham, 2; Selma, 1.

Amateur Games Today.

The following games are scheduled in the Amateur association for today: Whitman A. Barnes vs. Oddfellows at West Pullman; Crane's second team vs. Dennison Manufacturing company at Homan avenue and Ohio street. The game between Keating, Smyth & Shoemaker and the J. V. Farwell team has been postponed until Sept. 17 on account of the inability to secure Hamlin Park.

The annual game between the married and single men of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale dress goods department will be played at Washington Park this afternoon.

The Olympic Athletic club will play the Kershaws at Washington Park this afternoon.

PAN-AMERICAN CYCLE RACES.

Preliminary Heats for Ten-Mile Championship and Mile Handicap Run Off—Major Taylor a Star.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16.—Lace Downing of San José won a match race from Warren Zurbrick of Buffalo, and George M. Holley of Bradford, Pa., won the five mile motor bicycle championship in today's international grand circuit meet of the National Cycling association at the Pan-American stadium.

The other numbers on the card were preliminary heats in the ten-mile championship and the mile handicap, both professional events. The finals of these two races will be run off tomorrow. All the circuit leaders qualified in them with the exception of Fenn of Bristol, who was shut out in the third heat of the handicap. He was scratch man against a fast field, and failed to catch the leaders.

Major Taylor won both of his heats today in fighting finishes. The colored rider was forced to work his way out of some tight pockets in the ten-mile championship, and won the plaudits of the 10,000 spectators when he landed the heat in a hot finish, with Fenn of Bristol second and Tom Cooper third.

MILLER IN LONG BICYCLE RACE.

Chicagoan Starts in 1,200 Kilometer Speed Contest, but Falls Behind Leaders in Early Stages.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—The contestants in an international bicycle race from Paris to Brest and return, a distance of 1,200 kilometers, started at 4:53 o'clock this morning. There were twenty-seven competitors. Lesna passed Laval, 280 kilometers from the start, at 2:28 p. m., an hour ahead of schedule time. Barring accidents he should reach Brest before 4 o'clock in the morning. Miller of Chicago was going fifth, half an hour behind Lesna. Lesna passed St. Brieuc at 8:50 p. m., having covered 451 kilometers. Garin passed ten minutes later and Aucouturier twelve minutes later. Miller was seventh in passing and was more than an hour behind Lesna. The betting tonight is 3 to 1 against Lesna and 6 to 1 against Miller.

DION'S INJURIES PROVE FATAL.

Lowell Prize Fighter Dies as Result of Knockout Blow Delivered by Chas. Armstrong on Thursday.

Lowell, Mass., Aug. 16.—John Dion, the boxer, who was knocked out in the ninth round of a twenty-round bout, with Charles Armstrong at the Knickerbock club last night, died from his injuries today. Dion suffered concussion of the brain and never regained consciousness. Cornelius Desmond, manager of the club, the referee, and seconds are under arrest. The referee was William Keleher of Lowell. Martin and Joe Flaherty, the well known boxers, were Dion's seconds; Billy Gardiner, Tommy Tully, and Peter Allen acting in a similar capacity for Armstrong. Armstrong is also under arrest.

DIXON IN THE RING AGAIN.

Young Corbett Gets the Decision Over the Ex-Champion, but Is Severely Punished at Times.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—Young Corbett of Denver was given the decision at the end of a ten-round go with George Dixon, ex-featherweight champion, at Coliseum Hall here tonight. The fight was the fastest seen here in some time. While Corbett was the aggressor at all times, Dixon punished him severely, and from the fifth round to the finish Corbett's face was bathed in blood. In the seventh, ninth, and tenth rounds Dixon was badly punished by Corbett's persistent jabbing to the ribs. Dixon showed in his old-time form when it came to blocking, but he fought a defensive battle all through. He was willing to mix with his sturdy opponent, however, and nearly always broke even with the infighting.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

REPORT OF HAYS QUITTING SOUTHERN PACIFIC ACCEPTED.

President of the Harriman Line Known to Have Been Dissatisfied with Conditions and It Is Believed, Even Though No Definite Announcement Is Made, That He Has Resigned His Position—J. J. Hill Has Economy Plans—Other Affairs of the Track.

Considerable stir has been caused in railroad circles by the report that President Hays of the Southern Pacific has resigned owing to the curtailment of his powers since the transfer of the road to the Harriman interests. While nothing officially is known regarding the matter, yet the opinion is that there is good foundation for the report.

Traffic Director Stubbs of the Harriman road, whose headquarters is in Chicago, said he had no authoritative information. He took occasion, however, to say that the most friendly relations existed between himself and Mr. Hays, and that there was no truth in the report that Mr. Hays' dissatisfaction was caused by Mr. Stubbs being placed in supreme charge of the traffic of the Southern Pacific and the other Harriman lines.

It has been known for some time that there was a misunderstanding between Mr. Harriman, who is the controlling spirit of the Southern Pacific, and Mr. Hays. When the latter resigned the Presidency of the Grand Trunk railway of Canada, about a year ago, to assume the Presidency of the Southern Pacific, it was on condition that he was to have full and unrestricted power in managing the affairs of the road.

Mr. Harriman at that time had no interest in the Southern Pacific, and the Speyers, who were then in control, had no intention of interfering with Mr. Hays. But when Mr. Harriman came in control his ideas and those of Mr. Hays did not coincide.

It is said that Mr. Hays is highly dissatisfied with existing conditions at the Southern Pacific board in New York. There has been more or less interference with the policy and plans of the management, and the Harriman hand has been shown in matters which were supposed to come solely within the authority of the President. Matters affecting recent appointment in which the chairman of the board proposed to interfere brought Mr. Hays from the Pacific coast to New York for the purpose of reaching a definite understanding. The result of the conference was evidently not to Mr. Hays' liking.

There is considerable speculation as to who is to succeed Mr. Hays. Some think that President Burt of the Union Pacific will also be made President of the Southern Pacific, while others are of the opinion that the position will go to President Felton of the Alton.

It is said by persons who are supposed to be well posted that it is Mr. Harriman's intention to place Mr. Felton in charge of the operations of all the lines under his control, the same as Mr. Stubbs has been placed in charge of the traffic affairs of all the Harriman lines.

If Mr. Hays has resigned he has given up a position that paid him $55,000 a year. He was under contract for five years.

Hill Has Economy Plans.

Not only will all the important traffic agencies of the Burlington, Northern Pacific, and Great Northern railroads be consolidated and the traffic affairs of the three roads placed in charge of a traffic director, but the Hill syndicate has engaged experts to make an exhaustive examination of the Burlington's affairs. The object is to learn any opportunity for further retrenchment in operating expenses and fixed charges. The preliminary statement of the earnings of the Burlington for the fiscal year ended June 30 showed that the road failed to earn the 8 per cent necessary to meet the new bond issues. It is the desire of the Hill syndicate that the deficit be made up by the institution of economy of a farreaching nature in both operating expenses and charges.

While no official announcement has yet been made as regards the traffic director for the three roads, it is generally understood that Darius Miller, Vice President of the Great Northern, has been selected for the place. It also is understood that Mr. Miller will be Second Vice President of the Burlington and will move to Chicago.

Lumber Men Protest.

The recent advance in the rates on lumber and shingles by the Western roads has raised a protest from the lumber manufacturers and wholesale dealers of the Northwest and on the Pacific coast. They threaten to file complaint with the Interstate Commerce commission.

The Kansas City limited will leave St. Louis at 10:10 p. m. and arrive at Kansas City at 8:30 a. m. Four daily trains will be run by the Alton between St. Louis and Kansas City.

Changes in Alton Time.

Changes in the time schedules of the Chicago and Alton will be made on Sunday. The Kansas City vestibuled limited will leave Chicago at 6:30 p. m. instead of 7 p. m. as heretofore, and will arrive at Kansas City at 8:30 a. m. instead of 9:30 as heretofore.

Syndicate to Invade Canada.

Dr. W. Seward Webb, formerly President of the Wagner Sleeping Car company, and others of the Vanderbilt coterie, have formed the Dominion Securities company to build up railroads and corporations in Canada. The object of the company is similar to that of the Railway Securities company, recently formed to unify holdings of the syndicate in Western railroads.

NO PAN-AMERICAN RATE WAR.

Traffic Managers in New York Declare Cut Made by the Lehigh Valley Is Regular.

New York, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Trunk line passenger traffic managers in this city deny the reports from Buffalo that there is to be a general war of rates for the Pan-American passenger business. These reports were based on the fact that the Lehigh Valley road had cut its rates about one-quarter from local points to Buffalo and return.

Any railroad in the trunk line association has the right to make special excursion rates for any particular date or occasion by giving due notice to the other roads. The Lehigh Valley has simply exercised this right. All of the trunk line roads are reported to be acting in perfect harmony.

Arrangements have been completed by which the Wabash railroad company will soon have control of the Omaha and St. Louis road, which extends from Pattonsburg, Mo., to Council Bluffs. An officer of the Wabash railroad is authority for the statement that a committee of bondholders have practically agreed to accept the proposition submitted some days ago by the Wabash management. This combination of these two lines will give the Wabash a direct route to Council Bluffs and Omaha.

ENTIRE TOWN SWEPT BY FIRE.

Landessville, Ind., Burned and 300 Residents Are Homeless—Citizens Unable to Check Flames.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 16.—The entire town of Landessville, five miles east of Marion, was destroyed by fire this morning. The fire started in the Oddfellows' Block and spread over the town. There was no fire protection whatever. The town has a population of 300.

Fire at Sault Ste. Marie.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The tie and shingle mill of the Bradley Watkins company was destroyed by fire tonight. Manufactured stock valued at $30,000, piled up on the dock, was saved. The loss is $50,000, and the insurance approximates $20,000. The mill probably will be rebuilt.

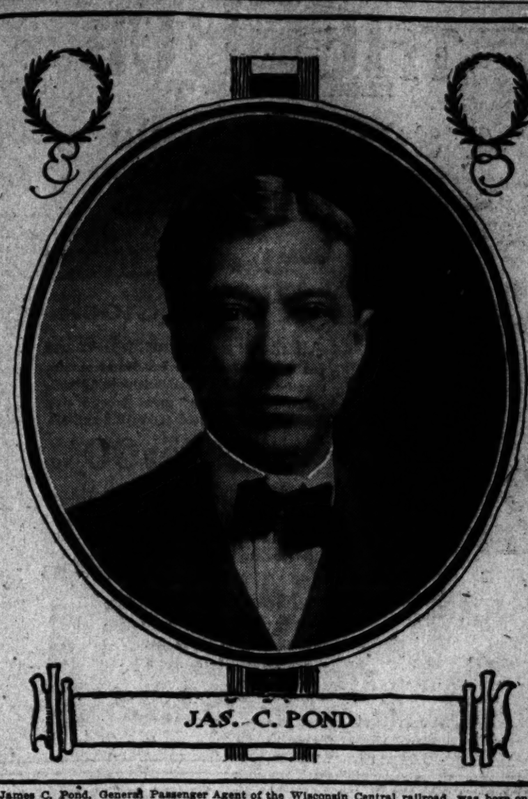
Hotel, Stores, and Homes Gone.

Chambersburg, Pa., Aug. 16.—Fire destroyed the Hammond Hotel, four stores, and six residences at Dry Run, Pa., last night. Loss $40,000, partially insured.

Three Acres of Buildings Burn.

Berkeley, Cal., Aug. 16.—Fire starting in Niehaus Bros.' planing mill at West Berkeley destroyed three acres of buildings, lumber piles, and finished products of the mills. Loss, $120,000, of which $100,000 is on the planing mills, with insurance of only $16,500.

LEADING WESTERN GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT



JAS. C. POND

James C. Pond, General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central railroad, was born on Nov. 20, 1857, at St. Lawrence, Minn., and entered railway service in August, 1870, as a messenger boy on the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad. One year later he had become an expert telegraph operator, and at the end of the next three years was promoted to a clerkship in the general passenger and freight department. In 1877 he was made chief clerk of the passenger department. From 1879 to 1882 he was ticket agent of the Northern Pacific road at St. Paul; then rose to chief clerk of the passenger department, and subsequently became Assistant General Ticket Agent. On Sept. 1, 1891, he was appointed General Passenger Agent of the Wisconsin Central.

IS AFTER ÆTNA LICENSE.

MAN WHO CAUSED VAN CLEAVE'S ARREST ASKS MANDAMUS.

Klayer, Former Employe of the Fire Insurance Company, Demands That Superintendent Henry Yates Prevent the Concern from Doing Business in the State—Friends of the Former Commissioner Laugh at His Arrest on Larceny Charge.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—Notice was served today upon Insurance Superintendent Henry Yates of the filing of a petition for mandamus in the Supreme Court to compel him to revoke the license of the Ætna Fire Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., to do business in this State. Ten days ago Messrs. Klayer and Finch presented to Mr. Yates their evidence that the Ætna was violating the laws, and demanded that its license be revoked. Mr. Yates asked for ten days in which to consider the matter. Today was the limit of time, and he notified Mr. Klayer and his attorneys that he could not grant their demands. He says that the revoking of a license is a serious matter, and as the complainants have recourse to the courts he prefers that the question be settled there. Messrs. Klayer and Finch claim that Yates, as Insurance Superintendent, is vested with judicial powers in such cases, and that he has the right to revoke the license of any company if evidence against it is in proper form and sufficient.

Chicago friends of former Insurance Commissioner Van Cleave, and especially those who knew the basis of the action against him, were disposed to be amused over his arrest at Springfield on Thursday on a charge of larceny.

The trouble grew out of his refusal to be a party to what he considers persecution of an insurance company, which he thought had made full amends for any irregularities.

H. H. Klayer, a former employé of the Ætna Fire, attempted to make trouble for the company with the Insurance departments of several States because of alleged irregularities of which he claimed to have knowledge. Several States refused to have anything to do with it, as did the Illinois department, until Klayer finally threatened to bring suit for alleged malfeasance against Commissioner Van Cleave if his charges were not acted upon. The company had failed to report its premiums for taxation in the small towns, as did almost every other company, the amounts usually being too small for the Assessors to bother with, and for these and other irregularities, extending back over many years, the company finally paid the State some $17,000, getting a comprehensive receipt.

Klayer then demanded that the department sue the company under the law for a heavy fine for each individual case, half of the proceeds to go to himself as informer. Mr. Van Cleave refused to be a party to this and declined to give Klayer some of the official records upon which his cases would be based. As Klayer had previously taken documents out of the office and had them photographed, Mr. Van Cleave removed those he wanted from the file and put them in the bank, and for this Klayer procured his arrest on a charge of larceny.

Klayer has just brought suit against the company for several hundred thousand dollars in fines on Sangamon County business alone.

KEEPS DOG AND PAYS NO TAX.

Evanston Man Defeats the City Officials Three Times and the Case Is Dismissed.

W. S. Moore has a good watchdog, and the City of Evanston will not get any taxes therefrom, for Mr. Moore has defeated the city officials three time in their attempts to make him pay a tax. Mr. Moore affirms that he never bought the dog, nor had the animal presented to him, and that therefore it is not his. He affirms that the dog came to the house as a tramp and that it stays around because the children feed it. Three times Mr. Moore has been arrested, and although the first time the case came up Justice Boyer decided that the prisoner owned the dog and had to pay the fine, still the fine has not been paid. Yesterday the City Attorney asked to have the case dismissed, and with only a partial hearing the matter was allowed to drop. This is the last of the dog tax cases for the present year, and Mr. Moore is the only man who, it is thought, has escaped the payment of the tax or else a fine.

DENIES GIVING CUBANS ADVICE.

Congressman Slaydon of Texas Declares False Story of Opposing the Platt Amendment.

San Antonio, Tex., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Congressman James L. Slaydon of this city declares false the story sent out from Toledo, O., and published in a Washington, D. C., paper yesterday, charging him with advising Cubans to resist the Platt amendment. He said today: "While in Cuba I refrained at all times from giving the Cubans whom I met any advice as to their course in regard to the Platt amendment. I went there to get information and not to give advice. I did talk to Cubans about the political situation, but gave no advice whatever. The whole story is simply a lie."

SAVES NEGRO FROM A MOB

SHERIFF, SUPPORTED BY GOVERNOR, AWES LYNCHERS.

Mississippi Crowd Gathers to Wreak Vengeance on Colored Man Who Attacked Girl—Father of Victim Intercedes for Prisoner—State Executive Orders Out Company of Militia and Officials Warn Rioters They Will Defend Culprit with Their Lives.

Jackson, Miss., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Governor Longino is congratulating himself that he has found one Sheriff who has grit and appreciation of oath of office sufficiently developed to enable him to hold and protect a prisoner, a negro at that, charged with the most heinous of crimes. Fortunately for the negro, the father of the child who was attacked is as much opposed to lynching as the Governor, and pleaded with his friends and neighbors to let the law take its course, else he would never have got to the jail.

ARMY COLLEGE TO BE FOUNDED.

Secretary Root Will Recommend That Advanced War School Be Established.

BOARD MAKES ITS REPORT

National Guard Officers to Receive War Training at Leavenworth Institution.

GENERAL CAPITAL NEWS.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE }
Washington, D. C., Aug. 16. }

An army war college will be established in Washington. Secretary Root was authorized by the last session of Congress to detail a board of army officers to look into the question of the organization and establishment of an advanced school for army officers, the scope of which would correspond to that of the Naval War College at Newport. The board has held a number of sessions during the last year with General William Ludlow as President, and the conclusions, based on advice given by army officers and the examination of similar institutions in Europe, have been submitted to Secretary Root, who will probably recommend in his next annual report that Congress provide for a college to be located in this city, where it is intended to be placed under the military information division of the War department.

Will Establish Army College in Washington.

It is believed that a college of this kind established in Washington will be most conveniently situated. The vast amount of information accumulated by the military information division will be accessible to student officers, who will also be able to consult the contents of the library of Congress and other institutions where military literature is available.

The details of such a college, of course, have not been perfected. Secretary Root has taken a keen interest in the proposed institution and has given a good deal of time and thought to the organization. The Secretary of War has also decided to establish an army school at Fort Leavenworth. This is the result of his recent Western trip with General Gillespie, chief of engineers, and Colonel W. H. Carter, Assistant Adjutant General. The latter officer is also a member of the board on the army war college.

Mr. Root, after his visit to Leavenworth, recognized that the place was the best adapted which he had seen for the proposed advanced school, which should be open to officers of the National Guard. It is intended that invitations shall be given to the different States, which will be allowed to send picked officers of the militia to Leavenworth for observation and instruction.

The infantry and cavalry school is now located at Leavenworth, and the scope of that institution will be greatly enlarged, principally by the assignment to the post of a battalion of field artillery, an engineer battalion, and a signal corps command. These officers, in addition to the infantry and cavalry, will make the place a field school for officers. Next year's estimate to Congress from the War department will include items for construction of barracks, quarters, storehouses, stables, and sheds necessary for the accommodation of officers attached to the institution and for the protection of equipment at the place.

No More Cold Feet for the Congressmen.

Days of "cold feet" for the members of the House of Representatives are numbered. The handsome new maple floor covering for the tiled air chamber is now completed and ready for polishing and replacing the seats and desks. Before, when the carpet was removed from the floor of the House in the summer, for either cleaning or replacing with a new one, the floor was unsightly indeed. In the future it will present the most attractive appearance, being of hard maple, beautifully matched and highly polished.

The new carpet will be cut to fit about the radiators, chairs, and desks, thus obviating the damage to the floor by their removal. The space between the tiled floor and the upper one of maple is sufficient to admit of men passing between the two, with soap, water, and sponges. Three times a week in winter the cleaners will wipe off every inch of the tiling underneath to prevent the accumulation of dust and other foreign matter that might pollute the air.

The plan of this wonderful floor has attracted so much attention Assistant Architect Elliott Woods has arranged for a four-foot plate glass window either side of the Speaker's desk, through which the curious may see the inner plan. This is quite practicable, as the whole interior of the floor is lighted by electricity, the lights being necessary on account of constant repairs to the electrical wires passing through the chambers, as well as for the cleaners.

The side walls of the hall will be redecorated in keeping with the ceiling and carpet. The ceiling decoration is handsome, and will simply be cleaned and retouched. The new chairs for the members will have, instead of leather upholstering, costly caned seats and backs, quite in keeping with the handsome desks. The new floors of the galleries are also complete and ready for placing the seats. The floors of the galleries will also be highly polished, and the carpets cut to fit about the seats, which are to be of maple, stained and polished to represent mahogany.

Over the seats for the President, Vice President, and diplomats were upholstered in handsome stuff little in harmony with those of the rest of the gallery. It is now the intention to have them all done alike in green leather, and also carry out the same idea in carpeting. The old seats of the galleries had a tendency to pitch one forward, giving an uncomfortable sensation of either holding on or landing in the floor below, where only members are allowed. The new ones are vastly more comfortable and much less like those of a country church.

U. S. Exports to Porto Rico Are Trebled.

Exports of American products to Porto Rico in the fiscal year just ended were, according to the figures of the Treasury Bureau of Statistics, more than three times as great as they averaged when Porto Rico was under the Spanish flag, and more than 50 per cent in excess of those prior to the enactment of the Porto Rican tariff law, which went into effect on May 1, 1900.

The total domestic exports from the United States to Porto Rico in the fiscal year 1897, which entirely preceded the beginning of hostilities with Spain, were $1,964,850. In the fiscal year, 1900, ten months of which preceded the date at which the Porto Rican tariff went into effect, our domestic exports to Porto Rico were $4,260,892. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, all of which was under the Porto Rican act, which levied 15 per cent of the regular Dingley law rates on goods passing into that island from this country, the total domestic exports from the United States to Porto Rico were $9,981,917.

These figures include only exports of domestic merchandise and do not include foreign merchandise brought into the United States and reexported to Porto Rico, which presumably amounted to about half a million dollars, since the Porto Rican statement of imports from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, shows the grand total, including domestic and foreign, to be $7,414,502.

Porto Rico imported in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, goods amounting to $9,987,230 in value, and of this $7,414,502 came from the United States, the total from other countries being $1,992,728. The total exports of the island during the fiscal year 1901 were $9,653,816, of which the value of $5,661,137 was sent to the United States and $3,002,679 to other countries. Of the latter sum the value of $1,110,048 was to Cuba, $596,023 to Spain, $473,070 to France, $341,600 to Canada, $140,772 to Germany, and $88,935 to the Netherlands.

Nice Balance in Finances of the Government.

Uncle Sam's financial business is being run on a nicely balanced basis nowadays. It is a month and a half since the repeal of the war revenue taxes, and the receipts of the government for the fiscal year up to July 15 exceed the expenditures by only $297,923. The insignificance of this sum is apparent when it is realized that the expenditures for the month and a half aggregated $75,047,500. If the present ratio continues, the surplus for the year will be less than $2,000,000, thus approaching in a remarkable degree the ideal financial government, with neither a surplus nor a revenue.

PASTOR'S SON HELD FOR ARSON.

W. J. Lambrecht Caught Crawling Out of Burning Church in Detroit—Suspected of Firing Other Buildings.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—William J. Lambrecht, bookkeeper for the Standard Accident and Life Insurance company and son of the Rev. John A. Lambrecht, pastor of Evangelical Christ Church, was arrested this morning charged with arson. He was caught crawling out of Mount Hope Church, on Twenty-fifth street, while the edifice was on fire. He cannot explain his presence there, and his pockets were full of matches.

Lambrecht is suspected of causing fifteen incendiary fires in that neighborhood in the last six months, including the Craft School, on which the loss was $30,000. Most of the fires have been in barns.

Lambrecht started to run away when caught. He has led a dual life. He is the respected bookkeeper of the insurance company and ran for school inspector recently, but he has a police record also. He was arrested some years back for burglary, and later on was charged with beating a hotel out of a bill.

GUARDS READY TO BREAK CAMP.

Fourth Regiment and Eighth Battalion Will Leave Camp Lincoln for Their Homes This Morning.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Fourth Regiment and the Eighth Batallion prepared tonight to evacuate camp at an early hour tomorrow morning. The usual packing was done, and the two commands expect to get away at an early hour. Reveille will be sounded at 4 a. m. Colonel Tanner expects all his companies to be away from camp by 9:30 a. m. The different companies leave separately, taking the most direct routes back to their home stations.

Colonel Marshall's men will return to Chicago over the Illinois Central railroad, a special train being used for the trip. Colonel Marshall said tonight that his command had spent an enjoyable and profitable week at Camp Lincoln, and that improvement was shown in their work. He complimented his men upon the excellent order that has prevailed in camp and said he regretted exceedingly the affairs of last Saturday night.

The Fifth Regiment, commanded by Colonel J. S. Culver of this city, will be in camp before noon tomorrow. The companies will come to camp separately from the home stations.

HOLD UP THE WRONG VEHICLE.

Five Robbers at Laporte, Ind., Mistake a Baggage Transfer Van for Express Company's Wagon.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Five armed robbers, who evidently had designs on the United States Express company's wagon which transfers night freight from the Lake Erie Station to the Lake Shore Station, held up a transfer baggage wagon at 2 o'clock this morning on Washington street almost in the heart of the city. Upon learning their mistake they allowed the driver, William Luther, to proceed after making sure he had no money in his pockets. The express wagon, with its valuable consignment in charge of two armed messengers, had preceded the baggage wagon. The robbers have not been arrested.

"LA ASTEROIDEA" FOR M'KINLEY

Professor Ximenes Gives the President Copy of "Star Spangled Banner" Translated Into Spanish.

Canton, O., Aug. 16.—Professor Fernando Staud y Ximenes of Chicago today presented to President McKinley a handsomely bound copy of his translation into Spanish of "The Star Spangled Banner." The Spanish title is "La Asteroidea," and the song is intended for use in the schools of the new possessions of the United States, the idea being that it will serve to engender in the hearts of the native children a love for their new country. The copy presented to the President is an elaborate affair, decorated with hand painting and red, white, and blue ribbons.

SUIT TIES UP NORTHEASTERN.

Three Sailors Libel the Transatlantic Steamer at Buffalo—Case Settled and Voyage Resumed.

Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 16.—The steamer Northeastern was libeled late on Thursday evening by three members of the crew, who left the steamer on its arrival here. The men were shipped in Buffalo for the trip to Liverpool, but it is claimed the articles they signed provided for their remaining on the ship until it reached the place of final discharge. Accordingly when the men demanded their pay Captain Crangle refused, claiming they were violating their contract. The libel followed. The matter was settled this afternoon by the men receiving their wages after they had agreed to have deducted the costs of the legal proceedings, amounting to $40. The Northeastern left for Chicago tonight, having taken on 1,000 tons of borax.

SOLUTION KILLS TWO VETERANS

Inmates of Indiana Soldiers' Home Die, It Is Alleged, as Result of a Mistake.

Marion, Ind., Aug. 16.—As the result of an alleged wrong solution being administered to two inmates of the National Soldiers' Home Hospital here last night Daniel Carruthers, aged 65, a paralytic, and Thomas Pinkerton, aged 91, died today.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

"Statistical Blunders" Illustrated.

Chicago, Aug. 15.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. Henry Gannett has an article in the August Forum on "Statistical Blunders" that seems to me to have been almost purposely written to illustrate its title. The greatest stress is laid on the inaccuracies of reported death rates, and a report from 136 cities two years old is used instead of a more recent report from the same source covering the same cities. In the report for 1899 the census figures on population were not, of course, obtainable, but the estimated population was there reported as estimates, and was usually the best of the health officer of the city. But the report for 1900 gives the census population figures and the death rate based upon them. That report has been out nearly a year, certainly in plenty of time for Mr. Gannett's paper, just printed in the Forum. Mr. Gannett says with a dogmatism which so far as I know is unequaled in statistical literature, that the death rate of cities is nineteen per 1,000 inhabitants, and for the country districts slightly less; and that whenever a city reports a lower death rate it is either overestimating its population or not properly keeping track of its deaths. Minds like this render the collection of facts unnecessary.

Chicago's death rate is fifteen per 1,000 on the census basis, and the registration is complete; no burials can be had or shipments of dead permitted without a certificate from the health officials. Deduct the imported deaths [illegible] people sent in here to the hospitals, etc., after their case becomes hopeless, and you reduce the death rate of Chicago's bona fide residents considerably. Columbus, O., for instance, excludes from its statements 398 deaths occurring in hospitals, asylums, and public institutions where the parties were not formerly residents of Columbus, and by this exclusion shows a death rate of ten per 1,000. Springfield, Ill., imported 60 refuses to consider its imported deaths in its death rate. And why not? These people were not enumerated in the city's census. They go to abnormally increase the city or urban death rate and decrease the country death rate. I doubt if any man engaged in the actual collection of statistical facts, at first hand in the field, believes that the death rate in the rural districts is "slightly lower" than that of the cities. The adult death rate in cities is much lower than that in the country. The people in cities take baths more frequently and regularly; in the heat of summer and in case of fevers they have ice, and hundreds of facilities for keeping well and getting well that the country does not have. The water in most cities is far superior to that found in wells in the country, even where the wells are not in the barn yards. But the city has the great hospitals; the great surgeons and physicians are city men and bring their cases to the hospitals where the conveniences are greater and where the services of trained nurses can be had; the State institutions and asylums are in the cities, and here thousands of country people come to end their days. The death rate, then, is lower in the census population of cities. The country districts profit, the cities lose in the eyes of dogmatists as health resorts; and magazines get articles based on old reports and written either to vent some personal spite or bolster up some preconceived idea.

Take a city like Rockford, Ill., for instance, with its death rate of eight per 1,000. It has practically no imported deaths, its registration is as complete as that of any city, while the death rate of San Francisco is twenty-one per 1,000, practically all imported, but nevertheless true, as the case stands. These facts may jar a man who must have a death rate of nineteen regardless of circumstances, but I do not know who will kill more people in Rockford, or save more lives in San Francisco, hence for the time being at least empiricism must be shocked and the facts continue to blunder on. ETHELBERT STEWART.

The Law's Delays.

Chicago, Aug. 12.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I noticed a reference in a recent editorial in "The Tribune" to the way in which cases lag in the courts. As a matter of fact, Cook County cases are from eighteen months to two years behind. This is in many cases equivalent to a denial of justice, as witnesses may be dead or scattered when the case is called for trial.

You suggest some of the reasons for delay, all of which are undoubtedly true. There is, however, one to which you do not allude, which I venture to think is perhaps the chief cause of the evil. In this State we are practicing under a system of pleading which existed in England in the time of Elizabeth; it is known as common law pleading. It is true that the system has been to a certain extent modified by statute, but the main features of the structure are still preserved. Not long ago I was in conversation with an English barrister and I asked him how far behind they were in the English courts. He said, "About nine months." This surely is much better than eighteen months or two years.

Now, in England, since the passing of the judicature act in the early seventies, the common law form of pleading has been entirely abolished and all pleadings filed are in accordance with chancery forms. Instead of a lengthy and antiquated "declaration" a lucid statement, not longer than is absolutely necessary, and composed in modern English, is filed and mere technicalities are not so strongly insisted on in the various stages of the trial.

There is another matter to which I may briefly allude. It is a common practice here for the defendant, even if he has no real defense at all, to file an affidavit saying that he has a good defense and so putting the case at issue. Thus, if he happens to owe money, under present conditions he can generally evade payment for about two years. Now, in British Columbia they have a method of practice which effectually checkmates this proceeding. Where an affidavit, such as I have indicated, is filed the defendant can on motion be examined before a Judge in chambers, who satisfies himself that the defense is a real and not a fictitious one. In this way a great many cases that would otherwise fill up the calendar are disposed of and speedier justice results. I am, sir,

W. A. CHASE, Attorney at Law.

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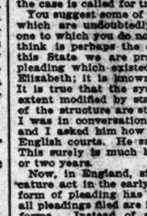

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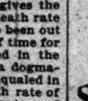

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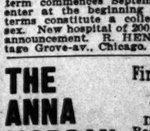

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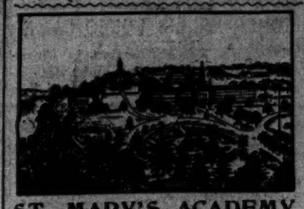

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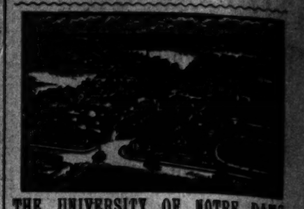

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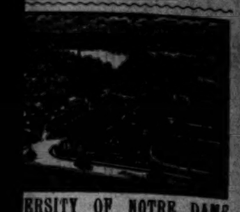

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EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901—SIXTEEN PAGES.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER'S LITERARY REVIEW.

FEATURES OF THE WEEK AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

WILLIAM L. ALDEN'S LETTER FROM LONDON.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER'S REVIEWS FOR THE WEEK OF BEST OF NEW BOOKS.

[By Jeanette L. Gilder, Editor of the Critic.]

The rage today seems to be for Russian novels. There is Maxime Gerky, of whom I have already written you, who will be published in America by three different publishers, the first to put him upon the market being Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons, who will publish "Forma Gordyeeff" on Saturday. Miss Isabel Hapgood has made the translation, which is a subject of congratulation, for, notwithstanding all that Mr. Maud has said, she does know Russian and she can write better English than most translators. The success of Gorky among English-speaking readers will lie largely with his translators. I have read some of his stories, translated by those who have known Russian better than they have known English, and the consequence has been disastrous. Simply to put his Russian words into their English equivalent will not do. Translating cannot be done by any one; it is a special gift, and one which Miss Katherine Prescott Wormeley, for instance, possesses in an eminent degree, as was proved by her translations of Balzac.

After reading "Forma Gordyeeff" I fancy that Gorky will be an acquired taste. As one might expect from the life of the man, his writings are pretty strong meat. There are not many chapters in "Forma Gordyeeff" that can be read aloud in the family circle, and there are a great many family circles in which they could not be read at all. It is nevertheless a strong and remarkable story. I do not feel in reading a book of this sort that the writer is pandering to a vicious taste, but that he is writing of the life that he knows the best and in the only way that he knows how to write. It is not the work of a decadent woman beating the air with her unnatural theories, but it is the work of a man who has sounded the lowest depths in the course of a strange life, and who writes of what he has seen and felt. "Forma Gordyeeff" is not the sort of book that I would choose for an evening's entertainment, but it is none the less a powerful story. And now I am wondering why Gorky was not translated long ago!

The appearance of "Forma Gordyeeff" will be followed immediately by the introduction of another Russian novelist to American readers. The newcomer is Dimitri Merejkowski, and his authorised translator Mr. Herbert Trench of All Souls' College, Oxford. Mr. Trench will translate a triology which consists of "The Death of the Gods," "The Resurrection of the Gods," and "The Anti-Christ." I have "The Death of the Gods" before me, and a powerful romance it is. It reminds me somewhat of "Quo Vadis," but it is not more than half the length of that novel. It is the story of Julian, the Apostate, and it has all the history and all the sensuousness that helped the popularity of "Quo Vadis."

According to his translator Merejkowski is perhaps the most interesting and powerful of the younger Russian novelists, and the only one who promises to carry on the work of Tolstoi, Turgeniev, and Dostoievski. The theme of his books is the Pagano-Christian dualism of human nature. He teaches that the soul and the senses have an equal right to be respected; that "Hedonism and altruism are equals, and that the really full man, the perfect man, is he who can ally in harmonious equilibrium the cult of Dionysus and the cult of Christ." Merejkowski paints somewhat in the manner of Sienkiewics, but he lays his colors on with a quicker touch. He will give you a finished picture in half the words that the Polish novelist would take for the same scene. To some people it is a task to read Sienkiewics, and they are inclined to skip pages of his descriptions. They will not do this with Merejkowski. He will not give them the chance. He is all action, every word counts, and there is not one more than is necessary. He does take time to describe a scene when he wants to, and he brings it well before the reader's eyes. Here, for example, he describes "the foul and dirty quarters of the Syrian Seleucis, the port for Antioch on the shore of the Inner Sea":

> The sun, after thoroughly baking the earth, had just descended below the horizon; wide-winged twilight was settling down; a stifling heat of dust and foul smells weighed upon the city. From the market place breathed a suffocating atmosphere of fish and vegetables, becoming rotten through lying all day in the blaze of the sun. Half-naked slaves were carrying bales of merchandise from the ships. Their heads were close shaven; through their rags could be seen horrible blotches on the skin; and the greater number bore on their faces, re-branded by redhot irons, the Latin letters carved there by Roman fugitives being clearly distinguished. But notwithstanding the approach of night traffic and discussion gave no sign of ceasing in the network of alleys. From a neighboring forge issued the blows of the hammer resounding on bars of iron, and flames shot out of the open doors. Hard by slaves from a bakery, naked, covered from head to foot in flour dust, and with eyes inflamed by heat, were putting loaves into the oven. A shoemaker sat in his open-air stall amid an insupportable smell of cobbler's glue and leather, stitching shoes by the light of a smoky lamp. He was squatting on his heels and singing desert songs at the top of his voice. Two old hags, were witches, with hair streaming in the wind, were slowly passing across the little square in front of a row of hovels. They were yelling at each other, wrangling and threatening each other with fists and stones. The subject of dispute was a dead cat stinking to dry linen. A huckster from a distant village was hurrying along to be in time for the morning market. He was mounted on an old mare, flanked with wicker panniers, each heaped with rotting fish; the fetid smell of this load made passers-by edge off to a distance. A loutish urchin, with red hair and skin, was solacing his soul by beating on a great pan, while other children, a multitude coming into the world and leaving it by hundreds daily, marched amid this scene of poverty, grunting like pigs round the pools of the quay.

That certainly is a realistic picture. As its opposite take this:

> She, the goddess herself, was before him. Under the open sky, in the midst of the temple, stood, cold and white, new-born of the sea foam, Aphrodite Anadyome. With a smile she contemplated the heavens and the sea, wondering at their charms, as if unwitting still that their beauty was her own beauty, gleamed in the eternal mirrors of the azure and the waters. No raiment profaned her divine body. Naked and chaste she was, as the clear sky soaring above her.
>
> Julian looked on with an insatiate gaze and felt quick thrills of adoration sweep over his frame. The child, in his black, monkish habit, knelt before Aphrodite, his face upturned, his hands pressed to his palpitating heart.
>
> Then, still aloof, still timorous, he sat at the foot of the column. He leant his cheek against the marble. Peace sank slowly into his soul. He fell asleep.
>
> But even through that slumber he was conscious of her presence.
>
> She came down towards him, nearer, nearer. Her delicate white hand stole around his neck. The boy, with a smile, submitted to these passionless endearments; the cold of the marble chilled his heart. That divine embrace bore no likeness to the wild clasp of Amaryllis. The soul of Julian, freeing itself from earthly love, entered depths of repose as into some ambrosial night of Hopes, or the sweet rest of the dead.
>
> When Julian awoke it was night. Over the roofless quadrilateral stars were shining and the crescent moon shedding her silver upon the head of the statue. Julian arose. Olympodorus must have meanwhile been tending the temple, although he had either not observed or had refrained from waking the child, for now, on the bronze tripod, fresh charcoal was glowing and a fillet of odorous smoke arising towards the goddess.
>
> Julian, smiling, approached, and from the chrysolite cup between the feet of the tripod took a few grains of incense and flung them on the coals. Smoke rose more thickly, and the ruddy glow of the fire, like a pale flush of light, came over the face of the statue, contending with the soft, new-born shine of the moon.
>
> Julian bowed down and kissed the marble feet and watered them with his tears, exclaiming:
>
> "Aphrodite! Aphrodite! Thou shall be my everlasting love!"

Short sentences and crisp dialogue follow upon these descriptions. Indeed, they are often so short that one might accuse the author of writing at space rates, as Victor Hugo was accused of doing. Messrs. Putnam are the fortunate publishers of the Merejkowski trilogy. At one time it looked as though there was going to be trouble in regard to the American rights, for it seems that by some mistake they were sold to Messrs. Dodd, Mead & Co. also. Messrs. Putnam's claim, however, was the prior one, Mr. George Haven Putnam having made arrangements for the publication of the books while he was in London during the present summer.

As I was crossing Fifth avenue the other day I met Mr. George W. Cable, who was just coming from a conference with his publishers, Messrs. Scribner. As we walked down the street together he talked of his home in Northampton, Mass., and said that he was so wedded to it that he regretted every moment he spent in New York. "I am getting to be a real country man," he said, "and have no love for the city." I remember the time when to be in New York was the joy of his life, but that was while he was still living in New Orleans, and the metropolis was the goal of his ambition. Then he was a young man with his way to make. He is not an old man yet, but his way is made, and he enjoys the quiet and content that comes with country living—with just enough of city life to mark the contrast. Mr. Cable has just finished a novel of the civil war, called "The Cavalier," upon which he has been engaged for some time—some years, if my memory serves me. It is not to be published as a serial, but will appear first as a book. The time of the story is the summer of 1863, and the scene is laid in Mississippi. It will be remembered that Mr. Cable served on the confederate side in the civil war, but he has become entirely reconstructed and is as loyal a man today as breathes. The story is said to be intensely dramatic. That is will be a notable contribution to literature need hardly be said. Mr. Cable is a careful workman and he has the gift of story telling. Mr. Howard Chandler Christy, who is one of the busiest as well as one of the cleverest of our young illustrators, furnishes the pictures, which is a sufficient guarantee that they will be graceful and spirited, and an acquisition to the book. This is more than can be said of all illustrations, particularly those found in historical novels.

I have just been reading a delightful book, and not a new one, either. It is Swift's Journal to Stella. Messrs. Putnam are getting out a new edition, with an introduction by George A. Aitken. Swift was two and twenty, Stella—Esther Johnson—a child of 8 when they first met. She was nine and twenty when he began his journal to her. This journal is certainly worth rereading, for while Swift seems to have neglected many opportunities for gossiping about the famous men and women whom he was constantly meeting he drops a word here and there that gives one a good idea of what they were like to their friends.

Just what the relations of Swift and Stella were, who shall say? Mr. Aitken says that he never saw her except in the company of a third person, which, if true, ought to set at rest any aspersions upon her character.

JEANNETTE L. GILDER.

By "Eben Holden's" Author.

"D'ri and I," by Irving Bacheller. Lothrop Publishing company.

"D'ri and I," Irving Bacheller's second ambitious story, now ready to emerge from serial into book form, is a romance of lively action with a character study in the foreground. Evidently Mr. Bacheller did not wish to lose the name he gained as a portrayer of types when "Eben Holden" was put before the world, while at the same time he desired to have some part in the harvest which the "historical novel" continues to reap.

So he stirred in a type with a quantity of deeds; and as it happened that the mixing was deftly done there is no reason for withholding congratulations from the experimenter. The interest in the story he has told even pardons him for his officious way of impressing upon the public the undoubted fact that there is a character drawing between the covers of the book. For D'ri, who reads first in the title, reads second and sometimes third in the events themselves. Without the force of hypnotic suggestion in the title one might even place his gaunt, powerful Yankee self in the "support" of the sure enough hero of romance—who is "I" himself.

But if the emphasis upon the eccentricity of the eccentric portrayal is more obvious than artistic, "D'ri" himself is a most likeable chap. The Yankee hired man won his name for wit and shrewdness long ago, but he has not often been fitted out with rifle and fighting rig and sent to perform valorous feats. D'ri, however, could both sink an ax to its helve into an oak tree and bring down a British soldier at long range with Ol' Beeswax, his tried flint musket.

With Ramon Bell, the relator of it all, he enlists in the American army of 1812. To the former his chief difficulty is in deciding which of two entracing French dameels he loves best—Louison, who is more beautiful of face, or Louise, who is more beautiful of soul, and hardly less attractive of feature than her sister. They both think they love him, though without mutual jealousy. The situation does not progress to shadows. The dashing Louison finds a countermate of her ideal at just the proper time, and the soulful Louise opens Ramon's eyes and heart by her willingness for an act of sublime sacrifice.

The episodes of war itself include Perry's naval battle and the British repulse at Ogdensburg, but chiefly they comprise the forays which romance loves best. The spirit of a rugged race and a rugged day is in the novel, and Mr. Bacheller's vigor of treatment is almost an offset for his more than occasional sketchiness of method.

History Well Told.

"The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States." By Woodbury Lowery. E. P. Putnam's Sons.

Something of Parkman's graphic style is visible in Woodbury Lowery's "The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States" (G. P. Putnam's Sons). It is a single volume and seemingly meant to be complete, though the impression left on the mind when its end is reached is that another volume is to follow. Such at least ought to be the case, for as thorough as is the record of the hardy adventurers who penetrated east and west and north into the new, strange land between the years 1513 and 1550 the recital halts without an account of the permanent settlement of St. Augustine, in Florida, or of the later settlements along the Californian coast. In fact, the volume does not contain the story of a permanent settlement within the area of the United States, and if it is to stand alone its title should be amended to "Attempted Settlements."

No person interested in the story of his country will find Mr. Lowery's relation of these attempts lacking in fascination. The deeds themselves, jumbled together and haltingly told, would hold enough romance to rivet the imagination, but Mr. Lowery has arranged them in lucid fashion and written of them in a simple, easy way. It is that handling that gives his book a place in the library of history, for the deeds have had telling before, both separately and in mass.

But the reader may not lay down the book with that belief. Instead he may conclude that a new leaf in history has been opened up before him, and upon the map which depicts the routes of De Soto, of Cabeca de Vaca, and of Coronado he may look with an interest not unmixed with astonishment. Every school text book on United States history is supposed to tell of the march of De Soto, but his journey along the Mississippi and his death are dwelt upon to the exclusion of nearly everything else. Before the empire seeker reached the fatetul river, however, he and his little army had forced their way from a point near the present Tampa, Fla., northward through the Indian inhabited forests of Georgia, into South Carolina, thence northwestward almost to what is now the Tennessee line, again southwestward until on the site of Mobile the waters of the gulf once more were viewed, and then back into the wilderness through the present State of Mississippi into Tennessee. Where Memphis now stands De Soto came upon the great river, his destined grave. The journey from the Carolinas downward to the gulf was made for the purpose of forming a juncture with a relief expedition. The reinforcements were there, but the army which followed the ambitious courtier away from the waters into the wilderness never knew that aid was near. But De Soto knew it, and so did one trusty scout. Fear lest his command would be taken from him and his "empire" fall to another determined the leader to depart without communicating with the ships in the offing. The only empire he found was that of death.

De Soto went upon his quest with the warning of the expedition of Panfilo de Narvaes ahead of him, and with the tale of Cabeca de Vaca ringing in his ears. But he went, and there is shown the epitome of the conquistador spirit of that day. Cabaca de Vaca's marvelous journey has never been described as Mr. Lowery has described it. Cabaca de Vaca was in command of one of the divisions under Narvaes, who in 1528, fourteen years earlier than De Soto, disembarked almost at the same point on the Florida coast. Westward along the shore of the gulf was the line of march, until the bays became so numerous that it was necessary to halt and to build boats. The ships had sailed away after landing the expedition. In the clumsy half-rafts the 242 persons put into the gulf, still keeping westward. Somewhere near the mouth of the Mississippi River a storm wrecked all the boats. Narvaez and his immediate companions beached their boat. Every one landed but the leader and one man, who decided to sleep aboard. In the night the boat drifted out into the gulf and Narvaez never was heard of again.

Several years later Cabeca de Vaca learned of his end by coming in the Texas wilderness upon the only survivor of the boat's party left upon the sands. Cabeca de Vaca and his crew likewise were cast ashore. For the next eight years Cabeca lived as the savages lived, traveling westward when he could, but for the most part serving Indian masters. His companions died, but he came upon two other refugees of the expedition—one of them a negro, Estevanico, and in 1535 they fled from slavery together and started in the direction they believed Mexico to be. They were not mistaken, though the journey took a year. From Florida to the western line of Texas extended Cabeca de Vaca's path.

Of Fray Marcos and his seven cities of gold which Coronado found to be the seven mud towns of the Zunis; of Coronado's conquest of the barren realm and of his march north into Kansas; of friars who gave their lives for their faith, and of soldiers who had neither faith nor mercy, Mr. Lowery writes with no lessening of entertaining power.

Book of Agreeable Verse.

"In the Shadow." By Herbert B. Robinson. The Argus Press.

It happens occasionally that a little book printed at the expense of the author and unadvertised, read but by a few, serves the purpose of making known to those few a personality. It is impossible to know many persons well in the short course of a life, and few who shake hands and eat at table with each other speak out their thought, and so cannot be said to be really acquainted. But in a book of the kind spoken of it frequently happens that a man shows himself as he is. The professional writer is not so liable to make a confidence. He strikes a keynote, selects a theme, and keeps his composition to it. He does not exploit himself, but an idea. He writes in character, and the mask he wears—whether it be of tragedy or comedy—gives no indication of the features beneath.

"In the Shadow," a little book of verses by Herbert B. Robinson of this city, evidently is one of the self-confessing books, written without much knowledge of technique, but in a kindly, tender, melancholy mood, which carries with it a strong reminder of Tennyson's "In Memoriam," as, indeed, the poem also does in form and in tone. For a grief and a doubt that expresses itself with sweetness it is impossible not to feel a sympathy, and such a sympathy is the result of reading these gentle, reflective verses.

Most men are contented, because they do not think, and it is, therefore, agreeable to read the book of one man who is attaining to peace by means of thought. To say that Mr. Robinson was a poet by the originality of the book of his expression would not be true; but that he is a poet in feeling no one can deny—one of those whom it would be comforting to have for a companion some pensive evening when "the rain is on the roof."

The Literary Limit.

"Edgar Allan Poe," by John A. Joyce. F. Tennyson Neely.

"'Edgar Allan Poe,' by Colonel John A. Joyce!" Phœbus, what a combination! Homer and J. Gordon Coogler, Sappho by the Sweet Singer of Michigan, Euripides by Harry B. Smith, Shakspeare by Lincoln J. Carter, Edgar Allan Poe by Colonel John A. Joyce, "author of 'A Checkered Life,' 'Peculiar Poems,' 'Zigzag,' 'Jewels of Memory,' 'Complete Poems,' 'Oliver Goldsmith,' and many popular songs," so the title page says. It also contains the motto, from Joyce, "To speak nothing of the living or dead but truth."

This remarkable volume contains a dedication, a table of contents, a "Proem," a preface, an introduction, and more balderdash than was ever before put between book covers. If you don't believe it read the "proem," "Poe," beginning:

> "Matchless, insane, volcanic, child;
> A lighthouse in the wild,
> A genius, lofty, weird, and wild,
> Triumphant o'er the tomb.

There are two other verses, equally bad. In his preface he speaks of blowing off "the foam and scum of encomiums." In the introduction we are told that "the true poet is found or ætherea], is like a wandering spirit, shot out of a celestial orb into a strange planet, where his soaring and sensitive nature wears out his weary wings, battling against the sordid creatures that stare in amazement at the brilliant colors of his plumage." Again: "The true poet enjoys the present hour and is ever careless and improvident of the future, and while his conversation is generally that of a brilliant and entertaining philosopher, his actions are frequently those of a flattered fool. . . . Poets are direct descendants from the gods. . . . There is nothing second-hand about poets, yet sometimes their clothes assume that shape. . . . He who has financial dealings with a genuine bohemian poet, musician, painter, or sculptor should know as a practical proposition that he simply puts up his money as a quid pro quo for the association of genius, and should thank his stars that he was privileged to know a God-given child of romance and imagination." This last sentence concerned the fact that Horace Greeley had to pay a note he indorsed for Poe.

But for the book itself, it is the wildest hodge-podge of compilation from others and contributions in prose and doggerel from Joyce himself, for he does not scruple to insert at any time specimens of his wretched lucubrations, or those he claims are his. A fitting end to such a work is the reproduction of a photograph of the Colonel sitting in an attitude of deep dejection. In one hand he holds a book bearing on its side "Complete Poems, Colonel John A. Joyce," while with the other he supports his throbbing head. Underneath in facsimile of his handwriting he subscribes himself, "Poetically yours." Edgar Allen Poe, by Colonel John A. Joyce! This is the literary limit.

Book Gossip in London.

Macmillans Compelled to Defer for a Year John Morley's "Life of Gladstone"—Other Books in Preparation.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Tribune.]

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Hall Caine and Gilbert Parker gave large luncheon parties yesterday, but nearly all other English authors are either in Scotland, Devonshire, or on the continent. Publishers are on the ground making arrangements for the autumn books. Macmillans have been compelled to defer for a year Morley's "Life of Gladstone" owing to the immense amount of literary material which was at the biographer's disposal. Morley is engrossed with the work, which will be little less than a philosophical history of the Liberal party for half a century.

Macmillans will publish Frederic Harrison's "American Addresses of Washington and Lincoln and Other Essays" during the early autumn and a volumn by Lord Avebury on "The Scenery of England and the Scientific Causes Which Have Produced It."

Justin McCarthy has been looking backward from the annals of his own times and has made a special study of the reign of Queen Anne, which will require two volumes. A number of books relating to the coronation of English sovereigns are in course of preparation and there will be a history of the Yeomen of the Guard by Colonel Reginald Hennell, dedicated by royal permission to the King and illustrated from material in St. James' Palace.

Newnes has undertaken an expensive art quarterly, known as "The Ideal," and selling at 10 guineas for each part.

Sarah Grand will visit America during the autumn and Sir Robert Ball will deliver a course of scientific lectures at the Lowell Institute in Boston and elsewhere. I. N. F.

A Novel of Illinois Politics.

Among the August fiction announcements of D. Appleton & Co. are Hall Caine's much-talked-of "Eternal City," "Shacklett," by Walter Barr, and "When Love Flies Out o' the Window," by Leonard Merrick. Mr. Barr's book is a story of American politics. He is a physician and is at present secretary of the Keokuk Board of Education, besides holding an editorial position on a newspaper there. He studied medicine in Chicago and Philadelphia, and his contributions to the literature of medical science are well known. The story is located in Egyptian Illinois. He was early thrown into the company of some of the most successful politicians of Indiana, the State where they play politics every day in the year, and later took part in the same game in southern Illinois. He belonged to the organization called by its enemies the Cullom-Tanner machine—to borrow some suavity of phraseology from his own description of the political machine in the book. He was never a candidate for election to office, saying that it is much easier and cheaper to help the other fellows get elected and then to have them land one in an appointive office. He asked for appointment twice, and failed once by a hair's breadth at Springfield. His confidential relations with prominent politicians in Indiana and Illinois made it possible to give a perfectly accurate description of politics as it is played in the middle West.

Notes on Books and Authors.

Mrs. S. Louise Patterson's "Pussy Meow," announced for publication by George W. Jacobs & Co. of Philadelphia, aims to do for cats what "Black Beauty" did for horses. Sarah K. Bolton wrote an introduction. The same house also announces "Rook's Nest," by Isola L. Forrester, who wrote "The Girls of Bonnie Castle."

A book announced for publication in this country is "An Eton Boy's Letters," by Nugent Bankes, who has already become known as the author of "A Day of My Life at Eton." The English reviews of the new book are enthusiastic.

The Cambridge Encyclopedia company ("Cambridge Press") of New York announce the publication this month of "A History of the Precious Metals from the Earliest Times to the Present," by Alex. Del Mar, M. E., formerly the director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, Mining Commissioner to the Monetary commission, etc. This is not a revision of the first edition, which was published in London by George Bell & Sons some twenty years ago, but an entirely new work, constructed on a different plan, with the same title and by the same author, who, meanwhile, has added a score of years to his studies and experience as a mining engineer and historian.

Will Payne of Chicago has a serial story, "The End of the Deal," a romance of the wheat pit on 'Change, which is running in the Saturday Evening Post of Philadelphia.

It was on the advice of his family physician that Harold McGrath sent the hero of his story, "The Puppet Crown," "into still waters and silence." At least McGrath says that he met the doctor the morning after he had written "the fight on horseback," and, telling him the situation, asked how he could save the hero. "Save him, my boy?" replied the old gentleman, gravely. "He is beyond the power of human aid; science can do nothing for him—art only can put him out of his misery." After the publication of the book, McGrath says, he got a bill for $8 from his physician for professional advice.

The Criterion of New York, for which Meltzer, Hunniker, and Vance Thompson write, speaking in its last number about the passing of Boston as a literary center, says that city is now quite frank in conceding that honor to belong to New York "or even Chicago."

L. C. Page & Co. are making a favorable impression with Mary Hasleton Wade's "Little Cousin Series." The four volumes are: "Our Little Japanese Cousin," "Our Little Brown Cousin," "Our Little Indian Cousin," and "Our Little Russian Cousin." Among the firm's other juvenile books are "Tilda Jane," by Marshall Saunders, and "The Little Colonel's Holidays," by Annie Fellows-Johnston.

J. Sterling Morton's Conservative for Aug. 15 contains a symposium on "What Are the Young Man's Chances?" the contributors including W. C. Brown of the Lake Shore railroad, E. D. Kenna of the Santa Fé, the Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, H. H. Kohlsaat, President John R. H. Latchaw of Defiance College, Robert C. Clowry of the Western Union Telegraph company, Frank Orren Lowden, M. E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four railroad, and many other prominent citizens.

The Cornhill Booklet for August opens with a thoughtful paragraph, "The City of Our Ideals," by Edwin Osgood Grover. The main part of the book is made up of selections from Sir Thomas Overburg's "Characters," gracefully introduced by Okar Fay Adams.

Messrs. Constable & Co. have arranged to issue a new edition of the novels of Mr. George Meredith. The volumes will be of the size known as "pott octavo." After various experiments a special paper has been secured which is suitable for what will really be a pocket edition. "The Tale of Chloe," "Farina," "The Case of General Ople," and in fact all the short stories which Mr. Meredith has written will be included.

Mr. Meredith Townsend, who was for twelve years connected with the Friend of India, is about to publish with Messrs. Constable & Co. his studies on "Asia and Europe." The book will be issued this month. Messrs. Putnam's Sons being responsible for the American edition.

MRS. ANNA FARWELL DE KOVEN, THE NOVELIST

Mrs. Anna Farwell De Koven, whose novel, "By the Waters of Babylon," was recently published, is by no means unknown to the reading public. Several years ago her "Sawdust Doll" attracted favorable comment, and she is the author of a number of magazine articles of note. Mrs. De Koven, who is well known in Chicago, being the daughter of ex-Senator Charles B. Farwell, is not only a beautiful woman but a brilliant one. Her husband is Reginald De Koven, formerly of Chicago, who has written the music of so many successful light operas. Their home is in New York.

W. L. ALDEN WRITES OF LITERATURE FOR HOLIDAYS AND NOVELISTS AS POETS.

[Copyright: 1901: By the New York Times.]

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The question, What books should be taken into the country for a holiday? still continues to interest the readers of the Outlook. There is a curious difference of opinion among those who suggest lists of holiday books. For example, one man would take nothing with him in the shape of literature except novels, and another thinks that scientific or historical works are the proper sort of reading for the country. Mr. E. F. Benson is reckless enough to dream of taking Tolstoi's "Resurrection" with him. Perhaps he wishes to spend most of his holiday in sleeping, in which case his selection of "Resurrection" is not so reckless as it might at first sight seem to be. Mr. Guy Boothby thinks that there are so many books especially fit for holidays that he hesitates to grapple with the list. Somebody else wants to take Dreyfus' story of his life in prison with him. I don't want to go into the country with that sort of man. Far sooner would I have as a companion a Scotchman and the Calculus. Fancy a man going to the seashore for his one holiday in the year and taking with him such a painful narrative as that of the prisoner of Devil's Island! But there is no accounting for tastes. There are people who can read Mr. Hall Caine's novels for amusement, and others who find relaxation in Napier's history of the Peninsula war. But of one thing we may be sure: People who make these curious selections for holiday reading know next to nothing of the real nature of the true holiday.

For my own part, I feel sure that any book that in the slightest degree compels a man to think is unsuitable for a holiday. The only time when you want to read during a holiday is the half hour before dinner—that longest of all half hours. You do not even need a book for a rainy day, for rainy days in the country should be spent in sleep. The best holiday book is a bound volume of Titbits or Tolstoi's "War and Peace." You can read either of these for half an hour without beginning at any particular page and without reference to anything that has gone before the page that you happen to select. Neither of them requires the slightest mental effort, for Titbits, being a collection of anecdotes, could be read by a man with the brain fever, and as for Tolstoi's masterpiece, the impossibility of ever grasping the plot or of remembering the characters makes it out of the question that the reader should try to think about the book while reading it.

After all, perhaps the only book fit to be a holiday companion is a fly book. A holiday ought to be something utterly different in every respect from the rest of the year. You read a good deal, let us suppose, during the rest of the year; therefore during your holiday don't read anything. I once knew a literary man who spent the greater part of his annual vacation in playing mumbletypeg with his young nephew. People said he was foolish, but I fancy that he was one of the few men who really understand what a holiday means. At any rate, his holidays always did him a great deal of good, albeit as his nephew was young enough to enjoy the game. After that the man took to reading during his holiday, and invariably came back to town rather more tired than he had been before taking a holiday.

Mr. Hardy is soon to publish a volume of verse. I wish he would not do it. Why should a man who is capable of writing "Tess" and "The Woodlanders" and "Far from the Madding Crowd" care to write verses? But it is the fashion nowadays for every man who can write good prose to try what he can do in the way of writing verse. There are good lines in some of Mr. Hardy's verses, but as a whole they can give little place only with the minor poets, and not a prominent place even among them. Mr. Hardy would never write weak jingle, but he will never, it is safe to say, rank as a verse maker within measurable distance of his rank as a prose writer.

Sir Walter Scott and Mr. Kipling are almost the only two men who have written equally well in prose and verse. Meredith, Hardy, and Stevenson have all written verses, but suppose they had never written anything else, would they have had any reputation among a few readers? I know that many men consider Meredith to be a greater poet than he is novelist, but most of us hold a different opinion. To have written two or three faultless verses does not make a man a great poet. There are few unprejudiced men who will not admit that they hold "Richard Feverel" to be many times more precious than all the verses that Meredith ever wrote, and how many of us would be willing to exchange "Treasure Island" or "Catriona" for the whole of Stevenson's verses?

Mr. Hardy's volume will, I hope, be warmly welcomed, because it is Mr. Hardy's. We all owe a great deal to that admirable novelist, and we ought to wish him success in everything that he does. Still, the announcement of a volume of verses instead of a new novel from Mr. Hardy's pen depresses me. It means that we must wait at least another year for his next novel. I love his novels, and I can't read his poetry. Therefore I feel a sense of personal wrong when he spends his time in writing verse.

Mr. Kipling is at present on board the flagship Nile, during the naval maneuvers. I cannot hear that he contemplates writing anything about the maneuvers, but he is certain to do it before long. You cannot put a man like Kipling on board a flagship like the Nile and show him the close imitation of the "real thing" which he will see during the maneuvers without getting your literary reward for it sooner or later. Mr. Kipling is so closely associated in the popular mind with Tommy Atkins that we rarely remember that he is at least as popular with the navy as he is with the army, and as the only man who has sung the fame of the marines, and he ought to be idolized by them.

Speaking of poetry, Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem is to appear in a short time. It deals with the exploits of the early Phœnician—or, possibly, Egyptian—voyagers, and is to be, if anything, longer than "The Light of Asia." There are many people who heartily admire Mr. Arnold's poetry, and they will, of course, welcome the new volume. It will be sure to contain good sense even if it does not contain the best of poetry.

Mr. Wells, if he lives long enough, will see many of his imaginary miracles materialised into prosaic facts. In his story of the Sleeper he described the wonderful roads, stretching in all directions from London, over which carriages ran at a tremendous speed. The automobile will, without a shadow of doubt, bring about just this state of things in a comparatively short time. Now that automobile vehicles can be driven at the speed of seventy-five miles an hour, as they have repeatedly been driven in France, there will be a demand for roads on which such a speed can be maintained with safety. We shall then

street, and can live out of London. A good cyclist who should start from London on a visit to the homes of British authors could easily bag four or five authors in a single day by keeping to the Surrey roads and lanes. To mention only one, Mr. Robert Barr, who by the bye is far and away the most brilliant conversationalist whom I have ever met. Mr. Barr has built his soul—and also his body—a lordly dwelling-house on the highest land in Surrey. His house stands on the edge of a steep descent—so steep that from his veranda you could apparently jump a thousand feet down into the heart of Surrey. The view is magnificent. The whole of the southern downs and meadows, from Woldingham, where Mr. Barr lives, to the Devil's Dike, at Brighton, are spread out like a map, and the blue haze which gives softness to the landscape reminds one of the blue atmosphere of Lake Como. The house is large and beautiful, and the grounds extensive. I imagine that Mr. Barr must be on the high road to becoming a millionaire, for he raises his own vegetables and fruits, and, having once lived in the country myself, I know what an expensive luxury your own home-grown vegetables are. There is a little stone church close to Mr. Barr's house, which dates from the time of the Canterbury pilgrims, who used to stop at the church for prayers on their way to Canterbury. Such is the legend, but why the pilgrims climbed the heights of Woldingham in order to go to Canterbury, instead of taking the easy path around the hill, I do not quite understand. Moreover, they must have been rather small pilgrims, for the church is so small that when it is filled with modern worshipers most of them are compelled to sit with their feet out of the windows. But Woldingham is a lovely spot, and, although some of the Surrey authors live in houses that are full of history and uncertain drainage, Mr. Barr's house can give any of them odds in all things pertaining to comfort. Mr. Barr is just about to publish a new novel, which is the longest and most important one he has written. Of course it will be simultaneously published in America, where Mr. Barr's work is at least as popular as it is here.

Among the most recent novels, perhaps the best is Mrs. Harrod's "Hidden Model." It is entirely fresh in plot, and the story is admirably told. I have found it curiously fascinating. I fancy that its fascination is chiefly due to its atmosphere. This sounds unintelligible, but it really has a meaning—at least to me. It was the atmosphere of "Trilby" that made it delightful, and atmosphere in a novel is as necessary—and rare—as it is in a painting. I suppose that some of the readers of the Times still remember "Trilby." Of course, it was an impossible story, and, of course, it was also Thackeray and water, but I loved it when it was new, and I shall always love it.

Dr. Doyle's new story, "The Hound of the Baskervilles," in which Sherlock Holmes is to reappear, will begin in the August number of the Strand. I wonder if the author has pondered over his repugnance to detective stories. He thoroughly disliked them at the time he was writing the Sherlock Holmes stories, but the public liked them. When he killed Holmes he thought he was done with him, but the importunities of editors have compelled him to revive the great detective. The Sherlock Holmes stories may not have been the highest form of art, but they were extremely readable, and there are few readers of Dr. Doyle's books who will not be glad to find that Sherlock Holmes is not quite so dead as they believed that he was.

W. L. ALDEN.

Brief Mention.

The second number of "The Indicator: a Hasperian Leaflet," published by John Scott & Co., North Bend, O., will contain a pleasant little hot-weather essay by W. D. Howells, a hitherto unpublished poem addressed to a young lady in Ohio, by John G. Whittier, and a sketch by Colonel Theodore F. Allen, formerly of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry, entitled "The Flag Still There: An Antipodean Survival of the Lost Cause." The latter will appeal strongly to all ex-confederate officers and soldiers.

F. Schuyler Mathews, who has just been entertaining amateur naturalists with an excellent book of "Familiar Trees," has now found demand for a second edition of his "Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden." The book serves the excellent purpose of making known to the lover of flowers the names of the common wayside blossoms, whether they bloom under the denomination of weeds or flowers. The book has a friendly, simple air about it which quite disarms the indolent reader, and he finds himself instructed before he realizes it. Illustrations are to be found upon almost every page. (D. Appleton & Co.)

"Where a Witch Is Young" (R. F. Penno & Co., New York) has some coarseness of language, in a few instances bordering on the vulgar, otherwise the story is not one of which the author need be ashamed, although he or she has chosen to write anonymously. The frequent coarseness of speech is a pity, for the story covers the interesting field of the Puritan colony in Massachusetts at the time it was making its long fight for the charter. The notorious Edward Randolph insures the safety of the charter on condition that Garde Merrill, the fairest maiden of Boston town, and the granddaughter of the man the colony had chosen to go to England to intercede with King Charles, shall become his wife. The maiden was already betrothed, but might have given up her lover in patriotic zeal to save the charter had she not discovered in time the perfidy and treachery of Randolph. After his downfall and the appointment of the worthy Sir William Phipps as Governor, in revenge Randolph contrives to get Garde Merrill under the suspicion of practicing witchcraft—a charge easily made in those times, and a secret midnight trial might have resulted in her death save for her lover's bold rescue and their subsequent flight from the colony. Sir William Phipps, Governor Winslow of Plymouth, and the venerable Bradstreet are some of the picturesque figures in the story, and there are also some interesting side lights on the colony's relations with the Indians. Not an uninteresting book, but it should have been written better.

The excellent, nay, that somewhat too superior London journal, the Literary World, published at London, prints the following paragraph in its last number:

Mrs. Henry Richard Steddard, wife of the American poet, and herself the author of several works of fiction, uses the strange word "shiet," in the sense of a small fib, in an autobiography commenced in the Literary Era. She says of her first attempt to write a story: "I put in occasional 'shiets' about the respectable priests." She also adds that "It pleased the editor of Harper's Magazine, who accepted it, and sent me a check (sic) which would look wondrous small now." We rather hope "shiet" will not be naturalized here, nor the American spelling of cheque.

Dr. John Watson, sermonizing most agreeably in the Sunday Magazine on "Discontent" says:

"Peevish people are not inclined to learn from the contented, whom they are apt to judge as either more fortunate or less sensitive than themselves, and they do not regard their own dissatisfaction with everything and everybody as a sin, but rather as an indirect proof of piety. Yet even the most confirmed grumbler may be moved by the suggestion that he is an appreciable addition to the weight of life. A peevish husband (or wife), a peevish child (or parent), a peevish master (or servant), a peevish friend (or partner), a peevish minister, means so much more depression, irritation, and hindrance to those with whom they are connected and with whom they must work. As a stone in the shoe, and as sand in the eye, so are discontented people in a home, and in society. If they allow themselves to grumble long enough they will wear out people's patience and break their temper and rob life of its sweetness, and if they be religious people will destroy their neighbor's faith in God, for if this poor whimpering be all that faith can do, then better be a brave-hearted man of the world."

Books Received.

"Told by Two." By Marie St. Felix. M. A. Donahue & Co.

"D'ri and I." By Irving Bacheller. Lothrop Publishing company.

"Runaway Robinson." By Charles M. Snyder. Drexel Biddle.

"Life and How to Live It." By Auretta Roys Aldrich. Drexel Biddle.

"When the Land Was Young." By Lafayette McLaws. Lothrop Publishing company.

"How to Make Money in a Country Hotel." By J. Elliott Lane. The Caterer Publishing company.

"Brother Musicians—Reminiscences of Edward and Walter Bache." By Constance Bache. James Pott & Co.

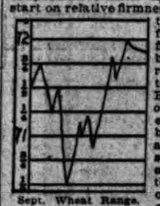
"The Lawrence System of Vocal and Physical Expression." By Edwin Gordon Lawrence. Lawrence Publishing company.

FAIR UPTURN IN GRAINS.

REVIVAL OF BULL SENTIMENT IN ALL THE PITS.

Fag End Liquidation in Wheat Causes an Early Break, but Record Exports and Higher Estimates of French Import Requirements Cause a Reaction—Bull Speculators Take Hold of Corn and Secure a Recovery of Over One Cent.

There was enough variety in the fluctuations of the wheat market to suit every kind of speculative taste. A half cent rally at the start on relative firmness at Liverpool proved to have an insecure foundation and was followed by a sharp break of 1¼-⅝c on a resumption of September liquidation. But the break brought out all the long property which seemed to be pressing for sale, and the market turned strong, advancing 1½c and closing at about top prices, with gains of ⅝-⅞c. September opened at 71⅝c, compared with a close at 71¼c on Thursday, sold off to 70½c, and reached 72c on the up turn, closing at 71⅞c. December ranged between 72⅝c and 74¼-⅜c, and closed at 74¼-½c.



Sept. Wheat Range.

The advance was due in part to a new high record in export clearances, replacing that of the week before, 9,089,000 bu wheat and flour, against 8,942,000 bu, and only 3,113,000 bu a year ago. There had been good professional buying on the theory that after a 4c break there ought to be a rally, and shorts covered heavily on the down turn, absorbing all offerings for long account. The strength of corn was another bull factor.

Northwest Yield.

More attention was paid than during the liquidation of Wednesday and Thursday to some private claims of disappointing harvest returns in the Northwest, and there was a bull help from Manitoba in the shape of a similar claim, and a reduction in a private estimate of the yield from 55,000,000 bu to 40,000,000 bu, on account of the harvest developing blighted heads. People with close connections with the Northwest contradicted these reports and pointed to the fine grading of receipts at Minneapolis coming from South Dakota and southern Minnesota, where the damage by heat was greatest. Of 288 cars, new, at Minneapolis, 109 graded No. 1 Northern, 78 No. 2, and 75 No. 3. A new estimate on French import requirements by way of St. Louis, raising them to 80,000,000 bu, a strong market there, and buying orders from that quarter, helped along the advance, on which shorts covered freely. The early decline was accelerated by a Snow estimate of a total outturn of 750,000,000 bu, fine weather in the Northwest, and weakness at Minneapolis. The Northwest covered shorts. Primary receipts at 968,796 bu were 25,000 bu ahead of last year, and the day's clearances were 538,706 bu. Liverpool lost ¼d to ⅝d and antwerp ¼c to 1¼c lower. There was a fair shipping inquiry, with sales of 152,000 bu here, and the seaboard reported 202,500 bu taken.

Corn Turns Strong Again.

Corn responded finally to the shipping demand from New England, which continued in a moderate way, and to the support of local speculators, who believe this demand is bound to increase. There was no pressure of liquidation, and the market was strong throughout except for a small and reluctant dip on the break in wheat, yas ½c above the previous close at the worst, and gained 1⅜-¼c, closing practically at the top. September sold from 57⅜c to 58c at the opening, worked back to 57⅛c, and then marched up to 59c, closing there. Predictions of fair weather generally in the corn belt, with practically no rains in the Ohio Valley, where most needed, firmness at Liverpool, where prices were unchanged in spite of Friday's break here, and Snow's estimate of a crop of 1,100,000,000 bu, based on the correctness of the government's condition figures for Aug. 1, were the early factors.

Reports from Iowa and Nebraska told of considerable improvement in late corn, but the trade was more impressed with private reports showing a loss of 26 points in Indiana and 21 points in Ohio since Aug. 1. The weak holders seemed to have been shaken out by the drastic break, liquidation was less pressing, and there was a replacing of long lines with good buying by Schwarz-Dupee, Bartlett-Frazier, Patten, Cudahy, Robison, and Comstock. Patten bought September. Country acceptances were again quite small, and arrivals were only 133 cars, with 10 contract, and only 110 estimated for today. White and yellow corn were still at a premium, but business was checked by the advance. Sales were 185,000 bu here and the seaboard reported 56,000 bu taken for export. The week's clearances were small, 500,000 bu.

Oats Values Are Higher.

Oats got below Friday's close early and were slow in getting started upward in emulation of corn, but responded fully to the corn strength finally on a good general demand. September sold from 35½c to 36⅛-⅜c, and closed at 36⅝c, a gain of ¾-⅞c. May reached 40c, a gain of ⅞-1c. There was an early demand for May from the Northwest, which had been bearish on the fine crop prospect there, and Patten and Cudahy took large quantities. A revival of the cash demand from Texas was a factor, sales aggregating 50,000 bu in small lots. Arrivals were 348 cars, of which 93 were contract. Seaboard clearances were 13,500 bu.

Provisions were stronger with grains and on an improved cash demand for lard. Armour interests were liberal buyers of lard and ribs. September pork closed at $14.05 and January at $15.45, a gain of 15c for each over Thursday. Lard and ribs futures closed from 2½c to 10c higher, with the earlier deliveries strongest. The hog market was slow and about 5c lower. The local run of hogs was 22,000. Estimated arrivals today are 16,000. Receipts at the principal Western packing points were 55,800, compared with 43,400 a year ago. Shipments of cut meats were 1,739,904 lbs, against 1,944,444 lbs last year; lard, 1,372,691 lbs, compared with 1,077,931 lbs. Liverpool market was steady.

Rye was fairly active and ½c higher for September. Receipts were light, at 8 cars, and there was considerable inquiry. September ranged from 59c to 58⅝c and back to 59c, where it closed. December opened at 61c, sold up to 61¼c, and closed at 61¼c.

Barley was firm and in good demand for malting grades. The market is in excellent condition. Receipts were 21 cars. The cash range was from 54c to 63c. Common malting was quoted at 53@55c; good to choice, 56@63c; fancy, 63¼@65c.

Timothy was dull, with light trading. The market was without features. September closed at $3.20-2½, against $3.30 on Thursday. October was fairly steady, closing at $3.15 sellers. October clover, new seed, was quoted nominal at $10.25.

Flaxseed was easy and 1c lower for cash, and 2c off for futures. No. 1 Northwestern closed at $1.64, No. 1 Southwestern at $1.62, September $1.56 bid, and October $1.52. Receipts were 30 cars in Chicago, 20 in Minneapolis, and 2 in Duluth.

Figures for the Day.

Grain and provision futures ranged as follows:

WHEAT.

	Aug. 15.	High.	Low.	Closed yester-day.	Closed Aug. 17, 1900.
Sept.	71¼	72	70¼	71⅞	72¾
Dec.	73⅝	74¼	72⅝	74¼	....
May	77⅜	77⅝	75¾	77⅜	....

CORN.

Sept.	57⅛	59	57⅝	59	39¼
Dec.	39⅝	41⅜	39⅞	41⅜	....
May	42	43¼	42¼	43¾-⅛	....

OATS.

Sept.	36¼-37	36¼-⅝	35⅜	36⅝	21¼-⅜
Dec.	....	37½	36⅝	37½	....
May	39-¼	40	39	40	....

PORK.

Sept.	13.90	14.05	14.02½	14.05	11.00
Jan.	15.30	15.47½	15.35	15.45	10.95

LARD.

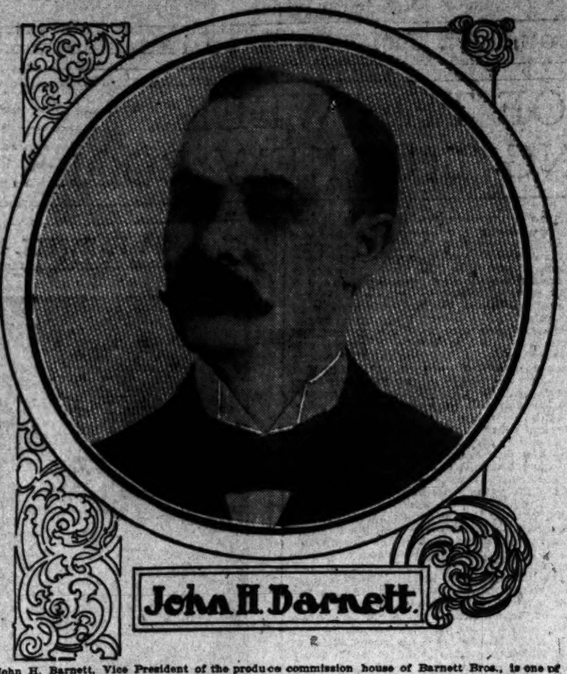
Sept.	8.72½	8.77½-80	8.72½	8.77½-80	6.00
Oct.	8.80	8.82½-⅔	8.77½-80	8.82½	6.02½
Jan.	8.82½	8.87½	8.80	8.84½	6.85

SHORT RIBS.

Sept.	7.75-8.00	8.10	7.95-7½	8.10	6.85
Oct.	8.07½	8.20	8.05	8.20	6.80
Jan.	7.90-.95	7.90	7.90	7.95	5.70

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	84	41	3	87
Spring wheat	12	1	13	26



John H. Barnett.

John H. Barnett, Vice President of the produce commission house of Barnett Bros., is one of the best known men in South Water street. He is a native of England and 58 years of age. When 2 years old he came to this country with his parents and lived on a farm in Wisconsin. In 1870 he came to Chicago and went to work for his brother, G. W. Barnett, in the wholesale commission trade, and two years later became a partner. The business grew so rapidly that in 1896 it was incorporated with Mr. Barnett in the position he now holds.

FROM FARM TO SOUTH WATER STREET.

	Receipts.			Shipments.	
Articles.	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
Flour, bbls.	31,400	32,620		9,580	11,438
Wheat, bu.	274,305	331,450		102,794	281,318
Corn, bu.	183,250	102,400		93,177	288,712
Oats, bu.	445,275	371,320		169,122	92,400
Rye, bu.	12,671	2,250		....	....
Barley, bu.	24,400	14,400		5,070	8,618
Grass seed, lbs.	135,000	100,000		190,170	100,000
Flax seed, lbs.	47,425	35,375		1,267	45,711
Broom corn, lbs.	2,400	1,200		14,500	....
Hay, tons.	822	773		1,400	1,079
Beans, bags.	744	400		61	1,000
Hides, lbs.	167,270	325,197		171,000	398,974
Potatoes, bu.	9,670	10,092		1,880	2,333
Poultry, lbs.	51,490	11,200		15,941	9,858
Poultry, c'ps.	274	247		....	....
Wool, lbs.	722,984	394,825		578,251	236,202

	Receipts.			Shipments.	
Articles.	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
Apples, brls.	1,324	929		390	979
Beans, bu.	350	....		1,427	48
B. corn, lbs.	101,200	2,200		97,900	13,200
Butter, lbs.	977,041	1,022,775		480,057	587,390
Cheese, lbs.	332,925	545,365		214,720	165,638
D. fruits, lbs.	45,811	48,505		16,000	43,405
Eggs, pkgs.	8,038	8,353		1,410	2,380
Hay, tons.	744	400		61	....
Hides, lbs.	167,270	325,197		171,000	398,974
Potatoes, bu.	9,670	10,092		1,880	2,333
Poultry, lbs.	51,490	11,200		15,941	9,858
Poultry, c'ps.	274	247		....	....
Wool, lbs.	722,984	394,825		578,251	236,202

	Receipts.			Shipments.	
Articles.	1901.	1900.		1901.	1900.
Flour, brls.	39,000	42,000		42,000	42,000
Wheat, bu.	274,305	183,250		102,794	68,177
Corn, bu.	22,500	2,720		20,040	900
Oats, bu.	240,120	76,000		20,040	830
Rye, bu.	20,726	....		....	165,000
Barley, bu.	50,000	50,000		90,000	39,000
Grass seed, lbs.	40,216	16,113		7,537	962
Flax seed, lbs.	1,429	3,000		1,635	1,768
Broom corn, lbs.	220,000	42,000		189,000	42,000
Hay, tons.	22,500	53,316		800	24,000
Provisions, lbs.	968,976	333,339		422,276	342,657
Seaboard—					
New York.	49,400	3,000		100,846	12,636
Boston.	1,200	1,182		....	....
Philadelphia.	140,379	800		140,000	80,503
Baltimore.	192,121	5,340		132,503	....
New Orleans.	....	....		18,400	....
Galveston.	40,750	....		124,080	....
Totals.	504,588	10,325		515,629	93,139
Grand totals.	1,473,564	343,664		937,905	435,796
Same day 1900.	1,215,505	507,991		796,639	697,246

Cash Produce Transactions.

FLOUR—Steady, with small demand. Spring special brands, $4.10@4.20; hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft, $3.40@3.50; winter patents, Southern, $3.40@3.50; straights, $3.20@3.30; white rye, brls, $2.70@2.80; dark, $2.50@2.60.

WINTER WHEAT—Easier, lower, and ⅝c higher with fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 3 red, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 71½c, and 50,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3 hard, 71c. On track: No. 3 red, 71¼c. Afloat: board: No. 3 red, 70¾c; No. 2 red, 72@72½c; No. 3 hard, 71¾c; No. 2 hard, 71¾c; No. 2 white, 70¼@70¾c. Billed through: No. 2 red, 70@70¾c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady, with some shipping inquiry. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 Northern, 75,000 bu on p. t. Free on board: No. 3, 69¼@70¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 64c; No. 3, 69¼@70¾c.

CORN—Firmer to ½c higher, with fair demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2 yellow, 120,000 bu on p. t.; No. 2 white, 40,000 bu on p. t.; No. 3, 57¼@57¾c and 25,000 bu for shipment on p. t.; No. 3 yellow, 58¼c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4, 56@57c; No. 3, 57¼@58¾c; No. 3 yellow, 58¼@58¾c; No. 2 yellow, 58¾c; No. 3 white, 60¼@60¾c. Billed through: No. 3, 55¾@57c; No. 3 yellow, 56¼@57¼; No. 2, 58¾c; No. 2 yellow, 57@57¾c; No. 3 white, 60¼c.

OATS—Steady, with moderate demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 36c; No. 3, 36c; No. 3 white, 37¾@38¼c; No. 2, 36c; No. 2 white, 38¼c. Sales on track and free on board: No. 4 white, 37¾@38c; No. 3, 38c; No. 3 white, 38@38¾c; No. 2, 36@36½c; No. 2 white, 38¼@38¾c. Billed through: No. 4 white, 36¾@37¼c; No. 3 35¾@37¼c; No. 3 white, 37@38c; No. 2, 35¾@37c; No. 2 white, 38@38½c.

RYE—Steady with light shipping demand. Sales in store and to go: No. 2, 59c; No. 3, 57¾c. Free on board: No. 2, 59¼@59½c.

BARLEY—Strong, with good demand. Sales free on board: 56@64c. To arrive: 55@64¾c, and 5,000 bu 60c; 52,500 bu 62c; 16,000 bu 63c; 3,000 bu 63½c; 8,000 bu 64c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger, with moderate demand. Cash lots mess pork were quotable at $14.05@14.10; repacked, 15@20c discount; lard, $8.75@8.77½; short ribs, $7.90@8.10, according to weight.

COOPERAGE—Steady, at 82½@85c for ash pork brls and 85@87½c for oak, and $1.02½@1.05 for lard tcs.

WHISKY—Basis for finished goods, $1.30.

HAY—Steady with fair demand. Receipts were 744 tons, shipments 61 tons. Sales, including those on track, were: On track: Choice timothy, new, $14.50; No. 1 timothy new, $13.00@14.00; No. 2 timothy, $12.00; not graded timothy, $12.00@13.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $14.00; No. 1 prairie, Nebraska, $13.25; No. 2 prairie, State, $9.00; No. 3 prairie, State, $9.00.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated for today are 165 cars wheat, 110 cars corn, 275 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

There have been sales of 50,000 bu oats in the last two days to go to Texas, a renewal of the feeding demand from that section.

Export clearances of wheat and flour for the week, at 9,039,000 bu, were the largest on record, and since July 1, aggregate 44,081,000 bu, being 24,886,000 bu in excess of the exports for the corresponding period last year.

William J. Onahan, one of the old members of the board, has sold his membership.

Seaboard receipts of wheat, which have been heavy, are falling off, 3,262,000 bu for five days, compared with shipments of 5,108,000 bu.

There were claims from Kansas City that the feeding of wheat must continue on a large scale, and the Modern Miller took the same view in its monthly summary, as follows: "Farmers in the southern part of the winter wheat belt have begun breaking ground for fall seeding, but little headway has been made as yet, the soil generally being too hard for plowing, as a result of the long dry spell. Farmers in the Southwest are selling wheat freely, but the movement is curtailed on account of a scarcity of cars. There was a decrease in the deliveries in the soft winter wheat territory. There continues to be a large amount of wheat sold for feeding purposes."

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 16.—Credit balances, $1.25; certificates, no bid. Shipments, 90,748 brls; average, 100,701 brls; runs, 93,567 brls; average, 84,504 brls.

PRODUCE LINES ARE EASIER.

Market Well Supplied with All Kinds of Fruits and Vegetables—Butter a Trifle Lower.

The produce market had an easier tone yesterday, and prices were lower for general varieties of fruits and vegetables. Peaches were in liberal supply, with the principal demand being for Georgias. Considerable Michigan poor to fair stock was turned over to peddlers. Grapes were in good supply, but the demand was mostly for choice stock. The tone of the apple market was firm and most satisfactory, having improved as the berry season draws to a close and the consumption of apples takes their place.

Potatoes were firm and about 1c higher for choice stock. Cabbage was about 15c lower a crate. Tomatoes were easier.

Choice creamery butter steady to ½c lower, and eggs firm.

Quotations on round lots were as follows:

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Eggs, loss off, cases returned	14@14½c	Cheese, fancy brick	8¾@9½c
Eggs, at mark, cases returned	12@13½c	Butter, creamery, extra	20@20½c
City recandled	14¼@15c	Firsts	18@19c
Seconds, case	78c@$1.50	Seconds	14@17c
Thirds, N. A.	10¼@10¾c	Dairies	16@17c
Cheese, twins	9¾@10c	Ladles	13@13½c

POULTRY.

Iced chickens, scalded	7@8c	Live turkeys, lb	6@8c
Do, dry picked	7½c	Do, spring, lb	12@12½c
Do, roosters	5½@6c	Geese, dos	$3.00@4.50
Iced turkeys	6@8c		

FISH.

Black bass, lb	11@12c	Pickerel	4@5c
Carp	1½@2c	Eels	6@8c
Pike	4@5c	Perch	3@4c

VEALS.

50@60 lbs	5@5½c	100@110 lbs	8@8½c
60@70 lbs	6@6c	75@150 lbs	5@5½c
80@100 lbs	6@7½c	150@200 lbs	5@6c

FRUITS.

Apples, good to choice	$1.50@2.25	Bartlett pears, Cal. box	$2.00@2.45
Apples, fancy	$2.75@3.50	Cherries, 16 qts, sour, cases	$1.40@1.75
Lemons, Cal., packed	$5.25@5.50	Peaches, Mich., baskets	10@15c
Do, Messina	$5.00@5.50	Do, 11-qt. 4-bskt. cases	30@45c
Tinnevelly, Fla., crates	$3.50@4.00	Do, Ky., 4-bu. bskt.	75@80c
Oranges, Valencias	$3.00@5.50	Do, Ky., 6-bskt. cases	$1.40@1.60
Blueberries, Mich., 16 qts	$1.25@1.75	Do, Tex., 4-bskt cases	$1.00@1.25
Bananas, bch.	$1.25@1.60	Elberta	$1.00@1.50
Grapes, Malaga, Cal.	$2.00@2.25	Gems, 11-lb. bu.	30@50c
Do, Arkansas, 4-bskts. cases	75c	Do, crates, 45-48	75c@$1.25
Do, Ives, Ill., 8-lb baskets	12@15c	Rocky Ford, Colo., crates	$4.00
Do, Niagaras, 6-bskt cases	$1.00@1.25	Watermelons, Georgia, per car	$110@160

VEGETABLES.

Beans, navy, hand-picked	$2.80	Lettuce, head, home-grown, tubs	50@75c
Medium	$2.70@2.75	Do, leaf, in cases	30@35c
Celery, Mich., cases	30@40c	String beans, ½ bu	$1.75@2.00
Cucumbers, Ill., ½ bu.	20@35c	Green peas, ½ bu	75@2.00
Cabbage, new, home-grown, crates	$2.50@2.75	New potatoes, early Ohios, St. L.	$1.00@1.15
Do, per 100	$8.00@9.00	Do, Minn	$1.00@1.10
Carrots, new, 100 bunches	$1.00@1.25	Do, Burbanks, bu	$1.20@1.25
Onions, 70-lb sacks	$1.10@1.25	Do, home-grown, early Ohio, 1½ bu.	$1.35@1.50
Sweet corn, 6@8 doz.	50@60c	Tomatoes, Ill., 4-bskt carse	20@30c
Beets, new, 100 bchs	$1.00@1.25	Do, Indiana, ½-bu baskets	15@20c
Turnips, new, bu.	50@75c	Do, home-grown, bu	$1.50@1.75

The following table exhibits the receipts and shipments of country produce for the last twenty-four hours, as compared with the same time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
Articles.	1901.	1900.	1901.	1900.
Apples, brls.	1,324	929	390	979
Beans, bu.	350	....	1,427	48
B. corn, lbs.	101,200	2,200	97,900	13,200
Butter, lbs.	977,041	1,022,775	480,057	587,390
Cheese, lbs.	332,925	545,365	214,720	165,638
D. fruits, lbs.	45,811	48,505	16,000	43,405
Eggs, pkgs.	8,038	8,353	1,410	2,380
Hay, tons.	744	400	61	....
Hides, lbs.	167,270	325,197	171,000	398,974
Potatoes, bu.	9,670	10,092	1,880	2,333
Poultry, lbs.	51,490	11,200	15,941	9,858
Poultry, c'ps.	274	247	....	....
Wool, lbs.	722,984	394,825	578,251	236,202

DAY IN THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Receipts for Duties on Imported Goods from Bonded Warehouses or New Arrivals.

Receipts for duties yesterday at the Chicago custom-house on imported goods or articles taken from bonded warehouses or received direct were $20,170. Duties amounting to $500 or over were paid as follows:

Wilson Bros. $3,704
J. Y. Farwell & Co. 2,087
E. B. Huling 1,423
Marshall Field & Co. 504
D. B. Fisk 506

Goods or articles arriving in Chicago in bond from foreign ports were as follows:

Heliyer & Co., 167 packages tea; Pasteur Vaccine company, several packages; Wilson Braiding and Embroidery company, 1 case cotton; Libby, McNeil & Libby, 812 boxes tinplate; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 42 cases laces, 1 case hosiery; Wilson Bros., 19 cases hosiery, 3 cases gloves; Mandel Bros., 12 cases linens, 2 cases woolens, 1 case cottons; Lyon Bros., 6 cases needles and pins; D. B. Fisk & Co., 5 cases glassware; F. E. Habicht, 1 case manufactured metal; J. P. Wilson, 1 case earthenware.

G. W. Sheldon & Co. cleared for N. E. Ellithorpe 2 cases needles; Monmaye & Co., 12 packages bamboo; L. S'Uchihare, 11 cases toys; K. Nashi, 12 packages curios; N. Sands & Co., 9 cases bamboo; Pittsburg Plate Glass company, 450 cases window glass; Hefter & Weyl, 27 cases earthenware; F. C. Bartlett, 2 cases manufactured metal.

C. D. Stone & Co. withdrew from warehouse 500 lbs of tobacco and 600 lbs of tea. William R. Manierre withdrew 30,035 lbs of tea and warehoused 50,717 lbs of tea. Wakem & McLaughlin withdrew 2,100 lbs of tea and 2 cases of cigarets.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 16.—Today's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$175,407,073
Gold	84,420,000
Silver	35,967,420
United States notes	13,452,108
Treasury notes of 1890	94,391
National bank notes	8,883,032
Total receipts this day	1,717,903
Total receipts this month	24,062,717
Total receipts this year	76,072,817
Total expenditures this day	1,305,000
Total expenditures this month	24,060,000
Total expenditures this year	76,402,500
Deposits in national banks	103,113,810

PLAN FOR 'PHONE MONEY.

NEW IDEA FOR ASSESSING CENTRAL UNION STOCK.

Directors Decide to Reduce the Present Issue One-Half and Then Increase It 100 Per Cent — Will Give Company $3,500,000 for Improvements—Bank Forecast Indicates Gain in Cash—Shorts in People's Gas Attempt to Cover.

An unusual plan for financing an assessment on the stock of the Central Union Telephone company was evolved by the Board of Directors yesterday. It was decided to raise the necessary money by reducing the present issue of capital stock one-half and then increasing the capital stock, so reduced, 100 per cent by issue to shareholders at par. This restores it to the present figure and will put practically $3,500,000 in cash into the company's treasury.

The only information obtainable regarding the action of the directors was a brief statement outlining this plan and saying that immediate steps would be taken to bring the matter before the stockholders for the necessary action on their part. It was said at the office of President Sabin that he could not be seen.

By this procedure the company is able to accomplish the assessment it desires to make without, apparently, compromising with the shareholders who object to putting more money into the property. It is illegal for an Illinois corporation, which the Central Union company is, to assess stock that is fully paid without the consent of all the stockholders. But the consent of only two-thirds of the stock is required to reduce or increase the capital stock, and it is understood that the management will have the support of more than that proportion in the present step, as the Bell interests and the directors hold the necessary majority.

Stockholders who accept the company's terms will meet what is substantially an assessment of 50 per cent on the par value of the stock. For instance, 100 shares were worth at the market price yesterday $4,500. The owner of that number of shares will have his holdings reduced to 50, worth $4,500, or $90 a share. Fifty new shares at par will cost $5,000, making the total cost of the 100 shares of new stock $9,500, or $95 a share.

Stockholders who have been protesting against the plan to raise more money by assessment have contended that they were not obliged, according to law, to pay the amount they might be assessed. Under the plan adopted by the directors it is maintained that the law against assessing stock that is paid in is not violated.

Forecasts Gain in Cash.

A gain in cash by the New York banks of $717,118 is forecast for today's statement. The known movements of money, reported from New York last evening, were as follows:

"As was the case last week, collections by the New York Subtreasury this week were large enough to offset heavy disbursements on various account, so that the banks up to the close of business yesterday, since last Friday, had lost to the institution mentioned $118,000.

"On the other hand, a sufficiently large sum in the aggregate was received from the direct express movement over and above the shipments to the interior to give the banks a gain, including the Subtreasury operations, of $717,118. The Subtreasury statement covers pension payments of $2,241,000 and disbursements of $731,429 for bonds purchased and $666,078 on account of Pacific coast gold deposits.

"The banks received this week direct by express $2,813,145 and shipped $1,978,027, a gain of $835,118. The largest individual receipt of cash was $693,900 and the largest individual shipment $410,527."

Shorts in Gas Cover.

People's Gas stock advanced sharply yesterday from 111 to 113¾, on coverings by Chicago shorts. The stock has held up pretty firmly since the beginning of the quo warranto proceedings. Little opportunity has been offered those who took advantage of the action in court to hammer the stock to cover at a profit.

More activity was shown in Chicago stocks yesterday, and some gains. American Can, following its usual course, was weaker with United States Steel, closing at 23¾ for the common and 73¾ for the preferred. National Biscuit was more active on the strength of the company's official quarterly statement and made a gain of ⅝.

Norfolk and Western.

The following was sent out from Philadelphia: "The steady accumulation of Norfolk and Western common in the open market has been a prominent feature all the week, and has given rise to a number of rumors regarding the property. The Pennsylvania railroad and its subsidiary companies are much the largest stockholders, but own a minority. One theory is that the Pennsylvania is again buying for majority control. Another is that other interests have quietly bought out large independent holders and have for months secretly accumulated in the market."

Report Deal in Republic.

A revival of the report that the United States Steel corporation is negotiating for the purchase of the Republic Iron and Steel company attended considerable activity in Republic stock yesterday. The deal between the two companies was under way some time ago, but negotiations were discontinued. It has been surmised by prominent interests close to the company's affairs that an announcement might be made at the coming annual meeting of the admission of the United States Steel representatives to the Board of Directors.

The steel cor

PRODUCE PRICES

ON GRAIN AND STA-
ADING EXCHANGES.

y's Trading in Principal
s from the Eastern Sea-
the Western Markets—
f Cotton in the East and
eipts and Shipments of
rn, and Oats at Milling

Aug. 16.—Flour—Receipts,
orts, 2,787 brls. Steady and
Winter straights, $3.05@3.50;
nt, $3.65@4.15.
pts, 49,400 bu; exports, 100,-
rm; No. 2 red, 70¼c f. o. b.
, 77¼c elevator; No. 1 North-
4c f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 hard
. o. b. afloat. Options opened
old off under small seaboard
a bearish report by Snow,
ed strong on a scare of shorts
rn strength and record-break-
rances. Closed strong at ⅞c
September, 76¼@77¼c; closed
76¼@77¼c; closed 75¾c; De-
70¾c; closed 79¾c.
s, 3,000 bu; exports, 12,636 bu.
2, 63c elevator, and 63¼c f.
tion market opened firm with
ter some irregularity turned
's bullish crop report and a
orts. Closed strong and 1⅝@
er. September, 61¼@62¼c;
December, 63¾@64¾c; closed

ts, 52,500 bu; exports, 115 bu.
No. 2, 40c; No. 3, 39c; No. 2
c; No. 3 white, 42¼c; track,
, 39@41c; track, white, 42@50c.
but firm, on the rise in corn.
41—Firm; prime crude, 29c,

he Cotton Market.

K, Aug. 16.—The market for
opened quiet, with prices 3 to
r in response to firm Liverpool
s a time bid fair to further im-
s and foreign buying, the for-
hiefly from the short side. But
caused a reaction to last
before 11 o'clock, and pit sen-
d selling for the regulation of
Then came news of damage
Alabama and Georgia by the
over that section, and impend-
o the central Texas crop from
ture. Noon found the market
in tone, with prices net 3 to 4
Early in the afternoon good
h accounts set in and the mar-
pronounced strength. Prices
ly upward, with the January
g the advance. October was
g back in sympathy with slug-
the August and September
uary reached 7.44c and Octo-
re 2 p. m. Trading picked up
progressed, with commission
good buyers on the upturn.
omorrow's Chronicle will show
outlook in the south Atlantic
esult of excessive rainfall, and
of strong English cables,
for a turn in the last hour.
was finally steady, with prices
ts higher.
steady; middling uplands, 8c;
, 8¼c; sales, 116 bales. Futures
y: August, 7.50c; September,
r, 7.38c; November, 7.35c; De-
; January, 7.42c; February,
, 7.44c; April, 7.46c.

ern Grain Markets.

Mo., Aug. 16.—Close—Wheat—
red, cash, elevator, 71¾c; track,
tember, 71¾c; December, 74½c;
c; No. 2 hard, 71¼@72c. Corn—
2 cash, 59¾c; track, 60¼@61¼c;
0¾@60¾c; December, 61⅞c; May,
—Higher; No. 2, cash, 37¼c;
eptember, 37½c; May, 40⅝c; No.
39¾c. Lead—Firm; $4.30@4.40.
l; $3.80.
at; new red winter patents, $3.55
fancy and straight, $3.15@3.35;
3.00. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls;
00 bu; corn, 50,000 bu; oats, 59,-
ments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat,
orn, 39,000 bu; oats, 90,000 bu.
at, steady; medium grades, 11¼
fine, 11¼@14c; heavy fine, 9¼@
hed, 12@24c.

POLIS, Minn., Aug. 16.—Wheat
this morning and a shade higher,
strength only momentarily and
to 68c for September. A rally
h recovery to 68⅝c. December
0¾c and broke through to 70c.
there was a firm turn and Sep-
back up to 69¼c and December
At the close September was
d December 71¾c. Cash wheat
the same basis as yesterday,
better general demand. No. 1
d at ⅝c over September and No.
s under; No. 3, 3c under Septem-
orthern, to arrive, 69@69¾c; No.
67@68¼c; new No. 2 spot, 67@
—Lower; first patents, $3.85@
patents, $3.65@3.75; first clears,
econd clears, $2.20.
Minn., Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat—
hard, 74¼c; No. 1 Northern,
Northern, 68¾c; No. 3 spring,
rive, No. 1 hard, 74¼c; No. 1
¾c; September, No. 1 Northern,
ber, No. 1 Northern, 72¾c. Oats
Corn—57c. Flax—To arrive,
ber, $1.57; October, $1.52½. Re-
st, 25,726 bu. Shipments—Wheat,

CITY, Aug. 16.—Close: Wheat—
69¾c; December, 69¾c. Cash,
71¼@71¾c; No. 2 red, 72c. Corn—
56¾c; December, 50¾@50¼c.
mixed, 58¼@59c; No. 2 white,
No. 2 white, 39½@40¼c. Re-
st, 228,000 bu; corn, 52,800 bu;
bu. Shipments—Wheat, 168,000
800 bu; oats, 14,000 bu.
O., Aug. 16.—Wheat—Higher;
2 cash, 73¼c; September, 73¾@
76¼c bid. Corn—Firm. No. 2
September, 50¼c; December,
Firm. No. 2 mixed, 50¾c; Sep-
; December, 37¾c. Clover seed
let. Prime cash and October,

KEE, Wis., Aug. 16.—Flour—
eat—Unsettled. Close: No. 1
2@73c; No. 2 Northern, 71@
mber, 71¼c. Oats—Steady; No. 2
3c. Corn—September, 58¾c.

STON, N. C., Aug. 16.—Spirits
firm, 32½@33½c. Resin—Firm,
Crude turpentine—Firm, $1.00 to
Steady, $1.35.
Ill., Aug. 16.—Corn—Inactive;
Whisky on the basis of $1.30 for
ds.

GN PRODUCE MARKETS.

nd Closing Quotations on
Provisions, and Cotton
at Liverpool.

OL, Aug. 16.—Grain—Wheat—
No. 2 red, Western winter, 5s 8d;
ers, spring, 5s 8½d; No. 1 Cali-
tures steady; September, 5s 7¾d;
s 9½d. Corn—Spot firm; Amer-
new, 4s 11d; American mixed,
k; futures steady; September,
October, 4s 11½d; November,

of wheat during the last three
0 centals, including 174,000 Amer-
ports of American corn during the
ls, 99,600 centals.
—Lard—American refined in
, 48s 9d. Bacon—Cumberland
, 42s. Short rib—Steady, 47s.
erican, finest, white, steady,
nerican finest, colored, steady,
ps—At London (Pacific coast),
15s. Peas—Canadian, 6s 5d.
pot quiet; prices 1-32d higher;
ddling, fair, 5d; good middling,
ling, 4 15-32d; low middling, 4¼d;
ing, 4d; ordinary, 3¾d. The sales
were 7,000 bales, of which 500
culation and export, and included
rican. Receipts, 2,000 bales; no
Futures opened quiet and closed
erican middling, l. m. c.: August,
6-64d sellers; September, 4 19-64@
sellers; October, g. o. c., 4 7-64@
yers; October and November, 4
yers; November and December,
-64d buyers; December and Jan-
64@4 4-64d buyers; January and
4 3-64@4 4-64d buyers; February
4 4-64d buyers; March and April,
d buyers.

STRIKE AFFECTS MARKET

IRREGULARITY ATTRIBUTED TO ACTION AT JOLIET.

Storm on Gulf Coast Also Credited with Influencing Public to Let Stocks Alone—Day's Trading in Wall Street Almost Entirely by Professionals—St. Paul Goes Down 1 3-4 Per Cent on Assumption That Dividend on Common Stock Will Not Be Increased.

[BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The stock market today was almost entirely professional. The dealings were on about the same scale as yesterday, but the movement of prices early in the day showed irregularity, which was variously explained as due to indecision on the part of the financial community resulting from the unexpected accession to the strikers' ranks of a number of the employés of the Joliet plant of the Illinois Steel company, to the storm on part of the Southern coast, and to uncertainty as to the probable character of tomorrow's statement of bank averages.

A feature of the market, which otherwise was not particularly interesting, was selling of St. Paul, which carried the price down an extreme 1¾ per cent, on the gratuitous assumption that a statement made yesterday by the chairman of the Board of Directors of the company foreshadowed a decision on the part of the management not to increase the dividend upon the common stock at the meeting of the board next month. The record breaking clearances of wheat for the week, from which the St. Paul, among other spring and winter wheat roads, is deriving substantial increase in revenue, were, however, ignored.

The so-called granger properties, with the exception of St. Paul and Atchison, attracted relatively less interest than other issues, the leadership of the railway list in volume of trading being enjoyed by Norfolk and Western. On dealings in excess of 34,500 shares that stock scored an improvement of 1¾ per cent, and at a reaction of nearly a point closed fractionally higher than yesterday. The buying was influenced by the reports of important plans for the concentration of bituminous coal interests and expectation in some quarters that dividends upon the common stock begun last June will be continued on a regular 4 per cent basis.

Southern Railway common was the only active member of the Southern group, but like all of the issues was comparatively unaffected by the news of the storm. In Ontario and Western realisations of profits caused a reaction of 1¼ per cent from the best figures, and the stock left off nearly a point lower. Union Pacific sustained a similar net loss, while Erie common, on about the same volume of dealings as Union Pacific, finished practically unchanged. Firmness was also displayed by Chesapeake and Ohio and Pennsylvania.

In the afternoon a moderate selling movement caused almost general recessions, in which declines ranging up to a point occurred in Atchison common and preferred, Rock Island, Illinois Central, Louisville and Nashville, Manhattan Railway, Reading common, and other stocks.

In the industrial shares Amalgamated Copper held first place in point of activity and retained at the close nearly 2 per cent of an extreme advance of 2⅝ per cent. People's Gas gained 2 points net, but American Sugar Refining, after an early fractional rise, sold off 2 points and closed at the lowest, showing a net loss of a point. General Electric recorded a further gain of 2 points. The United States Steel shares were only moderately active. The common closed a full figure, and the preferred ⅝ per cent below yesterday's final sales. The railway bond market was less active, but displayed firmness of tone.

Business in the outside market today was broader and more active than on any of the earlier days of the week. In the case of nearly all the active issues prices showed some improvement over those of Thursday. Consolidated Tobacco bonds were again the leaders in point of activity. About $350,000 of these bonds sold between 68¾ and 68⅝. They closed with a slight net gain, at 68⅝ bid.

United States Reduction and Refining drew considerable attention by reason of sharp advances in both the common and preferred stocks. Within the last few days the common stock had advanced from about 25 to 31, and today the quotation rose from this figure to 39 on sales of possibly 1,500 shares. A reaction at the close carried the stock back to 37, where it ended the day with a net gain of 5¾ points. There was much less trading in the preferred, which advanced about 3 points, to 44½, closing at that price. It was believed that the stocks were bid up by insiders.

Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis preferred, on the purchase of 1,000 shares, rose to 75 and closed at 74½ bid, a net gain of three-quarters of a point. Practically all the purchases of stock were made by a single house, whereas the selling was scattered.

Dominion securities sold to the extent of about 1,500 shares, from 67⅞ to 68¼. It closed at 68¼, a net gain of one point for the day.

IN NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and Other Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The setback in prices which occurred today, while influenced in a measure by the less favorable aspect to the strike situation, was primarily due to profit taking sales on the week's rise. Improvements have been made in prices from day to day, and the resultant sharp gains showed some striking profits on the long account up to last night. Bear selling had not been effective in checking the improvement, and it required only the announcement that the Joliet steel workers had reconsidered their decision not to go out as a pretext to sell the market. Naturally enough, the Western and Pacific stocks, which had made the largest gains recently, had to take the brunt of the selling. But little rallying power was displayed by these stocks at any time during the day.

The preliminary figures of the weekly bank statement indicate a gain by the banks of $717,118. The report expects only the result of the interior movement, as the banks have lost pretty steadily to the Subtreasury throughout, despite the heavy government expenditures of the week. A sharp decline occurred in the sterling exchange market, demand bills falling to 487¼ on the large offerings of bills. There was no demand to speak of and drawers reduced prices pretty steadily during the day. The stock market was dull in the closing dealings and ended weak.

Railroad bonds were dull and generally easier. Total sales, par value, $1,145,000. United States bonds were all unchanged on the last call.

Money on call closed steadier, 2¼@3 per cent; last loan, 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 487¼@487¾ for demand and at 484⅜@484¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, 486@486¼ and 488½@489. Commercial bills, 484¼@484¾.

Bar silver, 58¾. Mexican dollars, 45¼c. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroad bonds easier.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Ag'16	Ag.15
Amn. Sugar	14,700	133	128	133	134
Amn. Locomotive	1,600	27	24⅞	27	24¼
Amn. Cotton Oil	100	33¾	32⅝	33⅝	34¼
Amn. Smelting	3,300	97¼	92¾	93	93
Do pfd	2,000	102	101	102	100⅝
Amal. Copper	28,800	116¼	113⅝	116⅛	113⅝
Amn. Agl. Chem.	100	29¼	29¼		
Atchison	19,600	76⅝	74⅞	75¼	76¼
Do pfd	5,300	97	96⅞	96	96⅝
Amcanda	900	45¾	44¾	44¾	44⅝
Amn. Malting Co.	400	6½	6	6½	
Amn. Car Foundry	600	29¾	29¼	29¼	29¼
Do pfd	300	91¼	90¾	90¾	90¾
Amn. Ice	200	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	33
Amn. Snuff pfd	100	85¼	85¼	85¼	
Brkln. Rap. Tran.	3,900	75¾	74⅝	75	75
Balto. & Ohio	1,500	98½	97⅞	98	99⅝
Chicago & Alton	1,300	37	37¼	37¼	37⅞
Do pfd	900	77	76½	76½	77
C. & W.	200	195¾	195¼	195¼	195
C., M. & St. P.	29,100	183¾	181	181¾	183⅝
Do pfd	300	191	191	191	191¾
C., C., C. & I.	1,800	143¼	141½	142¾	143
Consol. Gas	15,300	47½	46¾	46¾	46¾
Cons. R. R. of N. J.	100	159	158	159	157
C., R. I. & P.	1,100	90¼	90	90¾	
Canadian Pacific	3,300	112	110¾	111¾	111⅞
Col. Gas (N. Y.)	300	223¾	222¾	223¾	224¾
Del., Lack. & W.	100	338¾	338¾	338¾	338¼
Del. & Southern	14	18½	18½	18½	18½
Do 1st pfd	400	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
Do 2d pfd	1,500	33½	32¾	30¼	32

Colo. Fuel & Iron	100	98	98	98	98
C. I. & L.	700	37¼	37	37	37¼
Do pfd	100	71	71	71	71¾
C. & H. C. & I.	100	20	20	20	22½
Chi. Gt. Western	1,900	22¾	22	22	22¼
Do pfd A	100	82	82	82	81¾
Cons. Tobacco	1,000	85¾	85¼	85¼	85¼
Do pfd	1,000	117¾	117	117	117
Diamond Match	170	146	146	146	144¾
Del. L. & W.	100	259	259	259	259
Den. & Rio Grande	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼
Do pfd	1,000	42¾	42¾	42¾	42
D. M. & Ft. Dodge	100	38	38	38	37¾
E. S. & A. pfd	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
Erie	30,100	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	39
Do 1st pfd	4,100	67¾	67	69¾	68¾
Do 2d pfd	1,800	52¼	51¾	51¾	51⅝
General Electric	900	265	263¼	264	261
Glucose	75	96	96	96	
St. Northern pfd.	3,700	183	181	181¼	183
Hocking Valley	200	75¾	75¾	75¾	78
Do pfd	100	75¾	75¾	75¾	76
Int. Pump	1,800	40¾	39¾	40	40¾
Int. Power	500	40	40	39¾	40
Illinois Central	600	146¼	144¾	144¾	145¼
Iowa Central pfd.	300	78	78	78	78
Int. Paper	200	25	25	25	25¾
Do pfd	300	77¾	77¾	77¾	76
K. & M.	100	16	16	16	
Louisv. & Nash.	2,800	104½	103¼	103⅝	103¾
L. E. & W.	300	65	62	63	65
Manhattan	2,100	118¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
M., K. & T.	300	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¾
Do pfd	800	54¾	54	54¼	54⅝
Met. St. Ry.	600	167¾	165¾	165¾	167¾
Mex. Cent. [Ltd.]	1,100	25¼	25	25	25¼
Mobile & Ohio	100	83	83	83	83
Missouri Pacific	6,300	103¼	101¼	101¼	102¼
Mex. National	2,800	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
National Biscuit	1,400	43⅞	43⅜	43⅝	43
Do pfd	200	108	108	108	
National Salt pfd.	700	77	76¾	77	
N. Y. Central	2,900	154⅜	153¾	154	154¼
Norfolk & West	84,900	55¾	54	54⅜	54⅛
Do pfd	100	88½	88½	88½	
N. Y., Ont. & W.	14,900	35¾	34¾	34¾	34⅜
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	40	39½	40	40
Do 2d pfd	100	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¾
People's Gas	10,150	113¾	112¾	113	111
Penn. R. R.	7,000	146¼	143	145⅝	146
Pacific Mail	100	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼
Pressed Steel Car	200	41	41	41	41¾
Do pfd	100	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Reading	10,200	43	42¼	42¾	42⅝
Do 1st pfd	1,200	78¾	77¾	77¾	78
Do 2d pfd	1,400	56¼	55¾	55¾	53
Rep. Iron & Steel	11,400	21¾	20¾	21¼	20¼
Do pfd	1,000	76½	75¾	75¾	75
Southern Ry.	29,800	32	31⅝	31⅝	31¾
Do pfd	3,700	86	85¼	85¾	86
Southern Pacific	21,900	57	55½	56¾	56¾
St. L. & S. W.	200	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
Do pfd	100	63	63		
St. Lav. & Adair.	1,000	115¼	115	115	115
St. L. & San Fran.	8,200	41¾	40¾	41	39¾
Do 2d pfd	1,200	68¾	67¼	68	67¾
Texas Pacific	1,500	42¼	42	42	42¾
Twin City	700	97	96½	96½	98
Tenn. Coal & Iron	1,700	94	93¼	93¾	93⅝
Union Pacific	80,400	99¼	98	98⅝	99¼
Do pfd	800	89½	89½	89¾	89¾
Union Bag & P.	800	16¼	15¾	16	16
U. S. Leather	1,000	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	900	81¾	81	81¾	82
U. S. Rubber	25,200	43¾	43¼	43¾	44½
Do pfd	9,500	93¼	92¾	92¾	93½
Wheeling & L. E.	1,800	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Do 1st pfd	1,000	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Do 2d pfd	1,000	32½	30½	32¼	30½
Wabash	1,900	21¾	21¼	21¾	20¾
Do pfd	5,800	40¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
Wis. Cent.	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Western Union	2,400	93¾	93¾	93¾	93½
Va. Car Chem.	200	58	58	58	

U. S. Mining	300	17⅜	16	17¾	18
Union Pac.	800	98¾	96¼	98	98¼
Do pfd	50	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Wolverine	100	44	44	44	44¾
Westinghouse	125	68	69	68	69

BONDS.

$ 1000 Mex Cent 4s. 84 | $10000 N E Coke 5s 53

*Ex. dividend 2 per cent.
†Ex. dividend 1¾ per cent.
Total sales, 466,800 shares.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	170	United States	87
American	152	Wells Fargo	150

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. reg 2s. reg	107¾	U. S. old 4s. reg	113
Do reg 2s. coup	107¾	Do old 4s. coup	113
Do 3s. reg	108½	Do 5s. reg	107¾
Do 3s. coup	108¼	Do 5s. coup	107¾
Do new 4s. reg	137	Dist. of Col. 3-65s	124
Do new 4s. coup	137		

NEW YORK BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

4000 Atch gen 4s	103⅜	5000 L I unf 4s	99¾
26000 do adjmt	97⅝	10000 Mohwk-Mine	107
12000 do stamped	94⅛@95	10000 Mex C 4s	85@⅛
4000 Am H-L 6s	96	97000 Mex C 1st inc	
5000 B-O 4s	104		31½@⅝
1000 Brk City 1st	112¾	40000 do 2d inc	22½@⅝
1000 Brk C R 1st	110	$1000 M K-T 1st 4s	
6000 C & A 4s	98¾		98¼@⅝
5000 C N J g m 5s	129¾	5000 do 2d	69¾@⅞
6000 C Pac gtd 4s	101	6000 do 5s of Tex	107
15000 C A 5s	88@89	1000 Man con 4s	104⅝
13000 do 5½s	84⅝@85	10000 N Y C 3-65 reg	106
123000 C B-Q joint 4s	97⅝@98	39000 N Y G-R 4s	94⅝@⅞
3000 do con 7s	121½	5000 N Pac gen 3s	72
1000 Cen Ga 1st inc	78	6000 O S L 6s	125@⅛
6000 C M-St P W-M 4s	116½	1000 Pac Coast 1st 5s	109
15000 do C-P W 5s	116⅝@⅞	14000 Rdg gen 4s	95¼
6000 Colo So 4s	87⅛@⅞	5000 St L S W 1st	97¼
6000 Col Mid 4s	81½	2000 do 2d	76½
2000 C C C-St L C-W-M 4s	102	10000 S A-A P 4s	85½
2000 C-N W deb 1921	117¼	2000 So Ry 5s	119⅝
5000 Den-S W 5s	94½	5000 do St L Div 4s	98
5000 Det Gas 5s	94½	1000 St P-M-M Mont C 6s	121
27000 Erie Penna col tr 4s	93¼	4000 So Pac Cal 5s stamped	109¾
25000 Erie gen lien 4s	80¾@⅞	1000 S R T 6s	75¾
38000 do con 4s	98	2000 S P-S C 1st	129
5000 do reg	99	1000 Tex P 1st 5s	118⅛
2000 L S-M S 5½s	110	225000 U P con 4s	100⅝@107¼
2000 L-N unfund 4s	101½	185000 Wab deb B	61@⅝
1000 do 5s	114⅛	1000 Wis Cent 4s	88
Total sales, $1,146,000.		5000 W L E con 4s	92⅞
		6000 W S gtd 4s reg	112⅛

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

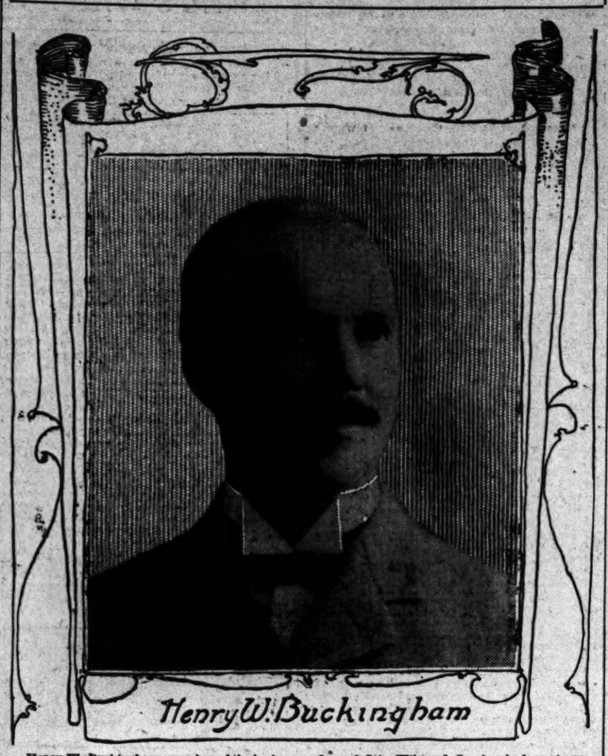
General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, Mining Stocks, and Other Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The copper shares had a regular boom today, and most of the gains were firmly held. A pretty good market and a foretaste of the joys to come, it is hoped. Besides, there was an active market in Sugar and fair business in Steel.

Call loans, 3½@5 per cent. Time loans, collateral, 4@5 per cent. Time loans, mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Clearing-house loans, 3½@4 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
Arcadian	800	15	15½	15	15½
Adventure	3,000	25	27½	25	27¼
Allouez	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
Atlantic	300	35	37½	35	37½
Amal. Copper	5,500	113⅝	116	113⅝	115¼
Ann. Tel.	50	162	162	162	162
Amn. Sugar	4,500	133⅜	135	133¼	133⅝
Atchison	1,200	76¼	76¼	75	75⅝
Baltic	400	63	63	63	63
Cochiti	1,000	5	5	5	5
Centennial	1,200	27½	28⅜	27½	28¼
Copper Range	800	78	78	76	76
Do pfd	2,800	32	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
Dom. Coal	3,700	86	85½	85½	86
Dom. Steel	1,900	57	55½	56¼	56¼
Do pfd	200	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Do pfd	100	63	63		
Do 2d pfd	1,000	68¾	67¼	68	67¾
Do 1st pfd	1,000	42¼	42	42	42¾
Do 2d pfd	1,000	97	96½	96½	98
Do 1st pfd	1,000	94	93¼	93¾	93⅝
Do pfd	800	99¼	98	98⅝	99¼
Do pfd	800	90	89½	89¾	89¾
Do pfd	1,000	16¼	15¾	16	16
Do pfd	900	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
Do pfd	900	81¾	81	81¾	82
Do pfd	25,200	43¾	43¼	43¾	44½
Do pfd	9,500	93¼	92¾	92¾	93½
Do pfd	1,800	19¾	19¼	19¼	
Do 1st pfd	1,000	52¾	52¾	52¾	
Do 2d pfd	1,000	32½	30½	32¼	30½
Do pfd	1,900	21¾	21¼	21¾	20¾
Do pfd	5,800	40¾	39¾	40¾	39¾
Do pfd	100	20¾	20¾	20¾	21¾
Do pfd	2,400	93¾	93¾	93¾	93½
Do pfd	200	58	58	58	
Franklin	150	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
Isle Royale	400	40	41½	40	41½
Michigan	1,200	13	14	13	14
Mohawk	800	42¼	44	42¾	43¾
Mex. Tel.	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
Mass. Elec	600	30	30	30	30
Do pfd	100	93	93	92¾	92¾
Old Dom.	200	30	30¾	30	30¾
Osceola	1,700	99	101½	99	101
Parrott	500	51	51½	51¼	51¼
Quincy	200	172	173	172	173
Trinity	1,200	34½	35¾	34	35½
Tamarack	50	345	350	345	350
Tri-Mountain	200	61	63	61	63
Utah	200	28¼	29	28¼	29
United Fruit	50	88	88	88	88

WINS SUCCESS AS A BROKER.



Henry W. Buckingham, member of the brokerage firm of Otis, Wilson & Co., has had great success as a broker since he entered the business, and, although he is one of the younger men on the street, he has a high reputation among his business associates. Mr. Buckingham was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1869, and was educated at Phillips Academy, Andover. He came to Chicago after leaving school in 1885, and was in the real estate business until he became a member of the stock and bond brokerage firm of Otis, Wilcox & Co. in 1898. This firm became Otis, Wilson & Co. on Jan. 1, this year. Mr. Buckingham is a member of the Union League and the Chicago Athletic clubs.

IN FOREIGN MONEY MARKETS.

General Tendency of Cash, Bonds, and Other Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram: The tone of the stock market was good today, the favorable factors being cheap money and encouraging news regarding the Boer war. Americans began cheerful, Erie, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, and Atchisons being the favorites. There was a slight setback here just before the New York opening, which was attributed to the news that three more lodges of the Amalgamated association had finally struck in accordance with the strike orders, but it was apparently the natural market ebb and flow. New York did little to help things along, but London was inclined to buy on the reaction, and the close was strong, especially for Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western, and New York, Ontario and Western.

The copper stocks were strong on the fortnightly statistics. Stocks have been reduced 565 tons and supplies 1,215 tons.

The Bank of England has bought £79,000 gold in bars. Silver is scarce and the East is buying. Paris exchange is 25.22.

LONDON, Aug. 16.—Consols for money, 94 9-16; consols for the account, 94⅝; Anaconda, 9¼; Canadian Pacific, 113⅜; St. Paul, 168½; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville, 106⅜; New York Central, 153½; Northern Pacific preferred, 103; Pennsylvania, 74½; Southern Pacific, 58; United States Steel, 44¼; do preferred, 95½; Atchison, 77½; do preferred, 99¼; Baltimore and Ohio, 101; Chesapeake and Ohio, 47¾; Chicago Great Western, 23; Denver and Rio Grande, 43⅜; do preferred, 95; Erie, 40; do first preferred, 68½; do second preferred, 52½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 27½; do preferred, 54½; Norfolk and Western, 55¼; do preferred, 90½; Ontario and Western, 35¾; Reading, 21⅞; do first preferred, 40; do second preferred, 27; Southern Railway, 32⅜; do preferred, 88; Union Pacific, 101⅛; do preferred, 92½; Wabash, 22; do preferred, 41; Spanish 4s, 69⅞; Rand Mines, 42⅛.

Bar silver steady at 26⅞d per ounce. Money 1½@2 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills, 2⅝ per cent.

In the market today the supplies of money were increasing and loans, in consequence, were easy. Discounts were inactive and weak. Operators on the Stock Exchange today were cheerful, but speculation did not increase in importance. There were signs of a public disposition to deal with consols and high class securities were firm. Home rails were easier. Foreigners were inactive. Copper and Kaffirs were steady. De Beers were in good demand. Americans were quiet and slightly easier. Union Pacifics were firm. Americans closed steady. Grand Trunks and Canadian Pacifics were lower.

The amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £79,000.

Calcutta linseed—Spot, 56s 9d. Linseed oil —32s 1½d. Sperm oil £35. Turpentine spirits —26s 4½d. Raw sugar—Muscovado, 9s 9d; centrifugal, 10s 9d; best sugar, August, 8s 6d.

Gold premium at Lisbon, 38.50; at Rome, 4.45.

PARIS, Aug. 16.—Prices on the Bourse today were firm, on London and New York advices, notably in the case of governments and kaffirs, the latter's firmness being owing to English buying. At the close the market was quiet. Rio Tintos improved, on the advance in copper due to anticipations of favorable statistics. Suez Canal shares were in demand. Thompson-Houston was offered and declined materially. The settlement was easy. Three per cent rentes, 101 francs 57½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 22 centimes for checks. Spanish 4s, 70.80.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation, decreased	25,875,000
Treasury notes current, increased	18,400,000
Gold in hand, increased	550,000
Bills discounted, decreased	34,650,000
Silver in hand, decreased	625,000

BERLIN, Aug. 16.—On the boerse today foreigners were quiet. Chinese were firm. Home funds were weaker. Canadian Pacifics were steady. Kaffirs were better. Banks, locals, and iron shares were firm at first, but afterwards fluctuated.

IN LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep—Figures for the Week.

The cattle market was dull and unchanged; hogs averaged 5c lower, and sheep and lambs ruled weak to 10c lower. The best cattle offered sold at $5.40, and yet the primest beeves are worth $6.25@6.40. Top hogs sold at $6.20 and best lambs at $5.40.

Stock-Yards receipts and shipments follow:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 12	26,728	532	35,073	12,237
Tuesday, Aug. 13	6,988	1,525	18,007	14,729
Wednesday, Aug. 14	22,615	1,273	34,198	20,551
Thursday, Aug. 15	10,835	1,252	25,198	14,840
Friday,

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; 48 to 56 pages, 8 cents; 60 pages and over, 9 cents.
Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1901.

Double Use for Telegraph Wires.

The reported discovery that it is quite feasible to send telegraphic and telephonic messages simultaneously over the same wire should have an important bearing on the cost of long distance telephoning. If it is possible to use existing telegraph wires for telephone purposes without interfering with their regular use the cost of sending a long distance telephone message should certainly be greatly reduced, while at the same time it should be comparatively easy to bring all parts of the country into telephonic communication. It also seems that the double use of wires should largely cut down the tangle of wires which now disfigure and even make dangerous many streets, particularly in smaller cities. Many other ways in which the new discovery may be utilized also suggest themselves. Thus with only the expense of installing the necessary instruments the officials of every railroad company may keep themselves in speaking communication with every station agent along its line. It will also be possible to establish phones in section houses and at other points along the line with which it may be desirable to communicate at times, and where it is not necessary to keep a telegraph operator on duty.

A Gross Breach of Privilege.

If the privileges of the House of Representatives were as broad as those of the House of Commons, and if the members of the former body were as swift to resent a breach of those privileges as members of Parliament are, many American newspaper editors would be more guarded in their remarks than they are. The London Globe attacked editorially the Nationalist party in the House. It said that "many connected with it are the very ruck of the population whose sole object is to make as much money by political jobbery and corruption as they can." A day or two later the Globe tried to explain that it did not have in mind members of the Nationalist party in the House of Commons, but outsiders. This explanation did not avert the wrath of the House. Mr. Redmond called its attention to this "very degrading and scandalous libel." The Conservative leader, Mr. Arthur Balfour, who has no political affection for the Nationalists, agreed that a grave breach of privilege had been committed. All the Liberals were of the same opinion. Yesterday the editor and business manager of the Globe appeared at the bar of the House, apologized for the offensive article, withdrew its allegations, and were then severely reprimanded by the Speaker. Doubtless there will be no more newspaper attacks on the integrity of the Nationalist members. If an American paper were to attack in the same general terms, but in severer language, the integrity of the Democratic or Republican membership, or of that of some third party, in the House of Representatives, the House would not assume that there had been a breach of privilege and would not attempt to extort an apology from the offender.

DEFECTS IN THE PENSION SYSTEM.

Methods by which the government is robbed annually of large sums through pension frauds are described by Francis E. Leupp in the Forum. There is nothing new in these revelations. The abuses have been going on for many years, but frequent repetition of the plain facts may in time stir Congress to amend the pension system so as to check rather than encourage frauds. The present system often enables impostors to get in ahead of deserving applicants.

Mr. Leupp says the lawyers now have every incentive to find or create applicants for pensions, and the law gives them every facility for increasing the number of their clients. The cases are left too largely in the hands of interested parties. The government does not protect itself to any adequate extent. The lawyers practically run the pensioning business to suit their own purposes. There are now 50,000 men making a living from procuring pensions. If a Pension Commissioner attempts to enforce even the feeble checks placed in his hands he is attacked and vilified by this army of lawyers and clerks until he is badgered out of office.

No less unwise is the arrangement creating boards of medical examiners in the various counties and allowing a fee of $2 to each surgeon for every case examined. The surgeon's integrity of purpose is handicapped from the beginning, because many of those who are active in securing his appointment may be intending claimants. Frauds of every kind are employed to deceive the examiners, and the latter have no incentive to resist deception. Local sentiment is against them if they do. A favorite fraud is that of sending a diseased substitute to pass the examination. The existing system is so slipshod that this deception in many cases is worked with impunity. A similar fraud is possible when witnesses from outside are procured to testify to their remembrance of the claimant's service in the army. Mr. Leupp says there is now a rascal moving about the country making a living by impersonating witnesses for veterans.

Repeaters also are numerous and bold. A man with some trivial infirmity goes before examining boards in different counties and gets a pension through each by giving a false name. The dockets of the Pension bureau still are loaded with claims of "minors," who have grown to be middle-aged men. Under the dependent pensions act of 1890, which brought a golden harvest to the attorneys, there have been several cases where widows applying for pensions were found to have had a hand in the murder of their husbands.

The catalogue of the dishonest and undeserving is so large as to threaten to make the pension list no longer a roll of honor. The interests of the honest pensioner and of the long-suffering taxpayer alike demand that the laws be so amended as to make this kind of robbery more difficult.

DIVORCE FOR INSANITY.

Several States have made insanity, when existing prior to a marriage, a cause for divorce. In only four States is insanity, originating after marriage, a cause for divorce. Although a marriage is practically dissolved when one of the partners is incurably insane, yet public sentiment, while recognising the unhappy situation of the sane partner, has been averse to granting relief. The feeling has been that the marriage contract should not be dissolved because of the misfortune—not the fault—of one of the parties.

The four States in question are Washington, North Dakota, Idaho, and Florida. The last mentioned State passed its law early this year and did so for the special benefit of one man. It was a singular case of personal legislation. It illustrated what great wealth can do for its possessor. An aged New York millionaire who has large business interests in Florida had a wife who had been insane for many years. There is absolutely no hope of her recovery. This millionaire wished to get a divorce. He could not do so in New York. Apparently he did not wish to go to one of the remote Western States which have been mentioned. Last year he acquired a legal residence in Florida. In May of this year the Legislature enacted a divorce law which it hardly would have enacted if scores of common, everyday citizens had asked for it. The law having taken effect this millionaire applied for and got his divorce.

The woman who was his wife has suffered no wrong and would not know it if she had, for her mind is clean gone. Nobody has been injured by the dissolution of a marriage which united the husband to a wife who had been dead to him for so many years. Nevertheless, it is not pleasing to see an American State making its divorce laws a change of questionable propriety—which has found favor hitherto only in a few States and whose workings are undetermined as yet—for the relief of one rich man.

MORGAN'S CO-OPERATIVE PLAN.

Undisturbed by the contest between the United States Steel corporation and some of its employés, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, in association with Mr. Charles M. Schwab, has formulated a scheme which, if the employés are wise and far-seeing, will make them co-operators in the business of the steel company. The plan is based upon that which was recently adopted by the Illinois Central railroad company, and also closely resembles that which has been in operation for some time in the Carnegie plants, only of course it is a higher development of these plans, necessitated by the vast interests involved. The same plan was adopted by the Amalgamated Copper company of Montana. The employés have a large block of its stock, on which they have already received big dividends.

This cooperative scheme should have attraction for the employés of the steel companies if they possess that high degree of intelligence which is usually attributed to them. It should not be difficult for them, it should not be difficult for the officials of the Amalgamated association, to see that the men would not only be in a better position so far as money is concerned, but have greater opportunities to guard and conserve their rights, if the money which has already been lost and the still larger sum yet to be lost had been invested in stocks of the steel corporation. It is probable that the weekly loss of wages will be nearly a million dollars. That would buy a large block of stock.

Assuming that the statement of this plan is correct, every employé of the corporation will have the opportunity to become a stockholder. How large a stockholder he may become will depend upon his own thrift and sagacity. There is nothing to prevent him from buying more stock than the amount allotted to him. While they would thus become sharers in the profits, there is no good reason why in time they should not have representation in the directory, and why they should not make their influence felt there, just as in the Illinois Central corporation the humblest shareholder is invited to have a voice. They would know more about the affairs of the corporation and they would have more interest in its success, while they would learn much about their own interests, of which they are ignorant now because they see only one side. If Mr. Morgan carries out his scheme he will add to his reputation for the organization of the greatest corporation in the world that of having established the greatest union of labor and capital in the world. If the employés are wise they will take stock.

A USELESS BAN.

Imitating the action of the Boston Public Library board, the Chicago Library board has relegated Mr. George Moore's "Esther Waters" to a dark corner and hedged the book about with sufficient safeguards to prevent it from getting into the hands of the young or reaching firesides. Properly vouched for persons who have reached the age of discretion will be trusted to interview Esther, but they must not take her home or walk abroad with her. Under surveillance they may be allowed to call upon her in the reading-room.

THE TRIBUNE is not aware whether the Chicago board has taken these precautions because of the action of the Boston board, or has come to the conclusion after careful investigation that Esther is an improper person for indiscriminate companionship and close acquaintance. If it has been influenced by the Boston board, then it is unwise, for Boston is much more easily shocked than Chicago. It was only a few weeks ago, upon the occasion of some large religious gathering, that its members were warned against visiting the Museum of Fine Arts, where they would encounter stone ladies and gentlemen of all periods in varying stages of nudity. It was this same Boston board that banished the charming Bacchante from the library, not because it was a statue which should not have been placed in a library, since it had not the remotest connection with books or their uses, but because the young woman was not sufficiently clothed. Boston people are not safe guides to follow. They are prudish to the limit. The old bookstores of Cornhill and Washington street keep an Index Expurgatorius. Boston has numberless statues, but they are all clothed and nearly all bad. The only nude effigy in the city is the sacred codfish.

On the other hand, if the Chicago Library board has placed a scarlet letter upon Esther as a warning it has been still more unwise, for the community now will clamor for Esther. Those who have known her and escaped contamination will risk the chance again just to find out how bad she is. Those who have not known her because they have not heard of her will now make her acquaintance by introduction at the nearest bookstore. Thus Esther will have a boom and Mr. George Moore will be delighted, whereas if the Boston and Chicago Library boards had kept quiet Esther would soon have been forgotten. She was already on the way to the "has beens." Now she is likely to be a woman with a future, which shows the uselessness, if not mischief, of library bans.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

The Democrats of Pennsylvania held their State convention on Thursday and nominated candidates for Supreme Court Judge and State Treasurer. The platform which was adopted is discreetly silent concerning free silver, imperialism, and Bryan. It is a lengthy censure of Republican administration of State affairs, and is especially severe in its condemnation of the corrupt and iniquitous measures adopted by the Legislature at its last session.

The measures in question could not have been put through without the aid of Democratic votes. Of that fact the convention was not unmindful and it went to the unusual length of censuring the men who gave these votes. The platform says:

> Of the participation and assistance of unworthy Democratic legislators in these wrongs this convention declares its strongest condemnation. They have betrayed their constituents, inflicted lasting, irreparable injury on their party, and proven themselves unworthy of public confidence. We leave to their immediate constituents the infliction of political punishment.

Some of the members of the convention would have liked to see even stronger language used. The censure of a State convention, however, whether mild or severe, will be of no practical value if the "immediate constituents" of these dishonest Democratic legislators do not choose to inflict political punishment.

At the end of the platform is a declaration that the Democracy is making the fight "not as a political organization seeking a partisan advantage, but in the interest of all Pennsylvanians," and that it will welcome a closer union with all political organizations which are working honestly for good government. This is an invitation to the Republicans who are greatly discontented with various acts of the men who control the party "machine" to vote for the Democratic candidates.

Probably many of them will do so. The two offices to be filled are non-political. The Democratic nominees are unobjectionable personally. It is possible that they may be elected in spite of the tremendous normal Republican majority. There have been occasions when dissatisfied Republicans have voted with the Democrats by way of protest and have elected their candidates. But these protests have accomplished nothing. The Republican leaders whose acts led to these protests have managed to remain in power.

There is great need of political purification in Pennsylvania. There is need of it in the Democratic as well as in the Republican party. The former party, which has been greatly in the minority for many years, has become debauched. Whenever in the State or in its leading city Democratic aid has been needed to put through the dishonest schemes of Republican "bosses," it has invariably been forthcoming. So the Democracy is not an ideal "good government" agency.

Pennsylvania needs good government sadly, but if the Democratic candidates should be elected this year by the votes of protesting Republicans it would be no assurance of permanent reform.

EMOTION OVERRULES REASON.

When the members of the Amalgamated association at Joliet voted last Sunday not to go on a strike reason guided them. When day before yesterday they reconsidered their action and voted to quit work they allowed themselves to be guided by their emotions, which in this case were a bad guide. A labor organization can no more afford to let sentiment take the place of common sense than a banker or a manufacturer can.

It is possible to appreciate the force of the appeals which were made to the Joliet workers by the officer of the Amalgamated association sent on here from the East to play upon their feelings. They were pleaded with to be "loyal to the organization" and not to desert their brethren who are now out "fighting the battles of unionism." It is not to be wondered at that oratory of this kind had more influence than arguments addressed to the common sense of the workers or than appeals to them not to violate contracts.

These members of the association in the Joliet mills have voted to throw up their jobs for an uncertain length of time, and by doing so have thrown out of work, sooner or later, all the other workmen in these mills. When the skilled laborer stops work the unskilled laborer has to stop also. But the men who have stopped for the time being one of the important industries of the town in which they have their homes have what is to them the great satisfaction of knowing that no union man will call them "traitors" or "point the finger of scorn" at them. At South Chicago some of the men who have been kept at work because the Amalgamated association men have not gone out are making disagreeable remarks about their benefactors.

Many of these Joliet men were out all last year and had been working only about ten weeks when the strike order came. It was cruelty on the part of President Shaffer to order them out under the circumstances. The older heads among them know that it is unwise to strike. Nevertheless, they have quit work not because they wish to nor think they ought to, but because they are afraid of being called "disloyal." The influence of words is not to be spoken of lightly.

A Chicago Challenger in Sight.

It is pleasing to learn that Mr. William Hale Thompson, the skipper of the defeated Cadillac, is going to build a challenger to go in quest of the cup recently carried away by the Canadians. He says he will head a syndicate which will employ the best designer in the United States to lay out the lines of the new yacht, and it will not be his fault if the boat is not selected to bring back the cup. There will be other challengers, no doubt, but it is to be hoped the Toronto club will give the Chicagoans the first chance to try for their lost laurels. The fact that Mr. Thompson is the first in the field should be a point in his favor. There is no reason why the lost trophy should not be in the possession of the Chicago Yacht club again at the end of another season. In any case, the club is taking the proper action and showing the right spirit by this prompt and earnest movement to have a place in the next year's contest. The first requisite is to have a first-class boat in the trial races next spring, and Mr. Thompson may be trusted on that point. Notwithstanding the unfavorable result of the races of the present summer, they have left a desire for more. They gave enjoyment to every lover of clean sport in the city. It is to be hoped Chicago will be able not only to send the next challenger but also to retrieve the cup and keep the races at this end of the lakes for many succeeding years.

CRESCEUS THE TROTTING CHAMPION.

As was expected, the race at Brighton between the two trotting kings, Cresceus and The Abbot, has dethroned the old champion and made a new record for trotting races. The famous chestnut stallion trotted his fastest heat in 2:08¼ and came under the wire two lengths ahead of The Abbot. Cresceus had given promise of some such achievement four weeks ago at Detroit, when he had made a new world's race record of 2:05. The old champion's laurels were still further threatened by the recent feat of Cresceus in trotting a mile in 2:02¼ against time at Columbus. The best work of The Abbot against time was 2:03¼, exactly the record that beat him at Brighton in the contest which lost him the championship.

The fact that neither horse did as fast work in the race as when trotting against time is not surprising. The time records are made with running horses alongside to set the pace and spur the animal on to its greatest speed. When a trotter takes the lead in a race it must set its own pace, and then it inevitably falls a little below its highest possible speed. The varying conditions of the horses and of the track and weather also have much to do with the result. It is harder to get two animals exactly at the highest pitch of speed possibilities at the same moment than to hit the lucky moment for each separately.

Probably if The Abbot could express his feelings over the result of the Brighton races they would not be unlike those of a defeated human being. It is not a pleasant experience to become an ex-champion. Horses appear to take as keen an interest in a race as the men who drive them, and it is safe to say that The Abbot had a fairly intelligent idea of what had happened to him on the Brighton Beach track after the races were over. Henceforth he must be content with a second place in the field where he has achieved so many well deserved honors. For Cresceus, however, there seems to be reserved a still more brilliant future. There is no reason why the new champion trotter should not lower his Brighton record before his career is finished.

LIBRARIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The latest report on the subject of public libraries, just issued by the United States Bureau of Education, bears testimony to the fact that the libraries of this country, comparatively young as it is, are making rapid progress, and as methods of popular education are now unexcelled by those of the old world. The statistics cited in the report are eloquent in their suggestiveness.

There are now 5,383 public libraries containing more than 1,000 volumes each, 3,878 having 300 volumes and over but less than 1,000, while many thousands have fewer than 300 volumes each. The total number of volumes in all these public libraries having over 300 volumes each is 46,610,509. In five years the gain has been in libraries, 2,077; volumes, 12,014,251. The circulating libraries last year issued over 58,000,000 volumes. Add to this great accumulation and output of books the correspondingly large private reference libraries of scholars and collections of rare and curious books, like that, for instance, made by the late John Fiske, and the sum total will demonstrate that the American people are not wholly given over to the pursuit of the dollar, but have literary ambitions and intellectual attainments in the book line quite equal to the older communities of the world.

If the report of the United States Bureau of Education were brought down to date it would show still more astonishing figures than those above quoted. It would show that in money contributions and in gifts of books and pamphlets a money value of more than $16,000,000 was added to the library fund of the country. It would also show that Mr. Carnegie's munificence is preparing the way for a still greater increase in the number of libraries and their endowments. In 1899 he gave $3,503,500 for thirty-four libraries, in 1900 $645,000 for nineteen libraries, and in 1901 to date $12,148,500 for eighty-six libraries, a total for the three years of $16,297,000 for 139 libraries, all of which, with one or two exceptions, are new. Such liberality as this has had and will continue to have a stimulating effect upon others, as has been shown in the numerous instances where wealthy men have erected libraries in their native places as memorials of themselves or of some of their family. These quiet but potent influences are leavening the whole lump of American life. The public libraries show that the American people, and particularly the working people, have the reading habit quite as much as the dollar habit, and the immense catalogue of private libraries on special subjects, recently compiled in Germany, shows that American scholarship, particularly in original research, already ranks with that of the old world.

LUKE out, Mr. Colleran!

THE purity of the milk must be preserved, but not by formalin.

WHETHER Sir Thomas Lipton wins the cup or not, everybody will concede that he is a gentleman and sportsman of the thirty-third degree.

AT last advices the Spanish caravels were still resting quietly on the bottom of the lagoon in Jackson Park.

THE latest ailment of the trolley car motorman is the "brassy eye," caused by verdigris from the brass controller. There is an older malady, peculiar to conductors, known as the glassy eye, with which every man is familiar who has boarded a car without any money in his pocket and tried to stand off the conductor for a ride.

EDITOR BRYAN continues to fight gamely against the inevitable.

IT must give foreigners a queer impression as to the bravery of Americans when they read of two or three bandits holding up a long passenger train and robbing everybody on board.

IN A MINOR KEY.

The Amateur Reformer.

In an unlucky moment the comely young woman in the cream-colored shirt waist, who was taking her noon luncheon at a down-town restaurant, had ordered a broiled spring chicken.

Had she taken a second thought she would have known that corned beef hash or a sandwich, a cut of lemon cream pie, and a glass of milk would have been a more suitable feed for a young person with only half or three-quarters of an hour in which to dispose of it and get back to her typewriter desk or her chair in the mail order department.

But the chicken, which had occupied fifteen or twenty minutes in cooking, was before her and must be taken into her system within the short time remaining at her disposal.

Yet she was a dignified young person, was this girl in the cream-colored shirt waist, and she attacked the fowl without any appearance of undue haste.

Those who are familiar with the broiled spring chicken of commerce know that it is a peculiar bird.

Its rich brown integument is wont to guard with jealous care the secrets of its savory interior.

The broiled spring chicken of commerce does not yield without a struggle to the primitive instruments usually provided for its dissection, and an active imagination may almost detect a defiant squawk as the bird flops from one side of the plate to the other in its fierce protest against the knife and fork.

But the young woman was resolute.

She thrust the pronged weapon into that chicken and brought the knife into play.

With a sawlike stroke, combined with a crowbar motion, she succeeded in severing the off leg.

The rest of the fowl, with the on leg, so to speak, and the wings, flopped off the plate and on to the table cloth.

With heightened color, but with head erect and lips firmly set, she put it back on her plate.

Then, after a severe struggle, she detached the starboard wing.

Time was flying.

She sawed off a slab of the breast and ate it.

Another slab followed, and another. Then she looked at her watch.

Transfixing the back of the chicken with her fork she resolutely pried out the "oysters" with her knife and ate them, almost revengefully.

Still, as fast as possible, she had observed the properties.

She still ate with her knife and fork.

But she looked at her watch again.

Then she surveyed the wreckage on her plate.

And she hesitated.

The only other person at that table happened to be a spare, elongated man of middle age, grave of face and taciturn of demeanor, who sat opposite to her.

He had been watching her heroic struggle with that broiled spring chicken and the no less apparent struggle that was going on in her mind.

He spoke.

"Miss," he said, "if you will allow a man old enough to be your father to make a suggestion I will take the liberty of saying that all rules of table etiquette may be declared temporarily null and void when wrestling with a restaurant spring chicken. I am the only person present who will be scandalized, anyhow, if you eat that fowl in any way you please, and if it were on my plate I should certainly take my fingers to it. So far as I am concerned you are at perfect liberty to eat it as you would if you were taking a midnight lunch after coming home from the theater."

"Sir," said the young woman, taking a leg of the chicken in her fingers and beginning to make up for lost time, "you have saved my life!"

No Danger Now.

"You lost those four fingers by running that buzz saw, did you? Why don't you go into some other occupation? I should think you had had warning enough."

"Gosh! You don't think I'll ever have them fingers cut off again, do you, mister?"

PERSONALS.

Ainsworth R. Spofford, the assistant librarian of the Congressional Library at Washington, will spend three months in the book markets of Europe.

The memoirs begun by the Empress Eugénie soon after the death of the Prince Imperial are believed by Berlin friends of the Empress to be practically completed. Her manuscript has been seen by no eye save her own.

John E. Redmond, member of Parliament from Ireland, has announced to friends in this country that the Parnell memorial monument will be made by St. Gaudens. It will cost $40,000 and will be completed in five years.

Lord Salisbury has a strange souvenir in his historic home at Hatfield. It is a stone weighing over a pound with which a window of his carriage was broken at Dumfries on Oct. 21, 1884. His two daughters were with him in the carriage, but all escaped injury.

Lord Norton, who has attained the age of 87, is the old friend of Gladstone who, in his Parliamentary career, was known as Sir Charles Adderley. Lord Norton was Secretary to the Admiralty at the time when the late Mr. Plimsoll made his famous tirade over the merchant shipping bill.

Hamilton King, Consul General of the United States in Siam, says the people of that country do not want the Christian religion. They are believers in the Buddhist faith, the faith of their fathers, their King, and their country. The King is willing, however, that they should learn of Christianity, and missionary work goes on unhindered.

The council of the University of Birmingham, recently founded, with Joseph Chamberlain as its Chancellor, has appointed William James Ashley, professor of economics at Harvard University, to the first organized chair of the faculty of commerce, which is to be one of the chief features of the university.

AN UNEARNED REPUTATION.

This story is told in insurance circles in explanation of how a St. Louis man happened to be appointed general agent of a big company for three Southern States:

It is also used as an argument to show that drink doesn't always ruin a man's life.

In this case it was indirectly the cause of the St. Louisan's promotion.

He had been sent to Jacksonville, Fla., to examine certain insurance risks and report on the advisability of continuing them.

Arriving there, he met a crowd of good fellows and decided to let the risk examining business wait a few days.

While out on such a merry party his mind wandered for a moment to St. Louis and his business. He had been drinking freely, and decided it was time to act.

So he wrote out this telegram to the St. Louis office: "Cancel all risks here. None of them are any good."

The company did as he suggested. The following week fire almost destroyed the town.

Unable to do any business, the St. Louis man came home. He had forgotten about sending the telegram, and was prepared for a chilly reception.

Instead, he was welcomed with open arms.

"Great telegram!" said the manager of the general office.

The returned traveler insisted that he had sent no telegram, but as long as his superiors told him he was joking and that the telegram had saved the company thousands of dollars, he concluded to let it go at that.

After he got his appointment and went back South he visited Jacksonville and looked up his telegram. He recognized his own writing, but he had no recollection of ever putting such a message on the wire.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

FEAT OF A MIND READER.

"He wor a great mon," said Patrick.

"Who wor?" asked Mrs. Murphy.

"Th' mon I met tonight. Oi wor in Casey's when he said to me:

"'Oi'll bet yez th' drinks an' a dollar thot I can guess your name in three guesses.'

"'Done,' sez I.

"'Oi'll draw up an agreement so thot there won't be any mistake,' sez he.

"'All roight,' sez Oi.

"He done ut, an' we both signed.

"'Me first guess is Jones,' sez he.

"'Wrong,' sez Oi.

"'Me second guess is Goldstein,' sez he.

"'Tis not,' sez Oi.

"'Oi have one more guess comin',' sez he.

"'Yez have,' sez Oi.

"'Me last guess is Murphy,' sez he.

"'Bedad, you're roight!' said Oi.

"Oi wonder how he told?" said Mrs. Murphy.

"He wor a great moind reader. He told me so himself. Ut wor worth th' money!"—Detroit Free Press.

Envyous Systers Inne Crymme.

The other girls envy Miss Ethlynne Dyckyson the arrangement of her name.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Pleasures in Store.

When the isthmian canal is completed passengers can sit on the deck of ships in transit and enjoy a revolution on either side.—New York World.

Simply Has to Live.

"Hamlet" is a play that lives on and on, because it can't well give up the ghost.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Officially Denied.

It is untrue that the "L" guards now say: "Agitate yourselves expeditiously."—Boston Advertiser.

A Family Row.

Looking at him as a feeder, this pursuit of the mosquito is like persecuting our own blood.—Philadelphia Times.

WHO'S WHO AND WHAT'S WHAT.

SUCCESSFUL AUTOMATIC STREET CAR FENDER.—A new street car fender has been given a successful trial in St. Louis which promises to meet all the objections which have been made against similar appliances now in use. The strong point about the new fender is that it acts automatically. A so-called bumping rod of rubber projects beyond and below the main body of the fender, which is raised sufficiently to clear all ordinary obstructions. When this bumping rod strikes any obstruction it recedes to the main body of the fender, which at the same instant automatically drops to the level of the tracks. In this way a body lying on the tracks will be picked up out of harm's way, though it may not be noticed by the grip or motor man. The fender is also furnished with an attachment by pressing which with his foot the motorman can at once lower the fender into position. In the tests made at St. Louis blocks and dummies, weighing from fifteen to 200 pounds, were placed on the tracks, and in each case were successfully picked up by the automatic action of the fender when the car was running at full speed.

New Automatic Street Car Fender.

POPE LEO'S PRIVATE CAR.—At Civita Vecchia, Italy, is stored a gorgeously gilded railway car which is the private property of Pope Leo. It was built nearly fifty years ago by his predecessor in the papal chair, and is one of the most remarkable railway cars in existence. Its roof is supported by the figures of three carved angels, covered with gold and silver. Its copper dome bears a series of beautiful paintings by Gérôme. The interior of the car is divided into a series of rooms, the outer being for the reception of the papal guard. Behind it is the throne room, in which the Pontiff sits while he blesses the crowds which throng about the car on its journeys. At least that was the idea when the car was built. As a matter of fact, the Pope has never made but one journey in his private car, going from Rome to Naples many years ago. Since that time the car has never been used, and thieves have cut from their frames many of the beautiful paintings which originally ornamented the car. At the rear of the throne room is the oratory, fitted with a beautiful altar and surmounted by a magnificent painting by Gérôme.

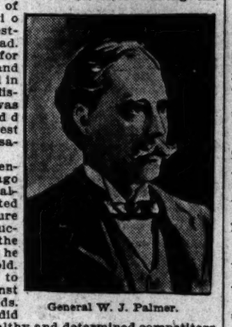
The Pope's Private Car.

GOES TO INSPECT CONCENTRATION CAMPS.—As a result of the criticism which has followed the concentrating of the families of the Boers in so-called concentration camps, the British government has appointed a committee of ladies which is to go out to south Africa and make a personal investigation. At the head of this committee is Mrs. Henry Fawcett, one of the most interesting of living Englishwomen. She is the widow of the blind Postmaster General of England, and until his death was his constant companion and his greatest aid in political and other work. In politics Mrs. Fawcett is a Liberal, and she has been long one of the foremost English advocates of the higher education of women. One of her daughters beat the senior wrangler at Cambridge, so that it may be seen that Mrs. Fawcett practices what she preaches in this direction. She is also a believer in woman suffrage, and has worked long to secure for English women the right to vote for members of Parliament. She is also talented as an authoress, and has written a life of the late Queen Victoria and many volumes of essays and lectures.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett.

WHY GENERAL PALMER GAVE AWAY A MILLION.—It has already been noted in the news dispatches that General William J. Palmer of Colorado Springs, Col., had distributed stock worth $1,000,000 among the employés of the Rio Grande Western railroad. The reason for his action and the method in which the distribution was made add fresh interest to his sensational gift.

About twenty years ago General Palmer started out to secure the construction of the road which he recently sold. He had to fight against terrible odds. Not only did he have wealthy and determined competitors but the country through which the projected road was to be built was extremely formidable. There were mountains to be tunneled and swift rivers to be crossed, and often General Palmer was driven almost to desperation. On one of these occasions he made a trip over the proposed line and called together all the men who were in any way interested in it. Section foremen, track laborers, clerks in the offices, all were present. To them General Palmer made a frank statement. He told them that only the faithful and enthusiastic coöperation of all the men in its employ could save the road from disaster. The employés responded nobly to his appeal, and when General Palmer sold control of the road he remembered them. He made the rounds again, personally visiting the homes of engineers, section men, and other employés, and at each he left a gift of stock, the amounts varying from $2,000 to $100,000. To many old employés the gift came as a fortune, which will enable them to spend their old age in peace and happiness. All General Palmer asked was that nothing be said about it.



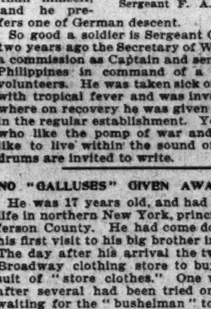
General W. J. Palmer.

AN ANCIENT ROLL OF HONOR.—No. 19 Stoughton Hall, Harvard University, is a modest old room, but it possesses a quaint old record, the like of which is not owned by any other college room in the country. This record is a roll of parchment, called the "transmittendum" by the college boys, which bears the signature of every occupant of the room for the last hundred years. It is a dirty and crumpled old piece of vellum, which has been kept for nearly a century in a secret recess, no one but the occupants of the room having knowledge of its existence. Since the record was started in 1808 151 men have signed the roll. David West of Boston, Mass., was the first signer, and the last, whose name fills the last bit of space on the parchment, is Albert B. Wolfe of Arlington, Ill. Out of the long list of signers not one has become famous in a national sense, though many have occupied prominent places in the world.

The Stoughton Hall Parchment.

Next month the old roll will be put back in its secret hiding place, and the new occupants of the room will start a second roll to bear it company.

WONDERFUL 10-YEAR-OLD PIANIST.—Little Hattie Scholder of New York is just 10 years old, and for five years she has been playing in public as a concert pianist. Born with the musical instinct, she has been carefully trained, and now plays as a soloist with such organizations as Damrosch's Symphony Orchestra. Miss Scholder's father is a poor man, and it was chance and her own great talents which gave his daughter the opportunity of instruction by the best teachers. She was playing the piano one day when she thought she was alone. The head of a great New York musical school happened to be in the house, and at once recognized the touch of a musician of great skill. When the little under-sized girl of 5 was presented he was astonished, and at once volunteered to undertake her musical education. Since that time the little girl has been in constant practice, equal attention being paid to her physical and to her intellectual training. Today, though a musical prodigy, she is in all other ways a bright and normal little girl, delighting to play with her dolls when she is not occupied with the instrument which she loves best of all.



Hattie Scholder.

WHO WANTS TO WED A SOLDIER?—Quartermaster Sergeant Fred A. Clayton, U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., wants a wife. The gallant sergeant is a widower and has a cottage on the government reservation and three children waiting for the woman who will marry him. He is 33 years old, stands 6 feet in height, and is a fine specimen of the American fighting man. Sergeant Clayton would much prefer to do his courting in a more conventional way, but he explains that a soldier on active duty has little time for love affairs outside his post. He would like a wife somewhat younger than himself, and he prefers one of German descent.

Sergeant F. A. Clayton.

So good a soldier is Sergeant Clayton that two years ago the Secretary of War gave him a commission as Captain and sent him to the Philippines in command of a company of volunteers. He was taken sick on the islands with tropical fever and was invalided home, where on recovery he was given his old rank in the regular establishment. Young women who like the pomp of war and who would like to live within the sound of the rolling drums are invited to write.

NO "GALLUSES" GIVEN AWAY.

He was 17 years old, and had spent all his life in northern New York, principally in Jefferson County. He had come down to make his first visit to his big brother in New York. The day after his arrival the two went to a Broadway clothing store to buy a summer suit of "store clothes." One was selected after several had been tried on, and while waiting for the "busheliman" to come down and make the alterations necessary to fit his raw frame, the country youngster whispered to his brother: "Would it be all right to ask them for a pair of—galluses?"

"Suspenders," corrected the big brother, sternly.

"Suspenders," repeated the country boy, doubtfully, shifting uneasily from one foot to the other.

"I don't know whether they keep them or not, but I don't suppose they'll cost more than $7.50 if they do," proceeded the elder, more gently as he saw the red of humiliation deepen in his brother's face.

"O, they won't cost anything, you know; they'll give me them with the suit, you know."

"Give them to you! What do you mean?" cried the brother with surprise.

"Why, with the suit, of course," replied the boy, equally astonished.

"Give suspenders with the suit! They won't do that. You'll have to buy them."

"Don't they give suspenders with a suit here?"

"No, of course not."

"Well, let's go somewhere else, then, where they do."

"Why, they don't do that anywhere in New York."

"That's funny. They always do in Watertown, and if they can afford it up there I don't see why they can't here. This is a much bigger store," said the youngster angrily.

Then the elder brother remembered his own youth up in the country, and how proud he was of his first set of baby blue "galluses" which he got with his first long trousers. He didn't like to shatter fond hopes, but he controlled his emotions and remarked gently: "You get bargains here, my boy, instead of presents. Remember that."—New York Commercial-Advertiser.

BRILLIANTS FROM MINNESOTA.

Many amusing things were discovered yesterday by the teachers at the Capitol engaged in correcting the examination papers submitted at the last test for teachers' first and second grade certificates, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The question which seemed to cause the would-be schoolma'ams the most trouble was a request for a statement concerning the value of teaching geography. One of the applicants answered that the value of teaching geography is in instructing the people to "glorify God."

One teacher replied to the request for a brief explanation of the term "carpetbagger" by saying that it was applied to "people who went from place to place weaving carpets and returning them to their owners."

A question in physiology concerning the pancreatic juice was answered by one as follows: "Pancreatic juice is used to digest pancakes."

A somewhat hazy idea of the Spanish-American war was betrayed by one applicant, who wrote: "The exploit of Cervera's fleet in Manila harbor elicits my highest admiration. It was blown up by the Spanish, and it was one of the largest ships on the ocean. The reason was that Spain wanted to have our independence, our Manila harbor, and all of our valuable stores."

Another applicant became befogged in attempting to explain the meaning of "Gold Democrats," and was rather certain that it was the Gold Democrats that "discovered gold in California in 1841," and that they believed in "finding gold and receiving the value of it, and also in what we call free silver, 16 to 1."

His Long Rest.

"Alas! alas!" the oyster said,
"The summer months will soon have fled,
And, like a blamed alarm clock, some
Fine morning old September'll come
And root me out of bed."
—Philadelphia Press.

...S WHAT.

...fills the last bit of space
...t, is Albert B. Wolfe of
...t of the long list of signers
...me famous in a national
...any have occupied prom-
...e world.
...old roll will be put back in
... place, and the new occu-
...n will start a second roll
...nx.

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...holder.

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...ears old, and had spent all his ...n New York, principally in Jef- ... He had come down to make ...o his big brother in New York. ...his arrival the two went to a ...thing store to buy a summer ... clothes." One was selected ...had been tried on, and while ... "bushelman" to come down ...alterations necessary to fit his ...country youngster whispered ... "Would it be all right to ask ...r of—galluses?" ...," corrected the big brother, ..." repeated the country boy, ...ifting uneasily from one foot ...w whether they keep them or ...n't suppose they'll cost more ...hey do," proceeded the elder, ... he saw the red of humiliation ...rother's face. ...n't cost anything, you know; ...me them with the suit, you ...to you! What do you mean?" ...er with surprise. ...the suit, of course," replied the ...tonished. ...enders with the suit! They ... You'll have to buy them." ... give suspenders with a suit ...se not." ...go somewhere else, then, where ...don't do that anywhere in New ...y. They always do in Water- ...they can afford it up there I ... they can't here. This is a ...store," said the youngster an- ...er brother remembered his own ...e country, and how proud he ...s set of baby blue "galluses" ...with his first long trousers. He ...hatter fond hopes, but he con- ...otions and remarked gently: ...gains here, my boy, instead of ...member that."—New York ...dvertiser.

...FROM MINNESOTA.

...ng things were discovered yes- ... teachers at the Capitol en- ...ecting the examination papers ... the last test for teachers' first ...rade certificates, says the St. ... Press. The question which ...se the would-be schoolma'ams ...ble was a request for a state- ...ng the value of teaching geog- ...f the applicants answered that ... teaching geography is in ... people to "glorify God." ... replied to the request for a ...tion of the term "carpetbag- ...g that it was applied to "peo- ... from place to place weaving ... returning them to their own- ...

...in physiology concerning the ...ice was answered by one as ...ncreatic juice is used to digest ...

...t hazy idea of the Spanish- ...r was betrayed by one appli- ...ote: "The exploit of Cervera's ...ita harbor elicits my highest ... It was blown up by the Spanish, ...ne of the largest ships on the ...reason was that Spain wanted ...independence, our Manila har- ...of our valuable stores." ...plicant became befogged in at- ...explain the meaning of "Gold ... and was rather certain that it ... Democrats that "discovered ...rnia in 1841," and that they be- ...nding gold and receiving the ... and also in what we call free ...

...His Long Rest.

..." the oyster said, ...r months will soon have fled, ...blamed alarm clock, some ...g old September'll come ...eut of bed." ...a Press.

TRADE OUTLOOK MUCH BRIGHTER

Retail Business in All Parts of the Country Shows Improvement.

STRIKE RAISES PRICES.

Losses by Drought Now Believed to Be Not So Serious as at First Estimated.

BOOTS AND SHOES ACTIVE.

New York, Aug. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

"The distribution of merchandise has proceeded this week on a steady and satisfactory scale throughout the East, and in the West and Southwest the relief from the long drought and heat is beginning to be reflected in a larger retail trade, so that, for the quarter, promise is held out of a larger business than last year. Crop conditions in the territory most affected by the recent drought are improving, and the weather has been highly favorable in nearly all districts east of the Missouri River, though rains have interrupted the spring wheat harvest.

"The steel strike has affected prices extensively, particularly on sales for immediate delivery. In tinplates the advance has been greatest, while hoops, sheet, skelp, and billets are sold at premiums. Quotations are too erratic for accurate record, and in many cases sales are at private terms. Confidence is steadily shown by placing of distant deliveries at regular prices. Consumption has undoubtedly been further curtailed this month, but a revival of exports tends to prevent accumulation.

"New England boot and shoe factories are still actively engaged, and the stability of prices remains a feature. New York and Western shops are equally busy, jobbers complaining of slow deliveries. This is the season of greatest demand for boots, and there is a fair volume of business, but each year a decrease in output appears.

"Leather sells freely, but without change in price, while slightly lower bids for hides probably will secure large lots.

Woolen Mills Are Busy.

"Woolen mills have full employment as a rule, and the increased consumption of raw material tend to harden the tone of the wool market, although no quotable change is possible.

"Official figures of crop conditions were far more hopeless than even the most pessimistic anticipations, indicating only about 1,000,000,000 bushels of wheat and corn together. Inflated prices brought out receipts for the week of 2,359,705 bushels, against 2,092,193 last year, and reduced Atlantic exports to 631,506 bushels, compared with 2,962,335 a year ago and 4,054,302 in 1899. Wheat also advanced sharply, but there is small argument for strength in Atlantic exports during the last two weeks of 13,579,-... bushels, against 4,378,901 in 1900 and 4,...,646 two years ago.

"Cotton prospects have materially improved, and with average weather during the next few weeks there is reason to expect a yield equal to, if not larger, than the one record crop. Picking will be about three weeks later than usual, and the high wages and scarcity of labor may cause some loss. Financially the South is in a better position than ever before, planters have mortgaged less of their crop than usual, and the banks will not draw on New York as heavily as heretofore.

"Failures for the week numbered 168 in the United States, against 161 last year, and 19 in Canada, against 24 last year."

As Viewed by Bradstreet.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

"An improvement alike in tone and in demand is noted in trade circles this week, and fall trade may be said to have opened actively. While the most optimistic reports come from the Northwest, several large markets in the corn belt send more cheerful reports, based partially upon a still further improvement in crop conditions, but likewise the result of the growth of a feeling that while the yields of most crops will be smaller than last year, the prices paid for the same will be higher, and the purchasing power of the agricultural community as a whole will be little impaired.

"Advances in wheat, corn, oats, and hog products support this view. Weather and crop conditions in the Northwest combine to give that section specially generous yields and to stimulate jobbing demand in nearly all lines. Good crops in the Pacific Northwest also are reported, and the outlook for fall trade in that section is a cheerful one, the only flaw at present being the strike confronting the shipping interests at San Francisco.

"Fresh vegetables and fruits and country produce are scarce and high in price, and canned goods also tend higher.

"Southern trade advices are marred by damage inflicted by the severe storm of Wednesday and Thursday, which appears to have hurt the Louisiana rice crop severely, but it is not thought to have hurt sugar or cotton much. Timely rains have improved cotton in the Mississippi Valley and advices from the south Atlantic States are of a heavy yield.

"In textiles it is to be noted that the talk of a strike, with the necessary curtailed production, has not strengthened print cloths, which are 3-16c lower on the week. Woolen goods appear to be better situated than those of cotton, and in raw products the low and fine grades of wool are firm with some tending upward, while raw cotton is without change.

Strike Does Little Harm.

"The iron and steel strike shows little change, but an interesting fact is that despite the lowered consumption growing out of the strike stocks of pig iron are smaller than they were a month ago on a comparatively trifling decrease in production. Chicago iron interests are getting much business diverted from Eastern markets by the strike.

"Finished products affected by the strike are high, and the position of canned goods manufacturers, demand from whom is active, is rendered uncomfortable by the scarcity of tin plates. Sheets and bars are likewise firm. In other lines, notably structural materials, a large business is going forward, and a heavy demand for light hardware is reported the country over.

"Boot and shoe manufacture manufacture heated good orders. Leather is active and hides are firm. The strength of white pine, supported as it has been by small stocks at leading markets, is notable. Considerable advances have been made at Eastern points to meet earlier price advances at the West.

"Wheat, including flour, exports for the week in the United States, aggregate 9,039 bushels, as against 8,832,190 bushels last week and 3,113,641 bushels in the week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date, aggregate 44,072,332 bushels, as against 10,944,-... bushels last year. Corn exports aggregate 508,807 bushels, as against 960,714 bushels last week and 3,017,089 bushels last year. July 1 to date exports are 9,227,168 bushels, against 23,676,349 bushels last season.

"Business failures in the United States number 178, as against 183 last week, 168 in the week a year ago, 172 in 1899, 195 in 1898, and 221 in 1897. For Canada failures for the week number 25, as against 29 last week, 24 in this week a year ago, and 20 in 1899."

Speculative Sentiment Changes.

Bradstreet's Financial Review will say tomorrow:

"While the market is inactive, and transactions are mainly of a professional character, there has been during the last week a decided change in speculative sentiment. The fact that the steel strike is much less dangerous than was at first anticipated, and promises likely to collapse altogether, has had a considerable effect upon the minds of the stock market operators, and has also encouraged renewed investment buying of the United States Steel stocks. At the same time, the effects of the damage to the corn crop have been minimized, and the 'street' is less disposed than it was a fortnight ago to accept the theory that corn in the Western States is a total loss, or that railroad corporations serving the corn-growing sections of the country will show any material decline in earnings during the ensuing twelve months.

"The money market also continues to be easy, and there is no scarcity of funds for speculative use, while a drop in the exchange market brings forcibly before the eyes of the stock market public the fact that the United States is now enjoying a record-breaking export trade in cereals. Railroad earnings also continue to be remarkably good, large increases being shown in most cases over an extremely favorable return of the corresponding period a year ago. Under these circumstances, it is not surprising that the stock market has developed considerable strength, and that prices have advanced in place of a decided absence of any large speculative demand for securities."

Week's Record of the Banks.

The following table, compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at principal cities for the week ended Aug. 15, 1901, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Percentage. Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 999,698,656	42.6	....
Chicago	184,836,756	14.1	....
Boston	118,468,518	17.4	....
Philadelphia	100,010,234	32.2	....
St. Louis	39,114,176	18.5	....
Pittsburg	30,907,198	10.3	....
Baltimore	18,021,738	13.3	....
San Francisco	25,063,853	16.9	....
Cincinnati	15,913,700	3.4	....
Kansas City	18,303,256	4.2	....
New Orleans	7,709,374	20.8	....
Minneapolis	10,636,622	11.4	....
Detroit	10,294,350	46.1	....
Cleveland	13,701,411	35.7	....
Louisville	7,313,300	13.3	....
Providence	6,011,800	0.3	....
Milwaukee	6,002,894	16.1	....
St. Paul	4,152,446	....	....
Buffalo	6,029,468	19.5	....
Omaha	6,180,071	....	....
Indianapolis	4,426,332	42.3	....
Columbus, O.	5,959,400	19.7	....
Evansville	831,945	....	7.0
Savannah	2,044,807	....	28.3
Denver	4,429,467	6.1	....
Hartford	2,317,072	22.9	....
Richmond	2,994,497	....	2.9
Memphis	1,928,142	21.1	....
Washington	2,140,389	3.0	....
Peoria	1,588,837	24.1	....
Rochester	1,682,453	11.1	....
New Haven	1,890,191	....	....
Worcester	1,872,458	18.1	....
Atlanta	1,898,298	39.1	....
Salt Lake City	3,338,571	57.7	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,370,878	3.8	....
Fort Worth	2,799,909	49.5	....
Portland, Me.	1,181,396	17.7	....
Portland, Ore.	2,585,178	52.0	....
St. Joseph	5,157,498	32.7	....
Los Angeles	2,916,791	28.6	....
Norfolk	1,133,763	2.5	....
Syracuse	1,027,440	4.6	....
Des Moines	1,548,970	36.3	....
Nashville	1,558,609	36.9	....
Wilmington, Del.	1,024,980	....	2.5
Fall River	949,966	58.9	....
Scranton	1,124,160	27.4	....
Grand Rapids	1,245,050	3.6	....
Augusta, Ga.	960,764	53.6	....
Lowell	527,435	12.6	....
Dayton, O.	1,180,177	26.2	....
Seattle	767,030	8.4	....
Tacoma	942,088	....	19.4
Spokane	1,120,522	13.8	....
Sioux City	1,014,600	1.1	....
New Bedford	352,845	14.5	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	606,511	22.2	....
Topeka	1,138,917	40.8	....
Birmingham	839,706	34.6	....
Wichita	468,521	27.5	....
Binghamton	324,000	....	5.2
Macon	437,000	....	2.0
Lexington, Ky.	489,010	15.0	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	341,946	....	....
Kalamazoo	427,325	3.1	....
Akron	551,300	13.8	....
Little Rock	990,764	25.1	....
Chattanooga	482,674	17.8	....
Rockford, Ill.	357,869	32.2	....
Canton, O.	317,000	54.6	....
Springfield, O.	349,736	48.5	....
Fargo, N. D.	340,956	54.9	....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	162,300	10.3	....
Helena	698,887	8.3	....
Fremont, Neb.	158,362	20.5	....
Davenport	961,915	10.0	....
Toledo	3,772,922	22.8	....
Galveston	6,046,000	43.5	....
Freeport, Ill.	522,246	25.3	....
Youngstown	499,956	30.2	....
Bloomington, Ill.	250,042	12.3	....
Jacksonville, Ill.	196,000	11.0	....
Colorado Springs	771,357	....	....
Wheeling, W. Va.	587,483	....	....
Chester, Pa.	264,776	....	....
Totals, U. S.	$1,670,252,727	32.3	....
Totals outside N. Y.	670,738,727	19.4	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 13,941,597	15.0	....
Toronto	10,403,000	15.6	....
Winnipeg	1,714,563	27.4	....
Halifax	1,004,617	....	4.9
Hamilton	773,025	20.2	....
St. John, N. B.	890,387	6.7	....
Vancouver	1,905,536	96.7	....
Victoria	524,582	....	17.6
Quebec	1,476,683	....	....
Totals	$ 33,757,907	16.4	....

BLANCHARD CALLS BRYAN WEAK

Republican Senator from Nebraska Says the Silver Leader's Power Is Waning in the West.

Senator J. B. Blanchard of Nebraska arrived in town yesterday and registered at the Palmer House. He is on his way home from a business trip to New York and Washington, and spoke confidently of the increase of Republicanism and the decline of Bryanism in the West.

"There has been so much prosperity in my State for the last four years," said Mr. Blanchard, "that our farmers will be well off next winter even in spite of the corn crop failure. Nebraska usually produces from 225,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels of corn a year. This time we shall be fortunate if we get 100,000,000 bushels. However, the other cereals have done well—especially wheat.

"The Republican convention meets next week to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. I hope and expect that he will be elected by a majority larger than the State officers got in 1900. Bryan is losing ground in Nebraska. It is generally thought that he is a less powerful man than he was, both in the party councils and with the people."

FRANCHISE FOR TROLLEY LINE.

Commissioners of Laporte County, Ind., Give Chicago, Valparaiso and Michigan City Road Right of Way.

Laporte, Ind., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The Laporte County Commissioners have granted the Chicago, Valparaiso and Michigan City railway company, which intends to connect Chicago, Valparaiso, Laporte, Hobart, Crown Point, Hammond, Westville, Michigan City, and Chesterton with an electric line, a franchise to construct and operate a road on the highways in the county. Chicago capitalists are behind the project and the announcement is made that the line will be running within a year.

HEALY SWEARS OUT WARRANTS.

Certain Hospital Employes Charged with Larceny—Names Withheld Pending Further Investigation.

Warrants for the arrest of several employés of the County Hospital have been sworn out by Warden Healy, and are in the hands of Detective Fitzgerald of the Central Station. They charge the employés, two of whom are said to hold good positions, with the larceny of several hundred dollars' worth of stock from the institution. The names of the parties are withheld pending further investigation of the charges.

$5 to Charlevoix, Petoskey,

Bay View, Traverse City, and other northern Michigan points and return, via Michigan Central and Père Marquette railroads. Tickets will be on sale Aug. 23, good to return leaving destination not later than Sept. 3, 1901. City ticket office, 119 Adams street, Chicago.

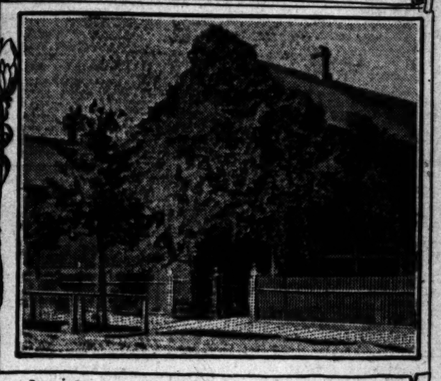
MORE PRETTY GARDENS

ENTERED IN THE TRIBUNE'S COMPETITION

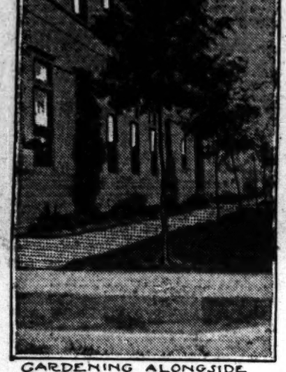
ARTISTIC PLANTING YARD JAMES P. ROOT, 3540 WASHINGTON AVE.

FOUNTAIN IN MRS. E. M. GOLD'S REAR YARD, 3951 INDIANA AVE.

FLORAL SUMMER HOUSE, GROWN BY PROF. F. E. BRUMBLECORN, 1640 WEST VAN BUREN ST.



LUXURIANT GROWTH WILD GRAPE ON ALBANY AVE.



GARDENING ALONGSIDE 43RD PRECINCT POLICE STATION

THE TRIBUNE has received a score or more of letters during the last week asking permission to enter gardens and window box displays in the best garden competition. Inasmuch as the entry books closed on June 15 it was impossible to accede to these requests, but wherever possible the gardens have been viewed by the judges. In some cases even a view was out of the question for the reason that the judges had already visited the territory in which the garden was located.

J. C. Robinson of the real estate firm of Robinson & White, 54 Metropolitan Block, writes THE TRIBUNE as follows: "If the park boards would provide a department for the distribution of seeds and plants to such home owners as would apply therefor, in a limited way to each, the result would be most favorable to the good cause you have espoused. Tenants are apt to deprive themselves of such pleasing efforts on the ground that they cannot afford to adorn a home not their own because it costs money. If the seeds and plants were provided as above suggested many would improve their places.

"I am certainly very much with you in this your good work and I think if your prize for the 'finest garden' had been for 'the most effective change for the better appearance of the premises' it would have reached the worst places, as well as others. Do you not so think?"

The point Mr. Robinson raises as to the conditions of THE TRIBUNE'S competition is good, but it is not new. It came up early in April and was fully explained at that time. A reader of THE TRIBUNE about a week after the first announcement wrote: "Although I have decided to enter the garden contest I do not think that the owners of one small lot only have much show against our rich fellow-citizens." This is the reply published in connection with the letter:

"This is a mistaken impression. From the beginning of the competition it has been pointed out almost every day that the man with only a small back yard will stand an equal chance of winning a prize with the man who owns a spacious front lawn. No distinctions whatever will be made. Environment, cost, labor—all will be taken into consideration by the judges appointed to award the prizes. A man of limited means who will improve a small back yard, an unsightly gallery, or the windows of a dreary flat so that his neighbors will turn in and help to transform an entire block from an appearance of desolation to one of bright attractiveness will certainly be entitled to more credit than the man of wealth who spends $1,000 to make an already pretty lawn more beautiful. It is hoped that the rich will become interested in the movement to make Chicago a more pleasant city to live in and do their share toward the work and expense, but it is the great mass of people in moderate circumstances that is looked to to exercise their individual effort to bring about the desired results."

BUILD ANNEX TO COLISEUM.

Work Begun on Two-Story Addition for Better Accommodations for Conventions and Horse Shows.

The Coliseum company took out a permit yesterday to erect a two-story, 71x171-foot addition on the south side of the main building, to cost $40,000. The lower floor in front will be used for offices by the company, and the second floor for meeting-rooms for committees at convention times. A large part of the lower floor will be available for stabling room during horse shows. The work of excavation is under way.

The McCormick Harvester Machine company took out a permit to erect a five-story brick factory building at Leavitt street and the river. It will be 120x60 feet and will cost $36,000.

As indicated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday a trust deed was filed for record yesterday by the Illinois Telephone and Telegraph company for $5,000,000 to secure an issue of 5,000 first mortgage thirty-year 5 per cent coupon gold bonds. The Equitable Trust company is made trustee.

The American Express company has purchased from Philo Carpenter the fees to the land at 54 and 56 Custom-House place for $30,000. It is just to the north of property owned by the express company, which was used for a long time as stables and latterly for warehouse purposes.

PICKS UP VALISE AND RUNS.

Youth Takes Possession of Farmer's Baggage and When Suspected Assaults Him, but Is Arrested.

William Cody, a farmer from Canton, Ill., was accosted at Kinzie and North Clark streets early yesterday morning by a well dressed young man, who picked up his valise and started to walk west in Kinzie street. It was nearly a minute before Cody recovered from his surprise and pursued the stranger. At La Salle avenue he overtook the man, seized him by the coat collar, and insisted that he restore the valise. The man then became angry, and, it is said, struck Cody in the face, knocking him down. As soon as he had assaulted the farmer the man ran away and took refuge in an alley in the rear of the Revere House, Clark and Michigan streets, where he was found by two policemen. The prisoner gave his name as George Mason. He was booked on a charge of disorderly conduct.

Sent to Hospital by Dan Needham.

A quarrel of long standing resulted in a fight yesterday between William Healey, 32 years old, living at 207 Elm street, and Daniel Needham, a North Side pugilist, in the saloon of L. Summers, 288 East North avenue, where Healey is employed as bartender. As a result, Healey is at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital suffering with a wound in his right eye. Needham is being held at the Larrabee Street Police Station.

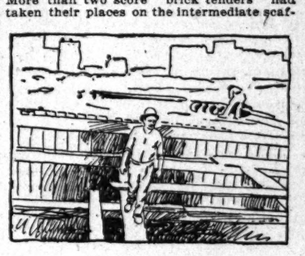
A DAY WITH A WAGE EARNER

No. 15 — The Bricklayer.

PATRICK HUGHES saved $1,800 out of his wages last year. That is pretty fair for a man who works by the day. It is doubtful if there is another man in the building trades in Chicago who did any better, or many who did as well. Yet Hughes is a married man with three children and supported them all comfortably. He is one of perhaps a hundred bricklayers in Chicago who are entitled by the rules of their union to draw $9 for every eight-hour day they work, with time and a half for overtime.

By good luck Hughes worked straight through the year, seven days a week a good deal of the time, and earned close to $3,000. To do that he spread the cement around and carefully laid 1,500,000 bricks under the eye of trying conditions. In summer he worked in open cut sewer building, and in winter in a new tunnel under the lake at Milwaukee.

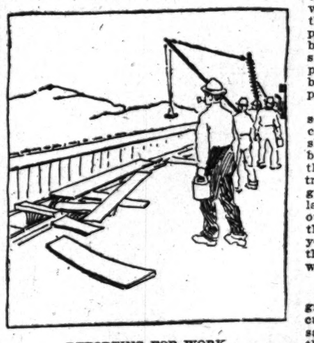
Just now he is one of eight men who are laying brick on the Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewer in the open cut along the shore of the lake. The sewer is a brick cylinder, five rings of brick thick and sixteen feet in inside diameter. Its bottom is nineteen feet below the surface of the lake, which is but a few feet away, restrained by a wall of earth and Wakefield sheathing. The open cut is little wider than the tunnel, and its sides are held apart by heavy timbering, on which intermediate scaffolds are laid. Down into this scrambled the bricklayers and in a few minutes each had secured his mortar box and placed it where it would be handiest for the first work. More than two score "brick tenders" had taken their places on the intermediate scaffolds and in the bottom, and at once the passing down of brick began.



COMING OFF DUTY.

A man at the top (at $2 a day) picked up two sound brick and tossed them to the man on the first scaffold (at $2.25 a day). He passed them on to a man on the next scaffold ($2.50), who, in turn, dropped them to the tender in the bottom (who earns $2.75). Other tenders passed down buckets of cement, and the bricklayers at either end of the long line stretched a string from the end of the completed section of the tunnel, middle bottom brick, outside ring, to the top of a stake placed for a guide at the other end of the cut.

Along this line the first row of bricks was set up, the bottom being underlaid with cement wherever any irregularity in the shaping made that necessary to bring the brick up to the level of the string. That is the great trick of sewer work, or one of the tricks—laying to a line. The string is the only guide for the workmen, and when they have laid the middle line of brick they lay the others from that in the round evenly. To do that requires an apprenticeship of three years as a bricklayer on house work, and then a term of learning the knack of sewer work.



REPORTING FOR WORK.

The men put down the center row with great speed yesterday, and then, with a peculiar swing which is half the trade, they say, with trowels in their right hands, threw the right amount of cement in the right place along the side of the row, and with the left hand set the next brick in place beside it. Hughes was at the north end of the line and had to fit his first brick into the notch between the projecting bricks of the outer ring laid the day before. He worked along till he came to the first brick set by his next neighbor, then began a new course. When two or three courses had been set along one side of the center an equal number were set on the other.

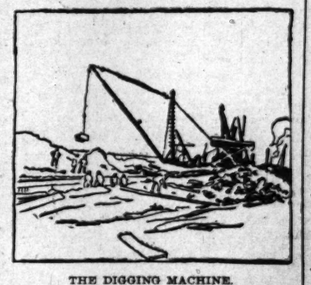
IN THE BOTTOM OF THE TRENCH.

All this while the tenders were busy catching bricks and placing them where they would be handiest for the work. Sometimes a brick was dropped, and then there was cursing among the men whom it missed. It sometimes happens that a dropped brick hits a workman and cuts him badly. One that falls clear from the top is apt to kill the man if it hits. This is one of the constant dangers of sewer building that goes to set the wages high.

The outer ring of brick was laid breast high around the circle, then the string was reset and another laid on this in the same fashion. Then the third, fourth, and fifth, and then a scaffold was put in place and the sides were built up like ordinary wall, except for the curve. When the middle had been reached the wooden arch was set up, and on this the top half of the tunnel was built as the bottom had been, ring by ring.

In a day's work at the big tunnel Hughes lays 4,500 brick. That is more than twice as many as a bricklayer on a house or an ordinary wall at $4 a day can put in place. That speed again is another factor in setting the wages high.

All the while the work was going on yesterday Hughes and his mates were singing, joking, and skylarking. A jollier crew of men could hardly be brought together. One of them has a strong tenor voice, and while the eight backs were bent over the bottom work he would strike up a verse from the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and a moment later the chorus would swell loud and strong, without much regard to music, "Glory, glory, hallelujah," and so on to the end. That was their favorite song and they sang it with vim.



THE DIGGING MACHINE.

Once a delegate from the union appeared at the top of the cut and demanded to see the men's cards. The demand was a "bluff" that was instantly called, and the delegate was made the target for a volley of epithets, sarcasm, and bad jokes from which he fled at once. From the foreman to the cement mixers every one came in for a share of "jollying" that lasted as long as the day—more than eight hours, for the men staid till 5:30 to finish the last ring on the tunnel.

That is the day's work of the $9 laborer. It is backbreaking work, in a wet, dirty ditch, in cement and bricks that grit the hands, and in a bending, stooping posture that is itself hard work to maintain. For most of the men it is not daily work, for there are days when the work cannot go on. Nine months out of the year is a fair average for most of them, and out of that they take such loss of time as occurred last week, when the diggers ahead of the bricklayers struck because they had not received their pay from the city, and so delayed the whole work. Yet in spite of the demoralization that is unavoidable in such spells of enforced idleness they are a steady lot of workingmen, and Hughes is one of the steadiest.

CANADA'S CENSUS IS OUT.

TOTAL POPULATION IS 5,338,883—FIGURES DISAPPOINTING.

People of the Dominion Disheartened Over the Official Evidence of the Slow Growth of Their Country—As a Result Quebec and Ontario Provinces Will Lose Seats in Parliament and the Size of That Legislative Body Will Be Cut Down.

Ottawa, Ont., Aug. 18.—[Special.]—The census bulletin, issued today, comes as a bitter disappointment to the Canadian people. The population of the Dominion is 5,338,883, a gain of only 505,644 over the census of ten years ago. The percentage of increase is 10.46.

The big Provinces of Quebec and Ontario shows a falling off in the percentage of increase as compared with the growth in population of the previous decennial period, although they have, of course, gained in population.

Figures Shown by Provinces.

The population of the Dominion by provinces is as follows:

Province.	1891.	1901.	Increase.
British Columbia	98,173	190,000	91,827
Manitoba	152,506	246,464	93,958
New Brunswick	321,263	331,063	9,800
Nova Scotia	450,396	459,116	8,720
Ontario	2,114,321	2,167,978	53,657
Prince Ed. Island	109,078	103,258	.....
Quebec	1,488,535	1,620,974	132,439
Territories	98,977	220,000	121,023
Total	4,833,239	5,338,883	505,644

Prince Edward Island shows an actual decrease in population of 5,820.

Reduces Size of Parliament.

Ontario will lose five seats in the Commons, Prince Edward Island one, Nova Scotia two, and New Brunswick one. Manitoba, on the other hand, gains three seats, and British Columbia two. The representation of Quebec Province is fixed permanently at sixty-five and furnishes the unit on which the representation of the other provinces is based. The representation of the northwest territories is the same as before.

The net result of these changes is that the number of seats in Parliament is reduced from 213 to 209, and the Ottawa River, the north and south boundary between Quebec and Ontario, becomes the dividing line, the country to the east of it returning 100 members, and that to the west of it 109.

The figures presented by Ontario Province are particularly unsatisfactory. The entire province has gained only 53,657 persons in ten years, the percentage of gain which in 1891 was 9.78 has fallen to 2.53 per cent. This fact, together with the loss of five seats in Parliament, has resulted in unfavorable comment. The Free Press, ministerialist, commenting on the figures, says: "Ontario does not make a favorable exhibit. The increase is insignificant and not altogether indicative of healthy domestic conditions."

Disappointment in London.

[BY CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

LONDON, Aug. 16.—The newspapers comment in a disappointed way on the Canadian census, which shows an increase in population of only 505,644 in ten years. The total population is 5,338,883.

SCARLET FEVER IN EVANSTON.

Disease Is Spreading and Physicians Assign the Cause as Bathing Near the Sewer Outlets.

Scarlet fever is prevalent in Evanston, and the physicians of that city fear that there is to be an increase of the disease. Twelve cases of the malady have been reported to the Health department during the week, and medical men are united in an investigation of the causes which may be responsible for the rapid spread of the disease. Dr. W. R. Parkes is one of many doctors who have investigated the condition of the bathing beaches, and who believe that bathing in those localities is responsible for most of the fever. The outlets of the sewers are near the shore and the sewage frequently floats on the surface near the bathing places. Dr. Parkes declares that this condition of the water could cause scarlet fever as well as typhoid and other ailments. Others say that Camp Good Will is responsible.

MORE GRIEF FOR LATE CORN KING.

Board of Trade Directors May Discipline Him for Violation of Rules.

CRITICISE FIRM'S REPORT

Phillips Admits Failure to Make Required Daily Returns on Trades.

STILL HOPEFUL OF FUTURE.

A new trouble confronts George H. Phillips—the possibility of discipline by the directors of the Board of Trade for violation of its rules.

Every trader operating for others is required to furnish customers with a written notice of every purchase or sale made for their account on the day of the transaction. "A non-compliance with these requirements," in the language of the rule, "shall be deemed uncommercial conduct and punishable, in the discretion of the Board of Directors, by suspension or expulsion from membership."

No pretense is made that the members of the May pool were informed daily of the transactions in that speculation. Phillips claiming that it would have been out of the question to have done so, in fact, have imperiled the success of the operation.

The directors are also disposed to find fault with the statement of the transactions of the May deal furnished by their order on complaint of one of the customers, George L. Inman.

"I do not know," said one of the directors, "that any actual steps have been taken to bring a complaint against Phillips for violation of the rules, but it looks as if it would end in that. A number of his customers allege he sold them out without notice or orders at his own discretion when they had given him no authority to do so. As for the statement of the May deal, it would take an expert bookkeeper to make head or tail of it. It is just a big bundle of sheets of paper with figures on them."

Admits Technical Violations.

Mr. Phillips admitted technical violation of the rules of the board, but claimed he was justified. "No notices were sent to the customers in the May pool, but they surrendered their rights by giving me complete discretion to trade for them. Why, if I had had to send daily notices of all transactions of the pool it would have been a complete failure. Any man with 5,000 bushels of corn could have told when I had settled with most of the shorts and closed out so much of the line that it was a ticklish thing to sustain the market, and have sold a lot of corn short. If the directors are looking for trouble they can find it, for I did not send notices in the May deal, but I am perfectly willing to meet the issue."

It is charged some of the clerks of the Phillips company took advantage of the lax office management to make settlements with some of the big shorts in the May deal on more advantageous terms than Phillips was offering, taking fat bribes and covering up the transactions by false entries.

The receiver, Curtis Lockett, W. L. Lockett, a director of the company, was in charge of its affairs yesterday.

Phillips Continues Hopeful.

The former corn king, however, with the invincible optimism which is one of his chief characteristics, still sees daylight a little ways ahead. The circular letter is to be sent to the creditors of the company, asking them to appoint a trustee to take charge of its affairs, and they will be asked to take stock for their claims.

"I will have the George H. Phillips company, the same old company, out of bankruptcy and running again soon," he declared with as confident and defiant a light in his eye as when he bid up prices in a market absolutely under his control. But something of the gayety of manner which marked him in such prosperous moments is gone.

The nerve and daring as a speculator, the prescience of market conditions which were displayed in Phillips' management of the November and May corn deals, brought rich rewards which have been lost by other characteristics of the man—a too uncritical judgment of human nature and indifference to the details of business management.

Of a whole-souled and generous disposition he accepted the men who surrounded him at their own valuation, gave unlimited credit to pretended friends who abused it, and employed as clerks more than one man who would have had difficulty in securing a recommendation from previous employers.

YATES SPEAKS AT REUNION.

Governor Is Given a Cordial Reception at Gathering of Soldiers and Sailors at Carbondale.

Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The third annual reunion of the Soldiers and Sailors' Association of Southwestern Illinois closed a successful three days' meeting in Murphysboro today. Fully 5,000 people were in attendance. Governor Richard Yates arrived at 11 o'clock this morning and received a magnificent reception. He was escorted to the residence of Colonel Thomas M. Logan, where he took luncheon. After luncheon he was escorted to Logan Park by the various army posts present, where he addressed the assemblage. His address was devoted largely to reminiscences of the going and coming of union soldiers through Springfield and the impressions they made on his young mind while his father was Governor.

He made a strong appeal to the young men for a higher standard of patriotism and a more strenuous citizenship. He held that providence had failed to establish a republic on continental Europe and believed that the great American nation was a realization of an infinite idea. Such a republic he held was worth the shedding of blood when its perpetuity or honor was involved. His address was closely listened to and vociferously applauded.

Colonel George W. Young of Marion, Ill., was elected Commander for the ensuing year, and Captain E. J. Ingersoll of this city Vice Commander. The place for the next meeting was not decided on, having been left to the Executive committee of the association.

NEW EXAMINATIONS NOT LIKED.

Affiliated Students of the University of Chicago Appeal Against Ruling Demanding Extra Tests.

Affiliated students at the University of Chicago have passed resolutions deploring a recent ruling which requires final examinations as preliminary to graduation. The point of the protest is that the regular university undergraduates are not compelled to pass these tests, and as affiliated students bear the standing of the senior class, the new system is discrimination. The reasons as worded in the resolutions are as follows:

"By the articles of affiliation the work pursued at our respective colleges was to be recognized as equal to the work done in the University of Chicago.

"Because we think it unjust to discriminate between the different members of the senior class. We do not object to examinations per se, but ask that, if given, they apply to all."

Professor F. J. Miller, dean of affiliations, says the protest is vain, and explains that unless such examinations were held the university authorities would be giving degrees without adequate means of testing the ability or the work of the students

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD, Friday, Aug. 16, 1901:

Lakewood-av, 50 s Bryn Mawr, w f, 37½x125, 1st div 2d Block et al., by M. In C., to John A. McDonnell; ... $ 4,100

Kenmore-av, 220 n of Claremont, w f, 25x125, 1st div 1st Block et al., by Mary E. Schermann to Charles A. Jacobson; ... 1,250

Burling-st, 381 n of Fullerton-av, w f, 25x125, July 30 [T. Cavandowski to Fred M. Lindsley; ... 6,500

Grand-av., s w cor N. 42d-st, s 0 f, 34 to alley, 1st div 14 [L. W. Dynlewicz to August Franke; ... 2,000

Marshfield-av, 75 n of York-st, w f, 25x122, incumbrance $2,500, Aug. 8 [P. Diamond to Bertha Geiserowich]; ... 7,250

Center-av., 98 s of Vernon Park-pl, s f, 75x 125, July 1 [J. H. McMullen to William J. Mullen]; ... 2,000

Sangamon-st., 141 n of 13th-pl, w f, 25x100, Aug. 14 [J. Geiserowich to M. Cohen]; ... 3,000

Halsted-st., 75 n of 40th, w f, 25x126, Aug. 15 [M. C. Wolf to A. G. Robertson]; ... 1,500

Armour-av, 250 s of 36th-st, e f, 50x100, July 22 [P. J. McCarthy to Mary E. Byrne] ... 2,500

Center-av, 207 s of 63d-st, e f, 25x125, Aug. 12 [B. W. Piper to David J. Mitchell]; ... 1,650

W. 63d-pl., 183 s of Wallace-st., s f, 31x178, incumbrance $500, Aug. 3 [C. B. Palm to Sarah Bodiker] ... 4,500

67th-st., 75 s of Washington-av., s f, 25x126, Aug. 1 [Charles F. White to Walter C. Hately] ... 8,000

60th-pl, 100 w of Washington-av., n f, 20x125, Aug. 9 [Charles F. White to Walter C. Hately] ... 8,000

Stony Island-av., n w cor 66th-pl., e f, 45x125, July 26 [Charles F. White to Walter C. Hately] ... 7,875

Hoosier-av, n w cor 74th-st., e f, 47x121, July 26 [Lauritzen to Jay Vaneer]; ... 1,980

119th-st., 75 w of Clark-st., s f, 25x125, July 3 [Met. Life Ins. Co. to E. F. Keyl] ... 1,200

Bloomingdale-av, 275 e of Keeler-av., s f, 25x119, Aug. 14 [M. Favel to F. P. Winters] ... 1,500

61st-st., 166 w of Washington-av., n f, 40x144, July 2 [John E. McConnell and wife to A. F. Bates] ... 15,000

Forest-av, 150 s of 91st-st., s e f, 50x146, and other property, Aug. 13 [Harry S. Stanton to George F. Richardson]; incumbrance $15,000 ... 35,000

Forest-av, 150 s of 91st-st., s e f, 50x161, Aug. 13 [Geo. W. Cable to Charles H. Adams] ... 5,000

Cottage-av, 250 s of 121st-st., w s, 25x125, Lowe-av, 250 s of 121st-st., w s, 25x125, Aug. 15 [C. A. S. Dix to A. Geiger] ... 1,875

Grandville-av, 75 s cor Southport, s f, 80x125, Aug. 12 [Martin Fitzgerald to Wm. Stanford; ... 28,000

Spaulding-av, 400 s of 25th-st., w f, 24x125, Aug. 14 [A. Deders to J. Charvelle; Howard Wilson to Mary E. Bell] ... 1,350

Howard-st, s e cor 69th-av, and other property, July 1 [Howard W. Gross to William McKerlie] ... 12,372

92d-pl., 181 e of Langley-av., s f, 25x125, and other property, Aug. 14 [S. E. Gross to C. Stanford; ... 8,500

92d-st, 75 e of Palmer-av., s f, 100x121, Aug. 15 [F. Milbrath to J. Kruse] ... 1,500

Willow-st, s e cor of Orchard, s f, 50x158, Aug. 7 [Edith Ward, Aug. 10 [E. J. Filer to S. L. Crawford] ... 4,500

Harrison-av, 300 e of Walnut, s f, 25x140, Aug. 15 [C. S. McNett to S. P. Baker] ... 1,000

4631 Calumet-av [Charles McMahon to Mary W. O'Keefe], incumbrance $6,000 ... 10,000

Custom House-pl., 200 s of Van Buren-st., Aug. 14 [Wm. Wheeler to James C. Fargo, President American Express company, New York City] ... 30,000

W. 63d-pl., 183 e of Wallace-st., s f, 31x178, Aug. 5 [Sarah B. Bodtker quit claims to Emma McCracken] ... 1

La Salle-av., 67 n of N. Hoyne-av., n f, 24x125, Aug. 15 [M. Prabel to C. Keefe] ... 3,500

S. 42d-av., 66 n of Harvard-st, w f, 37½x125, Aug. 15 [Wm. Lang to J. H. Schaefer] ... 2,500

Lexington-st., 100 w of Albany-av., w f, 25x125, Aug. 14 [L. M. Roberts to Edward F. Willey] ... 1,000

13th-st., 212 w of Wallace, s f, 24x101, Aug. 15 [Wm. Lang to J. H. Schaefer] ... 7,000

Wood-st., 151 s of Halsted, e f, 24x100, Aug. 15 [J. Ahlgrim to John J. Siebert] ... 2,500

Archer-av., 450 s w of S. Robey-st., s e f, 25x100, and other property, Aug. 9 [H. Schaefer to M. Jaskow] ... 4,000

W. 31st-pl., 115 e of Halsted, n f, 24x100, Aug. 15 [John J. Siebert quit claims to J. Ahlgrim] ... 2,500

S. Honore-st., 130 n of 58th, s f, 26x125, Aug. 5 [J. Holmgren to O. H. Holmgren]; ... 2,000

Wallace-st., 183 s of 39th, e f, 26x124, July 22 [G. W. Smale et al., by M. in C., to Solomon Brener] ... 2,000

Prestwillie-av., 272 s of 43d-st., w f, 25x125, inc. $6,000, Aug. 7 [Sarah J. Watkins to Berry L. Linscott] ... 11,000

Kenmore-av, 182½ s of 56th-st., w f, 52½x124, inc. $3,500, revenue $1, July 11 [Walter J. Chinn to H. Kneeg Fow] ... 2,000

Ulmer-av, 417 s of 103d, w f, 25x104, Aug. 14 [J. Podecky to Julius Jabin] ... 1,600

Und 1-6 n ½ acres, being 1 s ½ n ½ e ¼ s e ¼ 25 acres, 1 s ½ n ½ e ¼ sec 5, and n 20 acres, being n 4-5 of s 25 acres of n 75 acres n e ¼ sec 8, 39n 14e, 3d pm, more or less [35th Wd.] ... July 1 [John H. McMullen to Agnes E. Dancy] ... 7,000

Castello-av., n e cor Belmont, 150x150, and other property, Aug. 10 [F. J. Sanford to S. E. Gross and K. W. J. Moore, und ... 2,500

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

John Benz, 2-story brick addition, 502 Oakdale-av. ... $ 1,200

Louis Kovar, 2-story brick store, 376 Kedzie-av. ... 6,000

McCormick Harvesting Machine company, incombustible brick factory, Leavitt-st. and the river ... 30,000

Frank Dvorak, 2-story brick flat, 1353 Turner-av. ... 2,100

Otis Elevator company, brick reservoir, 515 W. 15th-st. ... 1,800

Frank Blahs, 1-story brick cottage, 1508 42d-ct. ... 1,200

Cottrell company, 2-story brick addition, 1505 Wabash-av. ... 40,000

Charles Roddatz, 2-story brick flat, 5445 Paulina-st. ... 3,000

F. E. and E. Ref., 1-story brick roundhouse, 100th-st. and the river ... 6,000

Chicago, Rock Island & E. railway, 1-story brick shop, 87th-st. and Superior-av. ... 6,000

P. Schmidt, 1-story brick addition, 3446 Wood-st. ... 1,800

A. Frodel, 1-story frame addition, 867 W. Diversey-st. ... 1,200

Alex Lewis, 2-story brick store, 1606 W. Chicago-av. ... 3,500

A. Sandstrom, 2-story frame cottage, 1426 Cornell-av. ... 1,400

W. T. Tulzay, 1-story brick cottage, 864 Crystal-st. ... 1,200

Wm. Tukey, five 1-story brick cottages, 834-844 N. St. Louis-av. ... 6,000

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

CORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED BY THE Secretary of State yesterday at Springfield as follows:

Rock Island Wood works, Rock Island; capital, $40,000; operating planing mill and woodworking establishment; incorporators, William Roth, J. F. Engstrom, Max Hellpenstell.

International Underwriting company, Chicago; capital, $500,000; conduct an insurance agency; incorporators, Cyrus W. Rice, Irving T. Brady, Henry D. Cobert.

Rogers Railway Supply company, Chicago; capital, $100,000; manufacturing railway and other supplies; incorporators, Lewis F. Chapman, M. P. Breen, George Stirlen.

Surety Mortgage Loan company, Chicago; capital, $25,000; loan agency business; incorporators, George D. Bardon, George R. Collins, Harry B. Signor.

Central Electric company, Peoria; capital stock increased from $5,000 to $25,000.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Acetylene Lighting.
F. C. WILSON & CO., 239 and 241 Lake-st.

Alaskan Water Coolers.
F. CORTE WILSON & CO., 241 Lake-st.

Artistic Picture Frames.
F. A. BRYDEN & CO., 331 Wabash. Tel. H. 1957.

Assayers and Analytical Chemists.
DICKMAN & MACKENZIE 1104 Rookery. H.2560.

Bakery Goods.
Ask your grocer FOR BRYCE'S STAR BREAD. PIPER'S MA-MA BREAD. Like mamma made it.

Birds and Taxidermy.
KAEMPFER'S BIRD STORE, 88 State-st.

Building, Curb, and Sidewalk Stone.
Charles L. Boyd, Receiver, 505 Chamber of Com.

Butchers' Supplies, Refrigerators, Etc.
Paul J. Daemicke Co., 240 E. Lake. Tel. M. 5772.

Buyers of Old Gold and Silver.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.

Campaign Badges and Medals.
S. D. CHILDS & CO., 140 Monroe-st.

Cleaners and Dyers.
COOK & McLAIN, 85 Dearborn. M. 3047. Oak. 589.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 138 Illinois. 126 Dearborn. 839 W. Mad.

Candies.
GUNTHER, C. F., Bonbons and Chocolates. Send for wholesale or retail catalogue. 212 State-st.

Detectives and Agencies.
MOONEY & BOLAND, Detective Agency, Chicago and New York. Stock Ex. Bldg. Main 4440.
The Pinkerton Service Co. Offices in principal cities of U. S., Canada, and Mexico.

Druggists.
DYCHE'S PRESCRIPTION DRUG STORE—N. w. cor. State and Randolph-sts. Tel. Central 2658.

Druggists', Store, and Office Fixtures.
J. RISWIG, 208-10 Randolph. Tel. Main 3750.

Fire and Liability Insurance.
SHIPMAN & WAYNE, 186 La Salle. Tel. M. 4429.

Florists.
JOHN C. SCHUBERT & CO., 8 W. COR. MONroe-st. and Wabash-av. Telephone Main 2263.

Furnaces.
BARKER & JACKSON FURNACES—THE BEST in use; steam and hot water heating; large stock second-hand furnaces very low; pipe and gas ranges; cleaning and repairing. 1818 Wabash-av.

Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 50 AND 52 STATE-ST., largest and lowest priced house in Chicago.

Gas and Electric Fixtures.
E. HAGGOTT CO., 160-171 E. Kinzie-st.

Illustrator and Designer.
YATES, ROOM 802, 63 DEARBORN-ST.

Loan Offices.
ABE LIPMAN, 99 MADISON. Private entrance.
TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

Opticians.
[illegible] 20 Washington. Eyeglasses, artificial eyes.
SWIEBLIN CO., LOUIS, 88 Washington-st.
HORSCH & CO., scientific opticians, 108 Adams.
MANARNE, L., 69 MADISON-ST.

TRIBUNE READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY.

Parquet and Hardwood Floors.
E. B. MOORE & CO., 87 Randolph. Tel. Cent. 3393.

Printers and Binders.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

Rubber Stamps, Seals, Stencils, Etc.
C. L. SAFFORD, 177 Madison. Tel. M. 2067. Catalog.

Shorthand and Typewriting.
Greggs' Shorthand School, 57 Washington-st.

Special Furniture and Office Fixtures.
WM. M. JOST & CO., 306 SO. CLINTON-ST.

Stationers, Printers, Blank Book Makers
GEO. E. COLE CO., 86 and 88 Dearborn-st.

Trusses, Deformity Apparatus.
Dr. Wolferts, 60 8th-av., Rupture and Deformity specialist, expert truss fitter. My new improved appliances cure positively all ruptures and deformities. Trusses, $1 to $15. Open Sundays till noon.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—EIGHT VERY valuable ponies; well bred, handsome, high-stepers, well broke; last seen on Jackson-blvd, near Wabash-av.; valuable reward for any information concerning them at Room 1904 Masonic Temple.

LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN—EIGHT VERY valuable ponies; well bred, handsome, high-steppers, well broken; big reward for any information concerning them at Room 1904 Masonic Temple.

LOST—ONE FEMALE FOX TERRIER, BLACK spot and tan head; name "Topsy"; reward. 4711 Kimbark-av.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL.
THOUSANDS OF SALARIED PEOPLE and families in moderate circumstances do their trading with us on "Special Credit" at cash prices. You can select from our elegant new stocks everything worn by men, women and children or used in furnishing a home complete, from "parlor to kitchen." Beautifully decorated chinaware given away with all purchases amounting to $5 or over. Established in 1886. E. SHOWERS & CO., 24 and 26 floors. 217-219 State-st.

PERSONAL—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY FURS at an enormous discount. Sealskin garments, $125 up. New invoice of beautiful sealskins. Order now and have the benefit of choice selection and low prices. You can make part payment now on these goods for fall delivery. Reliable references and testimonials as to the results of our work. DAVID BECKER & CO., 90 Wabash-av. Telephone Cent. 2549.

PERSONAL—MANICURING, FACIAL AND SCALP TREATMENT. LADIES' GENTLEMEN! MME. BARTONE, Suite 522, 2060 Dearborn.

PERSONAL — BUY WHEAT AND CORN ON present conditions; present prices look cheap; send for our book, "Successful Speculation," free. J. E. COLDWELL & CO., 22 Traders' Building, Chicago.

PERSONAL — AUGUST 18—THE BARGAIN month in diamonds; come and see; low prices, long time, small payments. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 108 State-st.

PERSONAL—LADIES FIND 1ST-CLASS HOME accommodations and expert nursing during confinement in doctor's private residence. 279 W. Adams-st.

PERSONAL—HOUSEHOLD GOODS FORWARDed reduced rates to California, Oregon, Washington, Colorado, and other points West and South. The American Transfer Co., 96 La Salle-st. Tel. Main 1187.

PERSONAL—EVERYBODY SEEKING PROFITable investment see our ad. under "Business Chances." DONALD A. CAMPBELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

PERSONAL—KELLBERG INSTITUTE, LATE of Central Music Hall; est. 1881; movement cure. Tel. 2652 Cen. Dyche Bldg., 66 Randolph-st.

PERSONAL — SHOP FOR DIAmonds, old and silver; confidential. BREDT & CO., Room 812, 87 E. Washington-st.

PERSONAL—MRS. M. E. FRANCIS, COMPLEXion brushes; $1 and $2. Mme. Rachel Vive's toilet requisites. Suite 311, Venetian Bldg.

PERSONAL — ROACHES AND BEDBUGS EXterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. FREDERICK BERES & CO., 427 State.

PERSONAL—BIRTHMARKS, MRS. MOLER removed permanently by electricity; guaranteed. HATTIE G. STOLHAND, 52 McVicker's.

PERSONAL — WRINKLES, MOLES, AND traces of old age removed permanently; secured. TOMPKINS, M. D., 1308 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, etc., destroyed by electric needle; cure guaranteed. DR. A. KALMAN, 1146 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, red nose, etc., destroyed by electric needle; book free. N. Y. Electrolysis Co., 1118 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL — BALDNESS, ALL SCALP DISeases cured. Mme. M. Hessler, specialist for hair and scalp. R. 930, 834 Marshall Field Annex.

PERSONAL—WHY WEAR GLOSSY CLOTHES? Our new discovery removes shine entirely or no charge. The Parisian Dry Cleaning Co., 78 Dearborn.

PERSONAL—SWEDISH MOVEMENT CURE. Tekla Folke Inst., 57 Washington-st., 9th floor.

PERSONAL—FACIAL, SCALP TREATMENT; also manicuring. 56 5th-av., Suite 313-314.

PERSONAL—DE LASCAU INST. MOVEMENT and water cure. 3061 Cottage Grove-av.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

DO YOU KNOW!
THE DOMINION OIL CO., CHICAGO, is organized under the laws of Virginia for the protection of each stockholder against loss, and under the management of experienced Chicago men.

The holdings of this company consist of over 1,000 acres of the best oil land in the United States, located in Wise County, Virginia—lands that have produced oil for 50 years—and have started many fortunes.

The capital stock of this company is $100,000, fully paid and non-assessable, par value shares $10 each.

The first allotment will be sold at a low price per share, enough only to be sold to develop the property and put it on a good paying basis. Then stock will advance to a higher selling price on the dividend-paying ability of the wells; it may go to three times its par value—but will surely go to more than par.

We guarantee it will advance 50% in 6 months.

The value of this land is $1,000 per acre, or over $1,000,000 total value of our holdings.

Isn't this worth your consideration?

How do we know we have oil land?

It oozes out of the ground, and is slowly but constantly running into the creeks that run through our land.

It is the highest grade oil to be obtained from the ground.

Get our PROSPECTUS and read what the four most eminent geologists of Virginia say about it. Better write or call today at once.
OLD DOMINION OIL CO.,
Suite 41, 92 La Salle-st., Chicago.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., July 31, 1901.
A special meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway company, duly called by the Board of Directors, will be held at the general office of the company in the city of Chicago, County of Cook, State of Illinois, on Thursday, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1901, at eleven (11) o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering and voting upon a proposition to amend Paragraph 8 of Article VI. of the Articles of Consolidation of the Company, adopted the second day of June, 1880, so that the same shall read as follows—to wit:

"8. The Board of Directors may appoint an Executive committee, which shall consist of the President of the corporation and six directors, and invest it with all of the powers of the board, when it is not in session."

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. G. PURDY,
President.
GEORGE H. CROSBY,
Secretary.

WE HAVE $50,000 PREFERRED STOCK FOR sale, and will guarantee you 8 per cent on your investment. This is gilt-edge stock, and this money will be used to increase the manufacturing facilities.
Surety Guarantee and Trust Co., 138 Adams-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

IF YOU WANT A DIAMOND BARGAIN COME now; August prices are way down, long time given, and small payments accepted; our liberal credit system puts diamonds within reach of any well meaning person.
LOFTIS BROS. & CO.,
Diamonds, Watches, and Jewelry,
108 State-st.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st. Est. 1865. Diamonds, watches, silverware, etc.; prices lower than any house; full value paid diamonds, gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only. Chas. J. Burkhardt, 128 Pearson-st., gets talking machine.

WE OFFER LONGER TERMS AND LOWER prices than any diamond and watch house in the city. STRELITZ BROS., Wholesale Jewelers, 167 Dearborn-st.

DIAMONDS. DIAMONDS. DIAMONDS.
EASY PAYMENTS. EASY PAYMENTS.
WATCHES. WATCHES. WATCHES.
STRELITZ BROS., 167 DEARBORN-ST.

HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR OLD GOLD and silver. DEE & CO., refiners, 67 Washington.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. C. F. LEON,
1224—MICHIGAN-AV.—1224.
NEAR 12TH-ST
FOR THIS WEEK.
FEE $1.00.
PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, MEDIUMS. READS PAST, FUTURE CORRECTLY. Advice in business, lawsuits, love, marriage, divorce, family affairs, guides to success.

$5 READINGS FOR $1 BY LI HUNG FONG, THE world's greatest Chinese clairvoyant and palmist, 209 Michigan-av, opp. Logan monument. Your past, present, and future; satisfaction given or no fee accepted; full readings by mail, $1; a brief but substantial reading for 50c. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Li Hung Fong is the best and cleverest clairvoyant in the city.—Record-Herald of April 21.

AUTOMOBILES.

STEAM CARRIAGES BUILT TO ORDER, $850 and up; gasoline carriages, $450 and up; supplies of all kinds. P. L. Daney Co., 160 Washington-st.

BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

WANT OLD BOOKS; PAY CASH; ENTIRE LIbraries or single volumes; school and college text books. BARKER, 155 La Salle-st., side entrance.

PARTNERS WANTED.

WANTED—PARTNER IN A WELL-ESTABlished job printing business; $1,500 for half interest; want to increase plant. A 120, Tribune.

CLOTHING, FURS, ETC.

H. S., 674 N. CLARK-ST., PAYS THE HIGHEST prices for gentlemen's castoff clothing.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

INVOICE CHECKER—MUST WRITE AND FIGure well; some knowledge of hardware business desired. Address at once, stating salary expected. N H 278, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN, A1 bookkeeper and penman; understands stenography and German. Address A 137, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—OFFICE BOY; BRIGHT, quick, clean; wants chance to learn business; $3-$4. Address J. 130, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT ENgineer and electrician of 25, who can come well recommended. Address A 146, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; FIRST-class; refs. from best people.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FOR MEN, ALL lines. Stroup's Bureau, 196 Clark. Tel. Cen. 1395.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENO. AND PRIVATE secretary, by man of 30, high school graduate; two years State University; twelve years' experience; five years with one wholesale jobbing house; good correspondent; capacity for vast amount of work; unquestionable references; salary $25 week; no agencies. Address A 171, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 28 YEARS old, experienced stenographer, typewriter, or telegraph; can furnish references as to character and ability; but will give two weeks' trial free of charge. Better than references. Address E 141, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, COLlege training; experienced coal chemist; will take any honorable employment; refs. A 162, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A YOUNG COLored man as porter or janitor; fourteen years' exp.; can give good ref. Address E 174, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 3 years' experience with one house; age 22. Address E 88, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HANDY MAN, CAN DO general house repairs; wants steady place. Address E 154, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—HELPER IN BAKERY, 1 year's experience; good references; colored boy, 18. 2960 Armour-av.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENERGETIC young man, business experience, and one year in law college; prefer law office. E 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ALL AROUND, RElable dentist. Address E 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TELEGRAPH OPerator in city; good man, reliable. A 275, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—ADDRESSING AND copying to do at home. Address L 534, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady as cashier or assistant bookkeeper; best of references. Address L E 152, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY, OFFICE work; good references. A 131, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — AS FIRST-CLASS chambermaid, colored. MISS J. A., 2902 State-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD GIRL; GENeral housework. 5010 Ada-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY GERMAN GIRL for general work. 743 S. 43d-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN LADY as nurse or care of sick. 3 30th-pl.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DAY, WASHING OR housecleaning. Address E 143, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A CHURCH CHOIR by young lady violinist; good sight reader. Address E 168, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — ADDRESSING AND copying to do at home. Address N H 129, Tribune.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

WOMEN ONLY—
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE OFFICE FOR WOMEN
DR. E. J. DENNIS DR. DENNIS,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
1115 MASONIC TEMPLE.
The only physician in Chicago who devotes the whole of his time to the treatment of diseases of women.
SKILLFUL AND SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF ALL DISEASES PECULIAR TO WOMEN by improved and painless methods. Prompt relief guaranteed in every case undertaken WITHOUT OPERATION OR DANGER. Consultation and advice free. Private home if desired for ladies remaining under my care. Lady physician in attendance if desired. Office hours, 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.

DR. KINGSTON HANNA,
GRADUATE OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND,
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Hours, 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 5.
SKILLFUL TREATMENT OF DISEASES and COMPLICATIONS of women, by PAINLESS methods, which relieve the most obstinate cases in a few hours. Private home provided. LADY CONSULTANT daily, 10 to 2. SPECIAL attention before and during confinement. Consultation free; fees reasonable. OLDEST AND LARGEST and MOST EXCLUSIVE office for ladies in Chicago. EVENINGS, 7 to 8, at
PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 3400 INDIANA-AV.

LADIES— LADIES. LADIES.
Dr. W. F. Briney, physician and surgeon. City office, 1115 Masonic Temple—Hours, 9 to 5. Sundays, 9 to 12. Tel. Central 3578.
Reliable and skillful treatment of all diseases and complications peculiar to women; without pain or inconvenience. Satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Long standing, obstinate cases yield in a few hours. The only general treatment; must be Eelegant suburban sanitarium; none will compare with it for pure air and sunlight. Cheerful rooms. Patients are refused who are unable to pay usual fees. Terms quoted only after personal examination.

THE LAKE SANITARIUM—FOR LADIES EXCLUSIVELY—Skillful treatment of all diseases and complications of women; rapid and painless relief guaranteed in every case; consultation free; physician if desired; expert physicians of 20 years' experience in constant attendance, and prices and treatment can be secured to meet the conditions and requirements of all classes; no fee till results are assured; consultation free; two taken for service; infants adopted; will reply to all letters. Call or write at once. LAKE SANITARIUM, Room 307, 99 Madison, corner Dearborn. Hours, 9:30 to 4:30; Sunday, 10 to 1.

"GONOVA" CURES ALL INFLAMMATIONS, irritations, ulcerations of kidneys, urinary tract, mucuous membranes; a combination remedy—only one in America. Cures in 48 hours. Other remedies don't cure; free medicine, sent prepaid until recovered, if prescribed for fails. DALE & SEMPILL, 135 Clark-st., Chicago. WELLS & HALL, Mgrs.

DR. WOOD, 121 LA SALLE-ST.—OLD GRADUate physician, 30 years' practice; SPECIALIST IN LADIES; women; home for private cases; advice free; success guaranteed. Hours, 9 to 5.

IDA VON SCHULTZ, 493 N. CLARK-ST., DR. OF delicate obstetrical cases; careful treatment; confinement; 25 years' experience; elegant home for private cases. Phone North 846.

MRS. HORTA FAUSTMAN, 331 WELLS-ST.—Skillful and scientific treatment of all diseases of women; 20 years' experience; fair treatment guaranteed; consultation and advice free.

MRS. YANNE, 2509 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; skilled physicians; prices always reasonable; 40 years' exp. Tel. Green 1061.

DR. W. B. CARROLL—SPECIALTY DISEASES of men only; 25 years' exp. Office, 416 Inter-Ocean Building, 150 Dearborn-st.

MRS. REE, CONFINEMENT HOME, 25 YEARS' experience. 606 Wells-st., cor. North-av.

LADIES TREATED SUCCESSFULLY, $5. DR. HASENCLEVER, 970 W. Madison; advice free.

LAWYERS.

TRUSTWORTHY LAWYER QUIETLY SETTLES troubles, private matters, and personal injury claims of any kind. Consultation free. Call or write. MORRIS, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 603.

LAWYER HANDLES CONFIDENTIAL CASES quietly, cheaply; bankruptcy for $10, fees; consultation free. KINGSLEY, R. 709, 125 La Salle.

THE GREEN AGENCY COLLECTS ALL BAD debts on commission. 59 Dearborn-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

BUY ONLY THE ELDREDGE B 2-THREAD, $20 to $25, or the B ELDREDGE, single thread, genuine automatic, $40 to $50; guaranteed to be the finest and highest grade sewing machines made. National Sewing Machine Co., 49 E. Jackson-blvd., M. G. GLEASON, Mgr. Machines rented and repaired reasonably. Call or 'phone Harrison 856.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS — BARGAINS; STANDARD makes a specialty; machines shipped subject to trial. Typewriter Exch., 124 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—REMINGTON OR DENSMORE typewriter; reasonable. A 54, Tribune office.

DAVIES' TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 185 Dearborn-st.—Machines bought, sold; rentals, $3.

PATENTS AND PATENT ATTORNEYS.

FOR SALE—UNITED STATES PATENT, 655,503, improvement in billiard cushions. MOFFETT, P. O. Box 568.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

MILO B. STEVENS & CO., 163 RANDOLPH-ST. Main office. Washington. Send for booklet.

BILLIARD AND POOL TABLES, ETC.

FOR SALE — SECOND-HAND BILLIARD AND pool tables; we rent tables with privilege of buying. The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., 263 and 265 Wabash-av.

ELEGANT BRUNSWICK POOL AND BILLIARD tables, sell, rent, reasonable. Fowler, 672 Van Buren.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—20X48 CORLISS ENGINE, 10X6X10 duplex pump, 12x12 Ball auto. engine. The E. H. Wachs Co., 158 Indiana-st.

TWO STEEL BOILERS, 16 FT. LONG, 60 INCH diameter, with full 3-inch piece; $400. F. H. McALIFF, 84 Traders' Bldg.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

6½X8½, R. R. LENS AND SHUTTER, $14.75. Cameras rented and exchanged, developing and printing. Central Camera Co., 51 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FINE 5X7 CAMERA AND COMplete outfit; cheap. Address A 120, Tribune.

TALKING MACHINES.

EVERYTHING IN TALKING MACHINES; wholesale and retail. JAS. J. LYONS, 79 5th-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILLER AND EXTENDER—BY LARGE wholesale grocery house, experienced biller and extender. Address, giving age, reference, and salary expected. Address A 272, Tribune office.

DRUG CLERK—
W. Lake-st. and 40th-av.

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER — MUST HAVE dept. store exp.; no one else need apply. Address N K 87, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN—GOOD, WHO HAS HAD EXperience in patent medicine business; must have ability to write "ads."; and booklets and be able to take charge of correspondence; a good opening for a man with the proper ability; state age, experience had, and salary wanted. Address N H 162, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN—ACCURATE, ACCUSTOMED TO checking and extending pay rolls for large mercantile firm; state age, salary, and experience. Address N K 51, Tribune office.

RATE CLERK—FIRST-CLASS MAN, THOROoughly acquainted with rates and goods; bright and energetic; state age, salary, and experience. Address B K 55, Tribune office.

REGISTERED PHARMACIST—FIRST-CLASS position in suburban town for competent man; German preferred. Address, stating experience and salary expected. A 53, Tribune office.

SODA MAN—FIRST-CLASS.
180 State-st.

WHEN LOOKING FOR A POSITION FRIENDS help you; but their influence is limited, and they have their work to do. It is our business to find positions. See ad. under "Employment Agencies." EDUCATIONAL REGISTER COMPANY.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITORS—TWO, FIRST-class. STOREY, 580 W. Madison-st.

AMBITIOUS, ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD CHARACTER, WHO CAN FURNISH SATISFACTORY REFERENCES CAN SECURE EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GENERAL AGENCY RENEWAL CONTRACTS FROM THE ILLINOIS LIFE INS. CO., 134 MONROE-ST.

CANVASSERS — FOR THE WORLD'S ONLY DUSTLESS FLOOR BRUSH; best household article on the market; liberal terms. HOFFMANN, St. Charles Hotel, 15-17 S. Clark-st.

CANVASSERS—BOTH SEXES, CHICAGO OR country. Write or call JOHN B. OSTELL, R. 28, 155 Washington-st.

CAPABLE MEN CAN EARN BIG MONEY BY selling New York Life's matchless 20th century policies and ins. bonds. A. GOLDMAN, general agent, 304, 100 Washington-st.; 1-2; call in person.

CHANDELIER SALESMEN—TWO, EXPERIenced. Address A 132, Tribune office.

GOOD SPECIALTY SALESMEN—IN CITY AND country, for "The Best Grocers" and Butchers' Complete Scales on Earth." Call 10:00 to 12:00 a. m., or write REID & CO., 17 to 21 Quincy-st., Suite 306, Chicago, Illinois.

INSURANCE SOLICITORS, GENERAL AGTS.— Best contract and compensation. Room 8, 260 Clark-st.

MACHINERY SALESMAN—FOR CITY; ONE acquainted with rope transmission preferred; permanent; good wages. A 183, Tribune office.

MEN—6 EDUCATED, ENERGETIC MEN, CALL from 10 to 12. DODD, MEAD & CO., Studebaker Bldg., 378 Wabash-av.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED, FOR RETAIL dry goods; general experience necessary; must be a good trimmer and experienced in all departments; salary to start $15; salary raised as services warrant. Address OLMSTED BROS., Marinette, Wis.

SALESMAN — A LIBERAL COMMISSION WILL be paid a first-class salesman to sell my line of cravenette rain garments in Chicago; one but one fully acquainted with the cloak buyers in the best retail houses will be considered. CHAS. DOVE, 65 Franklin-st., Boston, Mass.

SALESMAN — RESPONSIBLE MAN OF SOME means to represent financial concern in his own city; we allow district managers $100 per month and add additional commission, dependent on work done. Address N A 201, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED GROCERY TRAVeling salesman for established territory by old established house; good salary to a first-class, reliable salesman and permanent position; state particulars as to exp. and age. A 441, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—TO CARRY AS SIDE LINE OR exclusive our quick selling line of household specialties, sold to trade; liberal commissions. Masters and Seifert Co., 47 W. Lake-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FIRST-CLASS, TO sell cigars in Iowa; will pay a good salary and a steady position; reference required. Address Reed and Haldron Cigar Co., Des Moines, Ia.

SALESMAN — $25 WEEKLY, INCLUDING traveling expenses; experience unnecessary; sell dealers only; permanent position; elegant line. Novelty Mfg. Co., Philadelphia.

SALESMAN — BY A WHOLESALE GROCERY house to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

1910 MICHIGAN-AV., TEN MINUTES TO BUSINESS center, refined neighborhood—Large closets, steam heat, running water, telephone; attentive servants; excellent table; reasonable.

2300 GROVELAND-AV.—ROOM, HANDSOMELY furnished; gentlemen preferred; table excellent; refs.

2040 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD; tickets, 21 meals, $5; home cooking; pleasant location.

2052 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT AND other rooms, with board. 'Phone 4091 Calumet.

2018 LAKE-AV. [COR. OAKWOOD]—BOARD, large room or suite.

2320 CALUMET-AV., 3D FLAT—NICE FRONT rooms; board optional; private family.

267 MICHIGAN-AV., NR. AUDITORIUM—BEST rooms, table, and refs., for refined people.

2120 DREXEL-BLVD.—LARGE FRONT ROOMS with board and conveniences. Phone 742 Gray.

North Side.

206 OHIO-ST.—ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT board; every convenience; walking distance; reasonable.

243 DEARBORN-AV. — 2D FLOOR, FRONT room, with excellent board; $14 for two.

205 CASS-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE ROOMS, with board. MRS. KASMIRE. Tel. 1863 North.

252 DEARBORN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED rooms, with board; clean and homelike.

211 DEARBORN-AV.—$6 WEEK; BEST ROOM and board in city.

413 LA SALLE-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT room; good home cooking; moderate rates.

204 EAST ERIE-ST.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms with board; very reasonable.

Hotels.

HOTEL HAYES, 64TH AND LEXINGTON-AV.—1 block from S. S. elevated, I. C., and electric lines; steam heat; private baths. Tel. Oak. 656. American and European plan.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2134 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three, also single, with private bath; very cool and quiet. Tel. 1038 South.

HOTEL RICHMOND [EUROPEAN]. COR. State and Van Buren-sts.; business center; 75c to $2 per day; special rates by the week.

YORKSHIRE HOTEL, 1837 MICHIGAN-AV.—European and American; very desirable rooms at reduced prices; excellent table board.

ALABAMA, ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—COOL rooms; elevator, fine bath; fine table.

HOME HOTEL, 222 E. WASHINGTON-ST., FURnished rooms: $1.25 per week and up.

Summer Resorts.

PAW PAW LAKE, EDGEWOOD VILLA—ROOMS with board; rates, $1.50 per day; special rates by the week. Address MRS. H. BARWISE, Box 206, Watervliet, Mich.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$70 MICHIGAN-AV., 2 NICE FRONT rooms; reasonable; centrally located.

TO RENT—1907 MICHIGAN-AV.—DOUBLE AND single front rooms; newly furnished.

West Side.

TO RENT—118 ASHLAND-BLVD.—WELL FURnished rooms; 'phone, steam; service the best.

North Side.

TO RENT — ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, walking distance; modern; reasonable. 187 Cass-st., Flat 29.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE AND ONE SMALL room, for gentlemen. 28 E. Chicago-av.

TO RENT—151 DEARBORN-AV., NICELY FURnished alcove room; also large corner room.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, private family. 417 La Salle-av., 3d floor.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO CONNECTING rooms, or room with alcove, by gentleman, near Hyde Park or South Park station [Illinois Central]; state price. Address E 140, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—$75 E. 52D-ST., HYDE PARK, SEVen-room house; very desirable location and neighborhood; cheap.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 8-ROOM HOUSE, MODern conveniences; from Sept. 1. G. R. BROWN, 406 Rookery.

TO RENT—43 S. MORGAN, 14-ROOM HOUSE, steam heat; $40.

WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE HOUSE OF 10 LARGE rooms, exclusive of basement, 3 flats, and two bathrooms; hardwood floors and finish; closets in front room and in halls; rent reasonable. Apply on premises, 675 East Fullerton-av., near N. W. elevated station.

TO RENT—SHERIDAN PARK RESIDENCE. Handsome 8-room house; all modern; steam. $50 BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT — FURNISHED 7-ROOM BRICK house; hot water, heat; $35. Owner, 804 Burling.

TO RENT—RESIDENCE, WITH BARN. 1458 Wolfram-st., cor. Southport-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—NEW STONE HOUSE IN BEST part of Evanston, 9 rooms, 1 bath, gas, and stone barn. MATSON HILL, 414, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 7420 Kimbark-av. [Grand Crossing]; low rent to good tenant. E. F. WILLIAMS, 1142 75th-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—THE MARMION, 3744-46 LAKE-AV.

Strictly modern 6 and 6 room apartments; finished in oak and mahogany; steam heat, janitor service; convenient to Illinois Central and Cottage Grove-av. cable cars; rent $52.50 to $57.50. Apply on premises to CREMIN & O'CONNOR, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 62D-ST. AND GREENWOOD-av.; also 7 and 8 rooms, mahogany, white enamel, Flemish and English oak finish, mosaic entrances and bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, porcelain tubs; one block south of Central Alley L. 61st and 63d-st. electric, and Normal cable roads; near Midway. Washington and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University; electric light and telephone in building. MERRY & POAGUE, 63d and Monroe-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20 AND $25—2096 WILCOX-AV., EL-egant new modern steam heated 5-room light and airy flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service; elevator; rent $22.50 to $37.50. Apply on premises to CREMIN & O'CONNOR, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 63D-ST. AND GREENWOOD-av., 5 and 6 rooms, mahogany, white enamel, Flemish and English oak finish, mosaic entrances and bathrooms, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, near Midway. Central Alley L. 61st and 63d-st. electric, and Normal cable roads; near Midway. Washington and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University; electric light and telephone in building. MERRY & POAGUE, 63d and Monroe-av.

TO RENT—THE OAKLAND, 3724-3728 COTtage-av., steam heat, modern, 4 to 7 rooms; rent $16 to $30. CREMIN & O'CONNOR, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NOTICE—4606 TO 4612 INDIANA-av. and 4523-34 Indiana-av., elegant new 8-room flats, mahogany, white enamel, and oak; all rooms exceptionally large and well lighted; have sliding doors between connecting bedrooms; elaborately finished; opossum, sideboards, hallirees, etc.; ready Oct. 1st. Plans and particulars at our office.
NEWBURY & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW, NEWLY FURNISHED SIX-room flat; hard oak finish, hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water; near C., 61st electric, 63d electric, Midway and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University; if desirable two occupants board or two tenants for rent of flat or rent entire flat. Call 6041 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, ALL HARDWOOD floors, halls and dining-room finished in burlap, mantels, half tile, ice box; handsome entrances; has bathroom; heat and hot water; $20 per month. Near elevated station. "Janitor," 6041 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3 and 5 63d-pl., near I. C. 67th-st. station; 1st and 2d flats, 6 and 7 rooms, all light; new building; $22.50 and $27.50. In every detail; special inducements; $22.50 and $27.50. M. SMITH & SON, Agents, 6041 Cottage Grove-av. 'Phone Oakland 501.

TO RENT—6922 MONROE-AV., ONE BLOCK from Illinois Central; 7 rooms, tiles and L. st. sink; modern 6-room flats.
CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, 292 52D-ST.; choice location; convenient to I. C. H. F. station; $26 per month; open 11 to 1.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats; hot and cold water. N. W. corner Wabash-av. and 25th-st. See janitor.

TO RENT—LENOX, SMALL FLATS, $15, $18; steam, hot water, etc. Office, 3557 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4163 LAKE-AV., ELEGANT 7-ROOM flat; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, janitor service; close to Ill. C. at 43d-st.

TO RENT—4331 PRAIRIE-AV., FINE, LIGHT, 7-room flat; $22.
THOMAS MORRIS, 434-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, $25, and 8 rooms, $27.50. Janitor service. 4322 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—3812 VINCENNES-AV., 4TH FLAT—9 elegant, modern, bright, outside rooms. Owner, 3804 flat.

TO RENT—THE FINEST NEW 4-ROOM FLAT over saw; $20. 4456 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV.—4 TO 8 ROOM flats, $20 to $28; steam, natural gas, cool corners.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, janitors, etc.; $10 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—HEATED, 5 TO 8 RM. FLATS, $14 TO $18. 175 Dearborn.

West Side.

TO RENT—$20 AND $25—2096 WILCOX-AV., EL-egant new modern steam heated 5-room light and airy flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service; elevator; rent $22.50 to $37.50. Apply on premises to CREMIN & O'CONNOR, 97 Clark-st.

TO RENT—NEW, NEWLY FURNISHED SIX-room flat; hard oak finish, hardwood floors, steam heat, hot water; near C., 61st electric, 63d electric, Midway and Jackson Parks, and Chicago University; if desirable two occupants board or two tenants for rent of flat or rent entire flat. Call 6041 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, ALL HARDWOOD floors, halls and dining-room finished in burlap, mantels, half tile, ice box; handsome entrances; has bathroom; heat and hot water; $20 per month. Near elevated station. "Janitor," 6041 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—3 and 5 63d-pl., near I. C. 67th-st. station; 1st and 2d flats, 6 and 7 rooms, all light; new building; $22.50 and $27.50. In every detail; special inducements; $22.50 and $27.50. M. SMITH & SON, Agents, 6041 Cottage Grove-av. 'Phone Oakland 501.

TO RENT—6922 MONROE-AV., ONE BLOCK from Illinois Central; 7 rooms, tiles and L. st. sink; modern 6-room flats.
CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, 7 ROOMS, 292 52D-ST.; choice location; convenient to I. C. H. F. station; $26 per month; open 11 to 1.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats; hot and cold water. N. W. corner Wabash-av. and 25th-st. See janitor.

TO RENT—LENOX, SMALL FLATS, $15, $18; steam, hot water, etc. Office, 3557 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—4163 LAKE-AV., ELEGANT 7-ROOM flat; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors, janitor service; close to Ill. C. at 43d-st.

TO RENT—4331 PRAIRIE-AV., FINE, LIGHT, 7-room flat; $22.
THOMAS MORRIS, 434-st. and Indiana-av.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS, STEAM HEAT, $25, and 8 rooms, $27.50. Janitor service. 4322 Vincennes-av.

TO RENT—3812 VINCENNES-AV., 4TH FLAT—9 elegant, modern, bright, outside rooms. Owner, 3804 flat.

TO RENT—THE FINEST NEW 4-ROOM FLAT over saw; $20. 4456 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV.—4 TO 8 ROOM flats, $20 to $28; steam, natural gas, cool corners.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, janitors, etc.; $10 up. 2829 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—HEATED, 5 TO 8 RM. FLATS, $14 TO $18. 175 Dearborn.

North Side.

TO RENT—THE HOUGHTON, 584 DEARBORN-av.; modern 8-room apartment; sunlight every room; elevator; every convenience.
C. R. MASSEY, 108 Rialto Bldg.

TO RENT—MODERN STEAM-HEATED FLATS. BUENA PARK.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM FLAT, ALL IMPROVEments. 345 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE EIGHT-ROOM, STEAM HEATed flat, in "THE CASTLEWOOD," 1128 Belmont-av.; hot water gas range, hardwood, etc.; reasonable rent; also five-room flats, 1510 and 1758 Belmont; $26 and $24; also five-rooms, 1319 Aldine-av.; $22; also 1026 Wrightwood-av., $27. P. S. BROMWELL, n. e. cor. Clark and Belmont. Tel. Main 3028.

TO RENT—MELROSE AND EVANSTON-AV., an ideal new apt. bldg., 7 and 8 large light r., large lawn in rear; hardwood, fine interior, telephone, etc. Call soon; only a few left; moderate rents. S. HARNSTROM & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW MODERN 5 AND 6 ROOM flats; very convenient; $20 to $35. 1721 Oakdale-av., bet. Clark and Evanston-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for our printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT, 197 E. Randolph-st. Apply to
P. S. & M. PEIRCE,
Room 208, 58 Fifth-av.

TO RENT—PART OF FLORIST'S STORE, 250 E. 65th-st.; to suit; best location on street. Call today, 8 to 9; on Sunday, 10 to 12.

TO RENT—3007 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., STORE with basement, 16x33; fine order.

West Side.

TO RENT—FINE DOUBLE CORNER STORE; good business locality, 618 Blue Island-av. Lange.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER BASEMENT; TWO street entrances; newly fitted; steam heat; desirable location. Apply LOUIS WEBER & CO., n. e. cor. Clark and Harrison-sts.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, WITH OR WITHOUT desk. Inquire Room 68, 119-121 La Salle-st., or see janitor.

TO RENT—WHOLE OR PART SUITE. 118, 140 Dearborn-st.

Manufacturing Property.

TO RENT—12-14 S. JEFFERSON-ST.; LARGE MANFG. BLDG., 20,000 SQ. FT.; ALL LIGHT.
ALEXANDER & CO., 160 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—LARGE GREENHOUSE, COTTAGE, and barn; situated on Bond-av., near 79th-st., about three acres of land. Apply to JEREMIAH LARKIN, cor. 109th-st. and Torrence-av.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., ADJOINING LYON & HEALY, 46x171; will build to suit tenant.
OLIVER & SCOTT, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, AND FLOORS in all parts of the city. Send for list.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL AND WANTED.

WANTED—I WANT SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS bargains in flats. Address A 118, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUY STOCK AT THE BEGINNING.

DON'T WAIT TILL IT ADVANCES.

THE MADELINE CONSOLIDATED OIL CO., BEAUMONT, TEXAS.

Capital stock, $1,500,000.00.

Par value $1 per share—Non-assessable.

This company has begun the sinking of a well on Spindle Top, near the famous charmed hill of the Beaumont oil fields, and should have within the next 20 days a gusher second to none in the field. The company owns in fee simple in fee simple nearly 500 acres of land, divided into six different tracts, and in different sections of the country, and should oil be found on the hill with without doubt be one of the strongest companies doing business in this, the largest oil field in the world, despite the fact that there are companies organized and incorporated in this State with more than twenty million dollars of capital.

The company intends selling a small amount of its stock for development purposes at the very low price of 25c per share, and in order to insure the most skeptical, have decided to guarantee to them a gusher at a price of 30c per share, or refund to them the full amount of their investment.

Parties in and near Chicago should call on or address

THE MADELINE CONSOLIDATED OIL CO., R. 217, 205 LA SALLE-ST., HOME INS. BLDG.

THE CALIFORNIA GEYSER OIL CO., MADE UP principally of prominent Chicago business-men, have placed with us a limited amount of stock to be sold at 25c per share, par value $1; we have personally inspected their property in Kern Co., California, which is one of the richest in the world as well as the large investor; with no failure on record, we recommend this investment; operations now begun sinking first well, and so sure are they of getting a large flow of oil that money will be refunded if they don't strike oil; what better do you want? Write at once for prospectus and full information free. DONALD J. CAMPBELL & CO., Fiscal Agts., 1207 Security Building.

FOR SALE—PARTNERSHIP IN BUSINESS IN A flourishing northwestern Ohio city; exclusive privileges for passengers and baggage on all railroad grounds; good freight and dead-freight business and no opposition in street sprinkling. Bad health reason for selling. Call or address J. W. AULD, Lima, O.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—A LIVery business that has been established for the last fifteen years on one of the most prominent streets in this city. Under liberal terms. Phenomenally successful, the only reason for the sale being that the owner has acquired a competence and desires to retire. Address A 517, Tribune office.

G. NAT. REEVES, SECRETARY OF THE LAKE City Oil company, invites personal inspection of the reports he is daily receiving of new strikes made in the famous Kern River district of California. Eastern office, Suite 339, 108 La Salle-st. Chicago. Inquiries by mail promptly answered.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED CIGAR store at Lafayette, Ind., under Federal Lahn within 100 miles of Chicago; one of the best cigar towns in State; will sell cheap. Address F W 22, Tribune office.

TIN, THE NEW AMERICAN INDUSTRY—ORE in sight, $300,000; stock for a mill at 25 cents per share; will pay dividends 83 cents per share first year. Send for prospectus. R. C. JOHNSON, Sec'y, Suite 12, 77 South Clark-st.

HAVE CLIENTS WITH MONEY TO INVEST or loan aggregating over $500,000; either coal, oil, manufacturing, mining, milling, irrigation, or electric railway enterprises. Address N A 202 Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOING MEXICAN PLANTATION Co. has good salaried position for competent man able to manage Chicago office and take ground floor interest. Address A 497, Tribune office.

TO RENT—40-ROOM HOTEL, FULL OF BOARDers, furnished; low rent; man and wife, small means, wanted; cause selling, ill health.
WM. SMITH, Grand Crossing, Chicago.

MANUFACTURING CONCERN [SPECIAL MACHINERY], with pay roll upwards of $50,000 per year, will consider inducements to locate within 40 miles of Chicago. Daniel Webster, Box 1, Station H.

FOR SALE — A HOME BAKERY; WELL equipped; $30 daily over the counter; splendid chance; must be taken at once. Flat 3, 363 E. 43d-st.

FOR SALE—28-CAN MILK ROUTE, SOUTH SIDE —cheap for cash; good down-town trade; rare opportunity for right party; investigate at once. Address A 110, Tribune office.

SALARY AND "GROUND FLOOR" INTEREST in going Mexican plantation Co. can be had by party able to handle Chicago office. Address A 422, Tribune office.

WANT TO INVEST $200, $300, ANY LEGITImate, quick return, good, sure paying business; respectable location. Address A 55, Tribune office.

PERMANENT AND PROFITABLE POSITION for business-man with $500 to represent strong corporation outside Chicago. F 130, Tribune office.

WANT PARTY WILLING TO INVEST $5,000 TO $10,000 in we type stereotype plates; will guarantee large profit. Address V 124, Tribune office.

$4,000 CASH WILL BUY STOCK AND MAchinery of an established manufacturing business. Address B 118, Tribune office.

500 SHARES SOLID OIL COMPANY STOCK for $150 cash; paid 24 per cent interest last year. Address owner, A 212, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS USED 5 MONTHS, LIKE new without a mark; parlor furniture upholstered in silk, leather library furniture, leather couch, easy chairs, oak dresser in bird's-eye maple, mahogany, and oak; brass and bronze beds, hair mattresses, box springs, mahogany Davenport in green silk, odd rockers, parlor tables, Brussels and velvet rugs, bookcase, halliree, massive oak dining set; also mahogany upright piano used 5 months, $500; sell separately, at auction. 653 N. Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK BARGAINS. Sell or rent WILSON, 50x158; only $75. BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK, 65 FT. CORNER, only $70 per foot; act quick. REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BUENA PARK—HOUSES AT $8,000, $10,000, and $13,000.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW 10-ROOM RESIDENCE; shade, fruit; one to ten acres high, rich ground; artesian and cistern waters; near two golf links; 4 blocks electric cars; suburban express trains. Address A 519, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—VERY CHOICE NEW 9-ROOM MODern residence, Berwyn; see it before buying. W. J. ANDREWS, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE LOTS ON WOODED HILLS at Palos Park; $300 and up; altitude 150 feet; fare, 13c. MONSON & CO., 144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — WINNETKA, GLENCOE, AND other north shore suburban homes, lots, and acres. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON 79TH-ST., NEAR Stickney tract and Chicago Transfer yards, very cheap. 1490 Unity Bldg.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—AT LAKE GENEVA, THE NEW port of the West, the choicest of west front shore lots; unrivaled surroundings; ten minutes from station; hydrant water, electric lights, lowest prices; two syndicates will be formed to develop Lake Geneva property; one of ten individual shares, $3,000 each, and one of four individual shares, $3,000 each. For plats, books, etc., inquire of A. BUCKINGHAM CHANDLER, 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT 6-ROOM, WELL-BUILT cottage in Saugatuck; fine forest shade; near river; $950. C. HAUKE, Saugatuck, Mich.

FOR SALE — FINE COUNTRY HOME, LAKE Geneva, with 20 acres in city limits. Address Box 669, Lake Geneva, Wis.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM, LANGLADE County, Wisconsin; 45 cleared; balance hardwood timber; splendid buildings; cheap at $5,000; price, $3,500. Send for list; excursions daily.
WEBSTER, 1406 Security Building.

FOR SALE—79 ACRES GOOD FRUIT LAND near electric railroad and Lake Michigan; good 9-room house; barn 80x40; 1,020 peaches; hundreds of other fruit trees; $3,000. HAUKE, Saugatuck, Mich.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY.
GIVEN AWAY.

On receipt of postal I will send you plans of 180 new houses, located on North, West, and South Sides and in suburbs; for sale on monthly payments of from 2$ to $25, same as rent. Very small cash payment. Prices $1,175 to $3,000. Let your rent money pay for a home.
WRITE AT ONCE. WRITE AT ONCE.
CALL AT ONCE.
S. E. GROSS, 8TH FLOOR MASONIC TEMPLE, STATE AND RANDOLPH-STS.
11,963 HOMES SOLD ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS IN 22 YEARS.

FOR SALE—FINE NEW MANFG. BLDG. NEAR elevated station, 3 miles from Union Loop; 25,000 ft. floor space;; steam heat, 2 elevators, 75 h.-p. engine; adapted for book binding, printing, or light manfg.; $35,000.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — 4 STORES INSIDE THE LOOP, cheap; Stickney and Chicago acres; 10 years' time; 8 cents. Owner, no one can be interested in me. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME MODERN MANUFACturing building, paying 9 per cent net on investment; principals only. Address A 119, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BUYERS OF CITY REAL ESTATE investigate offerings under my new method.
CHARLES L. SCHAAF, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AUCTION SALES OF REAL ESTate made by E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS.
In KENWOOD and HYDE PARK PROPERTY.
$15,000—Frame house and barn, hot water heat, lot 65x180, fine homes on either side, ground is worth $250 a foot.
$13,500—13-room gray stone front modern residence, detached, 28-ft. lot, convenient to Kenwood depot; $4,500 cash, mortg. $8,000, 5 years, 5 per cent.
$12,000—Beautiful 11-room stone residence, elegant interior, Woodlawn-av., Kenwood depot; $5,000 cash; mtg. $7,000; 5 yrs., 4½ per cent.
$14,000—Cost $20,000, 3-flat bldg., all finished in hardwood, rented for $1,680 a yr., elegant location, between Drexel-blvd. and lake.
$ 9,000—Fine modern stone front residence at 4445 Ellis-av.; owner leaving the city; a complete modern home in every respect; get permit.
$ 135—a foot, worth $200, 66x200, east of Drexel-blvd., near 47th.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—
Elegant brick and stone modern residence, 25 ft. lot, at 3323 Groveland-av.; cost $14,000; price, $8,000; terms, $2,000 cash; mtg., $6,000, 5 years, 4½ per cent. Open for inspection.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
New brownstone residence on Michigan-av., south of 47th; 10 rooms; modern improvements; 50 foot lot; one block from cars; easy terms; small cash payment. Call on owner.
HARTSIG, 4th floor, 161 State-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTER—$2,850 BUYS 6548 Parnell-av., lot 32x100; large brick, 12-r. res. now used as 2 flats; furnace heat, bath, gas; worth $5,000; this is the one yet.
WATSON & BARTLETT, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MICHIGAN-BLVD. home, near 35th; cost $80,000; quick offer will get it at great sacrifice; must have money.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 171 La Salle.

FOR SALE—6211 DREXEL-BLVD.—12 FLATS, $14,000; rental, $1,800; cash, $1,500; balance easy from rents.

FOR SALE—$16,000 TAKES $25,000 STORES and flats, S. S.; rent $1,800 yr.; see photo.
REGELIN, JENSON & CO., 105 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERY HIGH-GRADE TWO-FLAT bldg., Michigan-av. near 50th; cheap.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Bldg.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL BARGAINS.
$ 1,600—LEXINGTON, near St. Louis, s. s., lot 24x124 ..... $1300
DOUGLAS-BLVD., nr. Grenshaw, 26x175 60
DOUGLAS-BLVD. cor., nr. Grenshaw; only 60
BROOKLYN-AV., nr. 40th, 25x125 ..... 1,125 snap
BARGAINS IN IMPROVED.
JACKSON-ST., nr. 44th, handsome brk. res. $2,985
GLADYS-AV., nr. 42d, stone front ..... Trade
VAN BUREN-ST., nr. 42d, stone flats ..... Trade
Other snaps along the line.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—DAVIS & HALL, 84 WASH.-ST.
421 Springfield-av, cor. Iowa, beautiful flat bldg.; modern every way; 32 feet; want offer.
$5,250, on Douglas-blvd., nr. Crawford-av., paved street, 6 cars, 5c fare, only 25 minutes, half price.
Seven lots on Trumbull, s. of Chicago, e. f., only $250 each; cheap at $500.

FOR SALE— AT YOUR OWN PRICE.
ADAMS-ST., S. E. NR. HOMAN, 20x180.
BRYANT-PL., S. OF FULTON, 25x125.
BOWES INVESTMENT CO., 108 LA SALLE-ST.

FOR SALE—4 STORES AND 8 FLATS ON MADison-st., near Kedzie-av.; 75 ft. front; $40,000; will sell cheap. FROMAN & SECTION.
WM. C. HEINEMANN & CO.,
MORTGAGE BANKERS, 92 LA SALLE-ST.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—
GRAHAM & SONS, Bankers, Fire Insurance, and Steamship Agents, 134 W. Madison-st. Open evenings.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates.
MADEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

WHY NOT BUILD A HOME ON THE LOT OF yours? We put it up complete and furnish the money; 100 sets of plans; payments like rent. CASH AND CREDIT. Contractors, 115 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS.
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

REAL ESTATE LOANS IN ANY AMOUNT AT lowest rates on approved real estate security; prepayment privileges.
BARNES & PARISH, 804, 145 La Salle-st.

McLANE & GUNN, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—Real estate loans; we pass on security; no delay; small expense; building loans made.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE at 5 and 6 per cent for sale.
WALTER T. DWIGHT & CO., 95 Washington-st.

JOHN E. COLNON & CO., 90 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on real estate; best terms; no delay; we pass on security; building loans a specialty.

SIDNEY LOEB & CO., 125 LA SALLE-ST. LOAN MONEY ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES; NO DELAY.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., S.W. CORNER DEARborn and Washington-sts.—Loans on Chicago real estate.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES—PAYable in current funds.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 100 Dearborn-st.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., MONEY loaned on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; immediate inspection. Second floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

HART & FRANZ, 126 AND 130 WASHINGTON-st.—Loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates. No delay.

FOR SALE — SIX PER CENT GOLD MORTgages. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR. & SON, 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

INTEREST RATES 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made.
KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTate at lowest rates.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON approved Chicago real estate security.
KNIGHT & MARSHALL, 97 Clark-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; loans upon security.

WESTERN STATE BANK—
N. w. cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.
Loans made on Chicago real estate.

BAIRD & WARNER, 90 LA SALLE-ST., MAKE LOANS ON REAL ESTATE; LOWEST RATES; QUICK ACTION.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO AND SUBurban real estate, repayable monthly.
CODEN, SHELTON & CO., 34 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 FIRST GOLD MORTGAGE; 5 yrs., 6 per cent; brick property, worth double. Address O 190, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—4 PER CENT COMPANY SUM; BUILDing loans; we pass on security; no delay.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE $5,000 1ST GOLD 6% MORTgage; improved; worth $12,500.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT 5 PER CENT; $2,500 and upwards, with prepayment privileges.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON VACANT AND IMP.; lowest rates. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 123 La Salle.

FINANCIAL.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED—LOANS on same, 6%; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; give higher cash and greater value than companies; real estate loans, 4 to 6 per cent. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

$20 UPWARD LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE without security; easy payments; strictly private; quick service; lowest rates; easy payments.
218 La Salle-st., Suite 306. Telephone Main 4564. Office hours, 8 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.

SALARY LOANS QUICK.
No indorser or mortgage.
Confidential and courteous treatment.
Best terms and easy payments.
J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., Suite 23.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED—Loans on same, 6 per cent per annum. Give larger cash and loan value than companies.
RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 813. Established 1874.

LOANS TO ALL CLASSES OF SALARIED PEOple; low rates and easy payments; quick results; confidential; call or write. Railway Employes' Supply Co., R. 501, 305 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE HOLDing permanent position with responsible concerns on their own names at half rates; amounts and payments to suit. Lutz & Co., 301 Atwood Bldg.

PRUDENT INVESTORS DO NOT OVERLOOK our offer. See ad. under loans. CHARLES ALD A. CAMPBELL & CO., 188 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED EMPLOYES without mortgage, without indorser; quickly, quietly; easy rates, easy payments.
E. M. BENNETT & CO., Suite 21, 84 Adams-st.

SALARIED PEOPLE, RETAIL MERCHANTS, teamsters, boarding-house keepers, etc., DONALD furnished money without security; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1622 Masonic Temple.

I BUY GOOD NOTES. ALSO
advance money to pay taxes and interest.
HOPPER, 805 Tacoma Bldg.

YOU CAN GET ALL THE MONEY YOU NEED by asking for it; quick and WAY DOWN COST. If empties, PECK, 215 Dearborn.

PRIVATE PARTY LOANS MONEY TO HONEST salaried people, shop and factory hands, railroad employes, etc. R. 840, 125 La Salle-st.

$1,500 WANTED—CAN USE THIS AMOUNT 2 OR 3 years; give 7% and good security; no sharks. Address A 182, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE—OTHER CITIES.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY IN St. Louis, Mo. formerly used as a wheat flour mill; mill building; elevator 50,000 bus. capacity, and warehouse with steam and power plant. 250 h.-p. all in first-class condition. This property is adapted for any kind of a cereal mill; mill floors are vacant; while the World's Fair never offers a good opportunity for the cereal products, it is also adapted for any sort of manufacturing business where steam, power, and room are required; occupancy given at once. Address Goddard Realty Co., 1901 R. R.-st., St. Louis, Mo.

PLANTATION AND FRUIT LANDS, ETC.

FOR SALE—COLORADO AND UTAH ORCHARD homes, farms, stock ranches; no drought; send stamp for excursion dates and names of purchasers. WEST BROS., 236 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED — 2-STORY FLAT BLDG., NEAR N. Wrightwood-av. station and Addison-st. station N. W. "L," for $4,000; cash customers. CALLAN & VARTT, 145 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property quick or buy a farm in any part of the country see TAYLOR CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—SUMM

IS A SECOND BILTMORE.

W. C. WHITNEY WILL SPEND AUTUMN ON OCTOBER MOUNTAIN.

Millionaire's Palatial Lodge Is Being Prepared for His Occupancy—With George W. Vanderbilt's Southern Estate for a Model, the Owner of the New England Place Is Expending Fortunes in Its Improvement—Has Extensive Game Preserves.

Lenox, Mass., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—William C. Whitney has a New England Biltmore waiting for his arrival in the Berkshires. Word has just been received from the millionaire that he will spend the months of September and October on his new estate on October Mountain, which is being prepared for his reception. Within a year a change almost miraculous in its appearance to the natives of western Massachusetts has taken place on the mountain made famous by Bryant. Mr. Whitney's estate is, in size and scope, similar to that of George W. Vanderbilt in Biltmore. Mr. Whitney has a total of 6,400 acres in the heart of the old Bay State; Mr. Vanderbilt 18,000 acres in the South. Mr. Whitney's estate cost him a quarter of a million, a sum almost equal to the price of Biltmore. It was a more delicate task buying October Mountain, in the midst of a fashionable summer resort region, from a body of small, thrifty business-like farmers, from that which Mr. Vanderbilt faced in purchasing Biltmore. Mr. Whitney has bought a tract of land which would be ten miles long and a mile and a quarter wide if stretched out in a continuous line. The farmers who owned the land made a fair but sure living by harvesting the average New England crop in the summer and by wood chopping in the winter. Their farms originally cost them but little, and a fair price for them was grasped eagerly. Mr. Whitney quietly set his agents to work in three townships—Washington, Lee, and Lenox—buying up the land. They purchased farms here and there on the mountain till Mr. Whitney owned more than 6,000 acres before the farmers began to suspect that the land was all going to one man.

Agents Work Clever Ruse.

The agents told a plausible story of wanting the land for herding sheep and for speculation in timber. They worked with the utmost diplomacy and caution, holding back the deeds for weeks, till the greater part of the mountain had been secured. Then a howl went up that the farmers had been swindled, but their efforts to learn the identity of the person or syndicate who had bought all their land were for a time fruitless. When they learned that W. C. Whitney was at the bottom of the deal they were chagrined that they had not asked triple the amount for which they allowed their farms to go.

The extent of Mr. Whitney's plans was not announced at once. Indeed, most of them have been withheld from publication while they were being quietly put into effect by Mr. Whitney. His superintendent says that the changes made have never been fully described.

Mr. Whitney's first act was to erect a costly mansion on the top of the mountain, with a lodge, stables, and barns, making the place closely resemble Biltmore. The job of hauling bricks, timbers, stones, building material, water pipes, sand, and other essentials up the mountain side kept a small army of workmen on the road up the six miles of the mountain side for months. It has been several years since the army started, but in depleted numbers it still makes its constant journey up and down the spiral.

This was the most picturesque and expensive part of building the estate. In Lenox sand cost $1.50 a load. On the mountain side it cost $10. But there was no hesitancy over the cost. The secret of the ownership of the place was finally open. The establishment was being finished for the honeymoon of Harry P. Whitney and his bride, Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt. The wedding in Newport, the honeymoon on October Mountain, is still fresh society history.

Whitney Regarded as a Monte Cristo.

From the viewpoint of the natives of Berkshire the completion of the place in time for the arrival of Harry Whitney and his bride was a feat as great as the creation of Aladdin's magic city, and they look on its creator as possessing the wealth of Monte Cristo.

The Whitney home, on the top of October Mountain, has had a romantic story during the less than half decade it has existed. The honeymoon Harry Whitney and his wife spent there was the first of three which will always be remembered by those who recall the romances of leading Americans.

W. C. Whitney, the founder of the place, was the second to bring a bride to the beautiful spot. After he married Mrs. Randolph at Bar Harbor he took her to October Mountain for a month. Later, Mrs. Whitney spent several months here. She planned to make an annual visit to the spot, but her plans were shattered by her unfortunate and fatal accident at Aiken, S. C. The visit ex-Secretary Whitney will make here in three weeks will be the first he has taken to the spot since the accident to his wife.

It was to the Whitney home that Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt brought his bride, Miss Elsie French, for a short stay, after their wedding in Newport last winter.

Close friends of Mr. Whitney say that the creation of the game preserve on the mountain was an after thought. This, however, has come to be the most characteristic feature of the place. A wire fence four miles in circuit and ten feet high, has been built to maintain a preserve. Keepers patrol the preserve constantly, watching the condition of the fence, and feeding the animals when fodder is scarce and the animals need special food.

A picturesque feature of the estate in its present condition is the large number of farms vacated by the original owners, dismantled houses, with windows and doors gaping with holes, barns rotten and weather-stained, the wreck of stone fences, thick-set with brambles, with front yards growing up to brush and weeds.

GOVERNOR BECKHAM A FATHER.

Stork Leaves a Little Girl at the Executive Mansion in Frankfort, Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 16.—The stork visited Governor Beckham's mansion this morning and left a small girl. The Governor was away at Bardstown. This is the first baby born in the Executive Mansion since the Bucker administration.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

This dress is of sulphur colored China crêpe. The skirt is long and edged with applications of Venise guipure. The yoke is of the same material, forming a bolero, and

CHINA CREPE DRESS.

there are bouillonnés of crêpe following this line, being separated by bands of mousseline de soie cut on the cross. The waistband is of black velvet, tied at the side.—New York Herald.

$13.50 St. Paul-Minneapolis, and Return.

Chicago and Northwestern railway, Aug. 15 to 21; 4 trains daily, 9 a. m., 6:30 p. m., 10 p. m., and 10:15 p. m. Service unequaled. Ticket offices, 226 Clark street and Wells Street Station.

INTERESTING GROUP OF VICE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Roosevelt's aversion for having herself or her children photographed has been a source of much disappointment to importunate photographers. The wife of the Vice President recently consented, however, to sit with her children for a family group, the result of which is herewith published for the first time.

Marquise de Fontenoy Letter.

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NATALIE of Servia has such a pronounced taste for political intrigue, is so ambitious, and so embittered against her former lady-in-waiting, who now occupies her place as Queen of Servia, that the cable dispatches which describe her as being largely responsible for the present unrest in the Balkans, and as the subject of the most close watch on the part of the Austrian, Roumanian, and Muscovite police, need excite no surprise.

Without excusing in any way the late King Milan, it must be admitted that his matrimonial troubles were in no small measure due to Natalie's irrepressible activity in connection with political intrigues, the ultimate aim of which was the subserviency of everything Servian to Russia, whereas Milan and his Ministers were resolved on allying themselves to Austria. In fact, Milan and his consort were at cross purposes in political matters from the outset of their marriage until the end, and the Queen forfeited much of the sympathy which otherwise she would have received by the suspicion and distrust with which everybody regarded her as a political intriguante.

Natalie is an intensely proud and passionate woman, possessed of considerable wealth, and bitterly resents the obscurity to which she has been relegated through her exile from her son's dominions. Her knowledge of the young King, and likewise his consort, who spent so many years in her employ as a member of her household, convinces her that the union between the two will not last, and now that Milan is out of the way it would not be difficult for her to recover her former influence over her son, and thus become all-powerful in Servia at the first favorable opportunity. She is anxious for that favorable opportunity to take place before King Alexander and his consort pay their visit to the court of St. Petersburg a couple of months hence, fearing lest the visit should strengthen the position of Queen Draga.

That is the object of her present intrigue in the Balkans, and of her endeavor, among other things, to bring both Servia and Roumania by the ears, which is not difficult, as she is closely related to many of the most influential families of the Roumanian aristocracy, and that the relations between the courts of Belgrade and of Bucharest are most strained, while the people of the two nations hold each other in abhorrence.

In this instance Natalie is not playing the game of Russia. She is working for the satisfaction of her own ambition, and the prospect of getting even with her former lady-in-waiting, who is responsible for the decree of exile pronounced against Natalie by the Servian government. That this is the case is apparent from the fact that the Russian police are keeping quite as active a watch upon her as are the agents of Austria, Roumania, and Servia.

It is all quite interesting, and those who fondly imagine that Queen Natalie has ceased to be a political factor in contemporary Europe will one of these mornings find themselves mistaken by the news of some sensational move in the southeast of Europe, due to her direction and instigation. She is a woman of wonderfully strong character, and in spite of all the provocation which she received at the hands of her husband and the admiration which her still remarkable and somewhat sensuous style of beauty has aroused, her name has never been associated in a sense unfavorable to her reputation with that of any man.

In no country of the world are there so many old laws, dating back many centuries, which, having been unrepealed, are still in force, and yet which are altogether unsuited for the present day, as in England. There are anachronisms of the most extravagant character. Indeed, it has on several occasions been suggested that a joint parliamentary and judiciary commission should be appointed for the purpose of abolishing, by means of legislation, all these antiquated statutes, and thus modernize the code.

But, on the other hand, it is claimed that this could not be done without reorganizing the entire system of law in Great Britain and undermining the foundations of the constitution, the latter, like the code, being a sort of conglomeration of laws, precedents, and legal usages, extending over a period of nearly 1,000 years.

As an illustration of these old-fashioned laws, I may mention that in the Kingdom of England no one but the sovereign and the so-called livery companies of the City of London are allowed to keep swans on navigable rivers or streams. The ordinary citizen may own swans on lakes and on small streams that are not navigable to row boats, but if there is a river, great or small, running through his property, he may not keep swans on it, and any swan not bearing the mark of the sovereign or of the city companies upon its bill caught swimming about on a navigable stream is confiscated by the crown. The King's swans are marked with his initial "E," and have, among other things, the free run of the River Thames, while the only two London companies owning swans—namely: the Vintners company and the Dyers company—mark their birds with one nick and two nicks, respectively, on the bill. Divers pains and penalties are provided by ancient laws still in force for any one harming, killing, or stealing swans belonging to either King or city companies, though it is a question whether the courts would dare to fly in the face of public sentiment by applying them to the letter.

Other equally anachronic laws are those which prohibit, under the penalty of heavy fine and imprisonment, the growing of tobacco in England. This law was enacted in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and subsequently confirmed by Parliament during the reigns of the Stuart Kings, for the purpose of promoting the tobacco industry in Virginia and other British colonies on this side of the Atlantic, and preventing any competition on the part of growers in the mother country.

Although the tobacco-growing districts of America passed out of the possession of England considerably more than 100 years ago, and Great Britain has no interest whatsoever in promoting the prosperity of the United States' tobacco industry, yet the laws bearing on the subject remain in force still, and some four or five years ago, when an enterprising land-owner in the south of England inaugurated a successful experiment of tobacco growing in Sussex, the authorities immediately came down upon him as a law-breaker, insisted on his abandonment of the plantation, upon which he had spent several thousands of dollars, and made a great merit of not applying either the fine or the imprisonment to which he had rendered himself liable.

After consulting the various legal lights in England, he found that it would cost so much in time and money to institute the legislative action necessary to secure the repeal of the law that he decided to throw up the whole thing and to abandon all ideas of starting any tobacco-growing industry in England.

FAME IN TEMPERANCE WORK.

Names of Prominent Adherents to W. C. T. U. Cause Being Engraved in Willard Hall.

An engraver is at work in Willard Hall cutting in the solid marble of the tablets the names of leading temperance workers from the States of Illinois, Massachusetts, Iowa, Nebraska, and New York. The name of Miss Sarah Gordon Johnson is placed on the Massachusetts tablet by the unanimous vote of the Temple Trustee board in recognition of her long and faithful service to the Temple. The names are as follows: E. W. Spicer, South Edmeston, N. Y.; Alfred C. Halvorson, Ossian, Ia.; Mrs. Jane Scholes, Tichenor, Ia.; Mrs. Satella Pennman, Rock Rapids, Ia.; the Cody Union, Cody, Neb.; the Terre Haute Union, Terre Haute, Ill.; Mrs. Mary W. Townsend, Worcester, Mass.; Mrs. Mary Hoor Shedd, Oakham, Mass.; Mrs. Jane Elvira Damson, New Braintree, Mass.; Miss Sarah Gordon Johnson, Boston, Mass.

SIXTY TEACHERS WED EN ROUTE

Honolulu Preacher Reaps a Harvest When Transport with Educators for Philippines Reaches the Island.

Carbondale, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The transport Thomas, which reached Honolulu Aug. 1, having on board 300 male and 100 female teachers en route for the Philippines to engage in educational service under the Taft commission proved a veritable matrimonial epidemic en route. The young men and women on board, representing almost the entire union of States, have been appointed from the several normal schools of the country. After the transport left San Francisco friendships were formed which soon ripened to love, and the day prior to the arrival at Honolulu Captain Buford found that thirty couple desired the nuptial knot tied. He refused to permit the ceremony on board the vessel, and the next day a clergyman at Honolulu made the thirty pairs happy by uniting them in matrimony. This information reached this city through one of the young men sent from this university.

Geologists to Tour Colorado.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 16.—Geologists of the Association for the Advancement of Science started today on a ten days' tour of the State. The party will go first to the quarries near Cañon City, then to Aspen, Leadville, Salida, and other points of geologic interest. C. R. Van Hise, professor of geology in the University of Wisconsin, is leader of the party.

AUTHOR OF SOUTH AFRICAN CRUELTY EXPOSE

Miss Emily Hobhouse, the young Englishwoman who has come into prominence on account of her disclosures of cruel and inhuman practices n the British concentration camps in south Africa, is the youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Hobhouse. Her childhood was spent in an ordinary parsonage house, and she continued to reside there after the marriages and departures from it of her brothers and sisters, until the death of her father in 1895, busying herself in parish work under his surveillance. When he died she came to the United States, going to Minnesota, whither many Cornish miners, with whom at St. Ives she had been closely acquainted in earlier days, had emigrated, and there looked after their spiritual and temporal welfare in the Village of Virginia. She visited hospital and jail there, and preached temperance with some effect. But bad times came on; the mines were closed, and the population dispersed.

After her return to England Miss Hobhouse busied herself in unpaid work under the Women's Industrial Council. She wrote an article on the conditions of the women who work in the great dustyards of London, and also one on the housing of single women. The war in south Africa interested her greatly, and she found herself in sympathy with the "Friends," who make it one of their duties to alleviate the horrors of every war. She learned something of the customs and language of the Boers from Dutch residents or visitors, and eventually determined to go out and personally distribute the clothing which had been collected from pitying souls. Her unofficial report, which has caused so much comment, was originally written in the shape of letters to her nearest relatives.

FINDS MANY HAPPY COUPLES.

Statistician Tabulates Names of 300 Persons in Illinois Who Have Had Golden Weddings.

Statistics have been compiled to the effect that a large proportion of the weddings which have been celebrated in Illinois have been eminently happy. Franklin Price of the Chicago and Northwestern railway offices in this city is the benedict who has been induced by a long and happy married life to investigate conditions, and he gives the names of 125 couples who have been happily married between fifty and seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. James Carroll of Nashville, Ill., head the list with seventy-five years of matrimony to their credit.

Thirteen Stories.

O'Hoolihan—"Phwat wud yes do if yes wor t' fall off this rufe?"

O'Harrity—"Faith, Oi'd make up me mind goin' down."—Ohio State Journal.

EVENTS IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Announcements Received of the Wedding of Miss Helen Sturgess and Mr. Arthur Du Bois.

Announcements have been received in Chicago of the marriage of Miss Helen Sturgess to Mr. Arthur Du Bois of New York City. The marriage was quietly celebrated a fortnight ago at the Sturgess summer home, Snug Harbor, Lake Geneva. Mr. and Mrs. Du Bois will live in New York.

The marriage is announced of Miss Helen D. Wheeler and Mr. Nathan H. Blatchford on Monday, Aug. 12, at Ripon, Wis., where Miss Wheeler, who is the organist of the Third Presbyterian Church, was spending her vacation. Mr. and Mrs. Blatchford returned to the city on Wednesday, but leave today for Canada. They will be at home after Oct. 1 at 367 La Salle avenue.

The attraction of ladies' day at Onwentsia yesterday was blind bogey match games and mixed foursomes. The outdoor dance for this evening is in charge of Mrs. Arthur Bissell and Mrs. Turlington W. Harvey jr.

Miss Grace Chapman will preside at 5 o'clock tea this afternoon at the Exmoor club, Highland Park.

A number of Lake Forest residents are spending August at Eastern or other resorts. Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick and her children are at Camden, Me., to remain until Sept. 1. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dwight and Miss Dwight are visiting the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and Mrs. Frank Farwell has joined the Huron Mountain club.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander H. Revell are at Bar Harbor, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Drummond of St. Louis.

TWIN CITY CHAUTAUQUA OPENS.

Interesting Programs Are Arranged for the Annual Outdoor Meetings at Urbana, Ill.

Urbana, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The sixth annual session of the Twin City Chautauqua opened at Crystal Lake Park this afternoon and will continue ten days, under the management of S. W. Love and the Rev. M. P. Wilkin. The main tent is the largest ever put up on the ground, and will seat about 3,000 persons. Two hundred incandescent lights have been distributed about the grounds, and at night the tented city is light as day. The talent this year has been well selected. Among the star attractions on the program are Eugene V. Debs, Father Cleary, Professor Jeffers, De Witt Miller, and L. J. Beauchamp. At the opening session the Superintendent, the Rev. M. P. Wilkin, addressed the audience. A part of the morning was taken up with a ministerial parliament. The chief attraction was a lecture on "The Age of the Young Man," by Lou J. Beauchamp.

Crowd at Weldon Springs.

Clinton, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—The first Chautauqua Assembly was opened today at Weldon Springs, 1,500 persons participating. The immense auditorium tent was nearly filled to hear the address of Congressman Warner. Several hundred tents are being put up. The mineral water supplying the great area of Lake Weldon has been well known since Indian times for medical qualities. Colonel Copeland, a lecturer from Indiana, spoke two hours this afternoon. Sam Jones, Carrie Nation, W. J. Bryan, and others are billed soon to speak. The meeting will continue ten days.

WILL REPAIR COLLEGE HALL.

Students and Alumni of Illinois College to Preserve Oldest Educational Building in the State.

Jacksonville, Ill., Aug. 16.—[Special.]—Students and alumni of Illinois College of this city have decided to raise by subscription a fund for the repair and preservation of historic Beecher Hall, erected in 1829, the first permanent building of the college, which is the oldest in the State. More than three score and ten years since a small band of Yale students left their homes to carry Eastern culture and learning to what was then the distant West. They chose Jacksonville as the site for the college. It became known as Beecher Hall in honor of Dr. Lyman Beecher, brother of Henry Ward Beecher, and President of the college from 1829 to 1844. It is a plain, somber looking old structure, but its ivy clad walls house memories dear to every alumnus of Illinois College. The library, which long had space in the second floor, was removed several years since to relieve the weight upon the timbers.

FINED FOR KITCHEN ODORS.

A. Howard, Restaurateur at Clark and Washington Streets, Assessed $200 by Justice Gibbons.

A. Howard, a restaurantkeeper at Clark and Washington streets, was fined $200 by Justice Gibbons yesterday morning for permitting offensive odors to be emitted from his place. City Inspector Thursdiel last week received a complaint from S. Dunn and Mrs. Covitz, who have offices in the building, that he found the odors almost unbearable. Howard announced his intention of appealing the case.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Blind God's Sport: A Tale from Australia.

BY ETHEL MILLS.

IT is far shorter by the river now that the kangaroo fence is up, Miss Durie," said the Irishman.

"One goes much more quickly by the river paddock road, and it is twelve by the clock now, Miss Grace," said the Scotchman.

"It's easier to get about amongst the grass tussocks without a heavy habit on," said the Irishman.

"Macaroni is spoiling for a canter, and the bluebell plain was like a garden when I came across it the forenoon," said the Scotchman.

Grace Durie puckered her pretty brows over the two tempting offers. She was standing on the low, level bridge—a narrow plank affair almost flush with the water—and her slim, white-clad figure was reflected in the stream as in a looking-glass, so that Con Sylvester, resting on his oars in the skiff, had no need to look upwards to see her.

Straight in front of her stretched the willow-shaded, lily-flecked reach, further down it narrowed, and the willows met in a green arch, and the boat would glide through a carpet of golden dust, shaken by every passing breeze from the willow flowers. And all the time the dark-faced, blue-eyed Irishman would entertain her with the brightest of stories, more or less true, gathered in the highways and byways of the world through which he had traveled.

On the other hand, it was one of the most sunny spring days, when one feels a pleasure in active movement, and here was Macaroni ready saddled on the bank, with a scantily-clad black boy riding "sideaddle" on his back to keep him exercised. Just beyond the belt of myall trees the bluebell plain began; Donald Rennie, in all probability, would scarcely talk to her at all; but she was not at all sure that the silence would not suit her mood best.

"I think," she began, reflectively, and then it was that Rennie made a great mistake.

"You have a right to come with me, Miss Grace," he said eagerly, "because you told me to get the horse, otherwise I should have gone long ago in the wagonet."

"Really, Mr. Rennie—surely I can change my mind if I wish to. Bring the boat a little nearer, Mr. Sylvester, if you please."

With a sweep of the right oar Con was alongside the bridge. He was not the sort of man to lose an opportunity, and he caught Miss Durie's white hand in his own brown ones and swung her into the boat before she had time to change her facile mind again. Donald raised his hat and turned on his heel abruptly. His honest face was crimson with anger. Miss Durie had promised to ride with him, and now he would have to countermand the order for the horses, and also stand a good deal of chaff from his fellow-jackaroos at the bachelors' quarters that evening, to say nothing of the impudent remarks of the black boy, Bundi.

"Take the horses back to the yard, Bundi," he said quickly, as he passed by; but Bundi, the son of King Jackey, was not to be put off so easily. "Wallor you let that fellow run off with Missie? No fellow game to run off with my lubra," he said genially, trotting his horse in the young fellow's wake.

"Do as I tell you at once, unless you want to be kicked," said Donald.

"Got your hair off all right this time," said Bundi, with innocent amazement, but he thought best to obey orders, and turned down the stable lane obediently.

There was to be a large picnic in the river bends that afternoon, and Donald had been looking forward to it, but now he was determined not to go; instead, he would spend the whole afternoon packing, for he was sensible enough to see that he was spoiling his whole life by staying in the same place with beautiful and, apparently, heartless Grace Durie. If she was not the only girl she was certainly the only young and pretty one in the district, and the name of her admirers was legion. He would catch the northern coach next morning before daybreak and would say good-by to her that evening. She would have the latest addition to the ranks of her slaves—Con Sylvester—to console her, and the fact that she was losing the oldest friend she had would count for little. It was with a sore heart, indeed, that he was leaving Underbrae, for Donald loved Grace devotedly—once he had thought she cared for him—but that was long ago when she was a schoolgirl, long before Con Sylvester's dark blue eyes had looked the devotion their owner seldom expressed in any other way, for Con was a flirt, and the knowledge of this added not a little to his grief. He never doubted that Con was serious, but he did doubt his suitability as a husband for any girl.

Grace looked surprised, certainly, that evening, when he told her that he was going. "But you will be back again directly," she said airily; "any way, you can't go tomorrow because the coach has had an accident, and has been taken in to Clifton for repairs. The mail will be a day late, and so you simply can't go. Turn that light down a little, like a dear boy. I think I've got something into my eyes this afternoon—willow dust probably—at any rate, it hurts."

"You are looking very bonnie this evening, Grace," he said as he turned down the lamp.

"Thank you. I have been doing my hair in the new way. Mr. Sylvester showed me a photo of his sister—the one who was presented the other day—and I copied my 'hair' from hers."

"Con Sylvester, you bring everything round to his name," said Donald irately. "You care nothing that I am going—nothing whatever."

"You are so horribly bad-tempered that I shall be distinctly relieved," said Miss Durie.

"You really mean that?"

"I really mean it."

"Then I shall not see you again," and for the second time in one day Donald Rennie lost his temper and spoiled his cause.

Con Sylvester covered his retreat for him with a request for Miss Durie to play an accompaniment. He sang well, and was highly vexed because for some reason or other the girl stumbled over the notes and played several wrong ones.

"I cannot think what is the matter with me," she said; "all the notes look blurred."

"Tears—idle tears," suggested Con, with a provoking look towards the doorway and Rennie's broad-shouldered figure.

"No, I am afraid not. Look!" and she opened her big graw eyes widely. There were certainly no tears in them.

"They are worth looking at," said Con admiringly, "if you will forgive me so bald a compliment."

"There's something the matter with them, all the same," said the girl anxiously. "I think I shall go to bed and rest them, but they have always been so strong before."

"You will not mind if I ask Mrs. Lance to play my next song for me? I have promised to sing 'If Love Were All.'"

"O, dear no," said Grace. But it was annoying all the same.

Mrs. Lance was always trying to attach herself to Con, with the unmistakable object of attaching him to her. In fact, she had more than once hinted to Grace that before her marriage to Mr. Lance, Con Sylvester had been something dearer than a friend to her. She was spending a month with the Duries, and was a bright-faced, rather plain-featured little woman, with an intense love of admiration, and a slightly fast reputation that went a good way towards gaining her desire.

The next morning Miss Durie's eyes were bad indeed, and she felt too ill to see any one—the dreaded word "sandy blight" had been whispered—and before evening the symptoms had been confirmed, and the girl was ordered to a darkened room, feeling as thoroughly miserable as a person well could. Grace was an orphan from childhood, and lived with an only brother at Underbrae Station, and for the first time in her petted life felt the real need of tender, motherly hands to bathe her smarting eyes and find the hundred and one things she needed in dressing herself, or in the daily round of occupation.

Her brother Harry was unfortunately away at a district court meeting giving evidence against horse stealers, and the two servants were raw, clumsy bush specimens, and Mrs. Lance!—well—Mrs. Lance offered to do her hair for her when, after a week of total isolation and darkness, Grace decided to come into dinner with bandaged eyes. She knew just how Con would fuss over her, and how he would delight in leading her about and guiding her steps across the narrow bridge if they went for a stroll after tea. And now that the worst of the pain was over and there was only the "darkness" left, she felt quite excited at the idea.

Mrs. Lance was most sympathetic, of course, but Grace had an uneasy feeling that she had given her a tumbled fichu to wear and was not sincere in her declaration that the satin bows of her evening shoes did not need renewal.

"I will do your hair in quite the latest fashion," she said, and, in spite of Grace's protestations, she worked her will, and the girl knew from the "feel" of her hair that the coiffure was an unbecoming one. Somehow or other she knew it even more certainly by the tone of Con's voice when he greeted her. He was sorry, very sorry, for her, but above all he admired beauty, combined with good dressing, and when Mary, the housemaid, said to her in tones of heartfelt admiration which could not be suppressed: "But it's beautiful you are looking Miss Grace, in that swate yellow fichu," she knew what card she had put into her rival's hands.

That yellow fichu was a dreadful unhemmed, coarse muslin monstrosity, which had been made originally for the station children's theatricals. How it harmonized with her cherry red satin frock she could well imagine, and she thought with sorrow of the dainty white Brussels net one tucked away in her ribbon box. Perhaps the bandage round her eyes was a crumpled and unlovely affair, too, though Mrs. Lance had assured her that it was all right.

No wonder Con had received a shock, for ever a pretty girl can look "ordinary" in unbecoming colors and hair dressed unsuitably. So that when Con politely offered her his arm, with the advice that a stroll would do her good, she as politely declined, and let Mrs. Lance go instead. She felt her way into the drawing-room, and told the servants not to disturb her—it was so terrible to be blind, even with the knowledge that it was only a temporary affliction. Crash! Crash! There, she had knocked over the little gypsy table that held her precious pieces of Venetian glass and the water from a bowl of roses was sopping through her thin shoes.

How stupid she had been not to be content to receive Mr. Sylvester's sympathetic messages at the hands of Mary or Mrs. Lance, instead of giving way to her feeling of loneliness and coming out such a guy! She could hear the voices of her guests in animated conversation in the vine walk. A week ago she had been the moving spirit of everything. If only Jack would come back—dear Jack, who was always so sensible, and who had advised her over and over again not to trust Mrs. Lance, and who was prolonging his visit from home on that lady's account. And then her thoughts drifted to her old friend Donald Rennie—even he had deserted her.

There were hurried footsteps on the veranda to interrupt her thoughts, and a sudden opening of doors. Some one was actually coming into the drawing-room unannounced and she had been too miserable to take off

that awful fichu.

"Gracie, my lassie, can you no see, my poor wee Gracie?"

"O, Donald, is it you? O, I am so glad. You don't care how I look. What made you come back? Who told you?" cried Grace, incoherent in her sudden joy.

"The mailman it was who told them down at Parson's Rest that you were having a bad attack of sandy blight. I was nearly blind with it myself once, and so I came back to tell you to be sure not to take the bandage off too soon, or else your eyes might be bad a long while, and I brought you all the new magazines from Mrs. West with her love," announced Donald gravely.

"What earthly use are new magazines to me? Are you going to be heartless, too, Donald? Go away again, I hate you, and that cat, Mrs. Lance—and—and—Mr. Sylvester—and every one." There was a hysterical ring in Grace's voice, which practical Donald did not fail to note.

"Peace, Grace Durie," he said, a little sternly, "and rest on the sofa, I will get Mary to bring in the reading lamp with the big shade, and I will read you all the stories. I won't be Scotch."

"O, Donald, will you really? And you only become 'Scotch' when you feel things deeply. After all, I think I really like the accent. I must, or else I should never have been so pleased when you spoke to me tonight."

"And you really mean that, Grace Durie?"

"I really mean it, Donald Rennie," answered the girl, a mischievous little note in her voice. "Ring for Mary and the lamp; whatever you do, don't leave me, I am so tired of being alone."

"Sweetheart, let me have the right to be always with you," and Donald took the girl's hands in his own. "You know that I have always loved you, lassie."

Grace was silent for a moment. Then she said. "You used to, I know, and I think I believe you, but let Mary bring in the lamp and turn the light full upon me and ask me again if you wish to, and then I will answer you."

Donald rang the little bronze bell, which he found by the light which came dimly through the open door to the hall, and retired to a discreet distance while Mary brought in the light, and when she had departed he stood again beside the sofa and took Gracie's hand in his once more.

"Can you love me a little in return, my bonnie Gracie?" he whispered.

"Bonnie! O, Donald, in this awful fichu, and this frightful hair! and no eyes to speak of!"

"You are always bonnie to me, Gracie, and I love you all the more because you are suffering, and because you don't look so bright and independent, and—shall I say it—as hard as you usually do when every one is bowing to you and—and——"

"Now, now, do not spoil all the nice things by saying something uncomfortably true," said Grace. "Yes, I do believe you, really, honest I do, and if you want me you shall have me."

"I want more than you," said Donald. "I want you to care for me. It must not be pity, heart's dearest—it must be love."

"Friendship, pity," cried Grace, scornfully. "O, you dear old stupid, can't you see that love is blind."